SUNDAY TIMES, February 23, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—ENGLAND'S RUGBY VICTORY

Sunday Times

and SUNDAY SPECIAL.

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LONDON, FEBRUARY 23, 1930. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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CLUBLAND

Where connoisseurs forgather and where only the best will do.

CLUBLAND WHITE

The finest old Port procurable.

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Le Premier Restaurant au Monde

TO-NIGHT:

DINNER—CONCERT—DANCE

DORA MAUGHAN ★ CHARLES HAYES ★ GUILI GUILI ★ HARRY FULFORD ★ MAURICE ★ ESMÉ

'DOWN WITH DORA!'

Chas. B. Cochran's Song and Dance Show

IN THE GRILLROOM.

Nightly at 11.30 (except Sundays).

'Phone: Gerrard 6920.

J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.

Lunch & Dine in

LUCULLUS

à la carte LUNCH 6/6

Book Tables for

"An ARABIAN NIGHT"

GALA DANCE

Friday, March 7

EMPRESS ROOMS

Dinner (in LUCULLUS) & Dance. Supper & Dance. Extension to 2 a.m.

THÉ DANSANT TO-DAY.

Entertaining during the week: VICTOR ANDRÉ

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL

Telephone: WESTERN 7222

KENSINGTON, W.

HOTEL YORK

HOTELS of QUALITY

The York and Berners Hotels are set back from the rush of London traffic. They were built and equipped for Visitors who desire modern refinement, comfort and quiet. They are conveniently situated for the main shopping thoroughfares and all Theatres. Hot and cold running water in every bedroom. Complete Tariff on application. The address of both Hotels is Berners Street (Oxford Street), London, W.1.

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Berners Hotel, 'Phone: Museum 1629 (10 lines).

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The Spa Hotel

The Spa Hotel adjoins the Bath Golf Club, and is magnificently appointed throughout. Hot and Cold softened, running Water, and Radiators in all rooms. Double and Single Bedrooms with Private Bathroom and Toilet en Suite, a speciality.

PRIVATE GARAGES IN HOTEL GROUNDS

Hotel Motor Bus (free) to Pump Room and Baths (3 minutes).

Write for Illustrated Tariff Booklet, or 'Phone 4224-5 Bath. 'Grams: "Spaotel," Bath.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE WEST

When making arrangements for a visit to London, enquire at the

DE VERE HOTEL KENSINGTON, W.

Situated opposite the beautiful Kensington Palace Gardens, within easy distances of the Tube and Underground Railway Stations, and a few minutes from the "hub-bub" of Theatreland.

Special off-season terms are now being quoted, by the day, week, or month—bedroom and breakfast, or full board.

Central heating and telephones in all bedrooms, private bathrooms, suites of rooms and every modern convenience.

LUXURIOUS BANQUETING ROOMS with separate entrance if desired.

Telephone: Kelvin 8686. Telegrams: "Improvisor, Kensington."

Under same direction—

BATH—GRAND PUMP ROOM HOTEL.

BRIGHTON—ROYAL CRESCENT HOTEL.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

VERE·STREET·AND OXFORD STREET·LONDON·W·1

NEW MODEL HATS

Model Millinery Department: First Floor.

1—MATRON'S SMART HAT in Felt and Straw. Suitable for present wear. In Navy, Black & Nigger. PRICE 79/9

2—CHARMING HAT, a copy of a French Model. Can be made in all colours and sizes. PRICE 4½ Gns

3—ATTRACTIVE HAT, suitable for early Spring wear, in Red Hemp bound Silk. Can be copied in all colours. PRICE 79/9

ATTRACTIVE COATS

FOR PRESENT WEAR.

Designed on the lines of the New Season's Models and made from thoroughly reliable materials. ∴ Mantle Department, Ground Floor.

4—SMART COAT in novelty Wool Rep, with cape effect at back, lined throughout Crêpe-de-Chine and finished with collar of shaded fur to tone. In three sizes, and many good colours. PRICE 10½ Gns

5—COAT in Diagonal Tweed, with insets of reversed material, lined throughout and finished with scarf of Rodier material in bright colours. In many good shades. PRICE 6½ Gns

6—TAILORED COAT in French Hopsack suiting, with shaped back and novelty pockets, lined throughout to tone. Stocked in many good colours and three sizes. PRICE 8½ Gns

7—WELL-TAILORED COAT in fine Suiting, with collar of real squirrel fur, lined Crepe-de-Chine to tone. In several good colours. PRICE 11½ Gns

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE, VERE STREET and OXFORD STREET, W.1

HOWARD HOTEL

The finest of foods and wines, served in the brightest and most attractive of surroundings. First-class orchestra. Spacious and luxurious lounges.

EVERY BEDROOM is fitted with hot and cold water, central heating and telephone. Many bedrooms with private bathrooms and elegant suites. Bedrooms from 10/6

Illustrated Booklet on application.

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Telephone: Temple Bar 4400.

HOTEL BELGRAVIA

Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

HOSPITALITY THE KEYNOTE.

250 Rooms and Suites with Hot and Cold Running Water, Telephone, &c. Reduced Winter Terms now in operation. FREE GOLF.

RESTAURANT BELGRAVIA

Moderate Tariff combined with a good service and congenial surroundings.

Special Arrangements for Small Banquets, Wedding Receptions, Club Dinners, &c.

Telephone: Victoria 9640.

F. W. KINGSLEY. Managing Director (Late General Manager, Hotel Cecil).

WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.

NINETY-TWO LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

Telephone - - PADDINGTON 3500

Also at

WHITE HALL BLOOMSBURY SQUARE,

WHITE HALL 4, MONTAGUE STREET,

and SIX OTHER BRANCHES in BLOOMSBURY.

TERMS on application.

CROSSING BRIDGES.

The old proverb warns us against creating difficulties which may never arise. One problem need never trouble you—"where to stay." You will find every comfort and convenience at the following Hotels:—

MILESTONE

1, Prince of Wales' Terrace, etc. (Between Albert Hall and Barkers,)

BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL

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HOTEL VANDERBILT

76-86, Cromwell Road, S.W.7

ORCHARD HOTEL

Portman Street, Marble Arch, W.1

MASCOT HOTEL

York Street, Baker Street, W.1.

For particulars see page 26.

NEW FOREST.

With a tang of the Pine and a breath of the Sea.

For an ideal country holiday

BALMER LAWN HOTEL, BROCKENHURST.

Beautiful Suites of Rooms. Hot and Cold Water in all Bedrooms. Electric Light.

Attractive Gardens.

Excellent Motoring Centre.

LADY HONYWOOD, Managing Director.

THE CAVENDISH Eastbourne

Facing the Channel

Every Bedroom has Hot and Cold Softened Running Water, a Telephone and Electric heating.

Many Suites and Bedrooms with Private Bath, Toilet, etc.

Dancing throughout the year. Free to Hotel Residents.

American Bar.

Telephone: Eastbourne 2740.

PIMMS, LTD., Proprietors. J. C. POSSIDONI, Manager.

SELSDON PARK HOTEL, SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.

'Phone: PURLEY 2000.

Half-an-hour from the City and West End.

INCLUSIVE TERMS:

Double Rooms from 9 guineas.

With Private Bath from 11 guineas.

Golf on private 18-hole Golf Course (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All Free. Hot and Cold Water, Radiator and Telephone in every bedroom. Numerous suites and rooms with private bathroom.

Every Saturday, Dinner and Dance, 10/6. Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmagicians.

Profusely illustrated brochure free on request.

THE PLAYGROUND OF KINGS.

OATLANDS PARK HOTEL

WEYBRIDGE. SURREY.

Oatlands Park, standing in 60 acres of glorious Surrey parklands, has centuries-old reputation as a place of escape from the fret of everyday life. When "Bluff King Hal" caused the Palace of Otelandes to be built, he made, not a battlemented moat-encircled castle, but a place of Peace where Comfort and Leisure reigned supreme. To-day Oatlands Park Hotel worthy successor of its Royal forbear, is famous for the warmth of its welcome. Only half-an-hour from Town, Oatlands has 150 bedrooms and numerous private suites, while there are Hard and Grass Tennis Courts, Putting Green and a 9-hole Golf Course in the superb and justly famous grounds.

Write for profusely illustrated brochure.

Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (6 lines). Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."

NEWLY OPENED

Magnificent Country Mansion Near London

NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL

Converted into a Luxurious Residential Hotel. Elevated Southern Aspect 600 feet. Delightful view over Surrey Highlands. Healthy, bracing and invigorating position.

Bedrooms and Suites fitted running hot and cold water. Central heating. Telephones, &c. Own Farm and Garden Produce. Free use of Rolls Royce Car.

Illustrated brochure mailed free.

Manageress: NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL

'Phone: Redhill 582 (station 1 mile).

WHERE WINTER HURRIES BY!

There is one place where you can spend the Winter in comfort, and where the Spring will awaken very soon—

The LILLEY BROOK HOTEL

(A.A. & R.A.C.)

Charlton Kings, CHELTENHAM SPA.

In this delightful spot at the foot of the Cotswolds, on the outskirts of Cheltenham, you can enjoy golf, on the adjoining 18-hole course (free to Hotel Guests), motor or hunt, or just spend a quiet, comfortable holiday amid exceptionally peaceful surroundings.

Running water in all bedrooms. Central Heating throughout.

Every modern comfort and excellent cuisine.

BOURNEMOUTH.

CANFORD CLIFFS HOTEL

Standing in six acres of lovely gardens; occupies the most superb position in the whole of Bournemouth Bay.

PARKSTONE GOLF COURSE ADJACENT. TENNIS HARD COURTS IN GROUNDS.

Perfect Cuisine and Service. Orchestral and Dance Music.

Commodious Garage for 35 Cars.

'Phone: 53 CANFORD CLIFFS. Telegrams: "SALUBRITAS." BOURNEMOUTH.

SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS during the Winter months at the

ROYAL STUART HOTEL,

161-169, CROMWELL RD., SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.

Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.

100 bedrooms with hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones. 35 bathrooms. Central heating. Spacious lounges. Beautiful BALLROOM.

Terms FROM 3½ gns. per week inclusive.

12s. 6d. per day or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.

Apply Manageress. 'Phone: Frobisher 0181 (4 lines).

TOKSOWA HOTEL, DULWICH COMMON, S.E.21

(West Dulwich Station)

A first-class Residential Hotel amid delightful surroundings, yet only four miles from Charing Cross. Electric rail service (every 10 minutes) to Victoria and Holborn, and good bus services to West End. Adjoining well-known Golf Course (18 holes) and the Dulwich Covered Tennis Courts. Excellent cuisine and comfortable lounges. Gas fires in all bedrooms. Billiards and Hard Court Tennis (free). Bridge, etc. Special terms for City men. Write for brochure and further particulars to Manageress.

Telegrams: Toksowa, London. Telephone: Sydenham 0239 and 1867.

CHALFONT PARK HOTEL, (R.A.C.) GERRARDS CROSS. (A.A.)

A Baronial Hall with Modern Comforts in a lovely 300-acre Park. Golf (9 and 18 holes). Professional: Len Holland. Fine Italian Garden. Spacious Public Rooms, Ballroom, Billiards. Covered Racquet Court, Central Heating, Gas Fires in all Bedrooms. Inclusive terms from 4½ gns. per week.

Special Week-End Terms for Golfers:

Friday night (dinner) to Monday morning (breakfast), 3 gns.

Saturday (lunch) ,, ,, ,, £2.7.6

Including two days' golf on 18-hole course.

30 minutes Paddington or Marylebone.

Telephone: 660 (two lines) Telegrams: "Chalpark."

SPRINGTIME IN DEVON.

BABBACOMBE CLIFF HOTEL, TORQUAY.

BABBACOMBE'S MOST DELIGHTFUL HOTEL. Situated in its own grounds, with glorious views of the sea and rugged coast. Excellent cuisine. Luxuriously furnished. Hot and cold water in bedrooms.

Telegrams: Unique, Torquay. Telephone: Torquay 7128.

Resident Directors: Mesdames M. Woodman and A. Kennedy

WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOTEL, S.W.

Facing Hyde Park. 1st class. One of London's Latest

(Under entirely New Management.) Within one minute Knightsbridge Station. Centre of most fashionable shops. Central heating. Large and small self-contained suites, with private bathrooms, &c. Telephone, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Most comfortable public rooms. LARGE BEAUTIFUL BALLROOM available for Receptions and Private Dances. Finest Floor in London. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges. Garage attached.

Telegrams, Knightalla, London. For Tariff apply Manager. 'Phone. 4500 Kensington (6 lines)

HOTEL REMBRANDT

THURLOE PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Facing Brompton Oratory and Parish Church. Every convenience. 150 Bedrooms with h. and c. water, heating, and 'phone. Many with private bathroom. Terms moderate.

REMBRANDT ROOMS

Adjoining Hotel Rembrandt. Own imposing entrance. Most convenient for weddings, private dinners, dances and other functions.

Car Park. Dates and charges from Manager.

SPRINGTIME IN LONDON.

THE LANCASTER GATE HOTEL, LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London.

RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement.

RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.

Suites of Rooms (Sitting Room, Bedroom, Private Bath & Toilet) available, Telephone, Hot & Cold Water, Electric or Coal Fires.

Telephone: Paddington 6041, 6042. Telegrams: Lancastome, London.

For Illustrated Booklet, apply Management.

HENDON HALL, HENDON, N.W.4.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

70 Bedrooms. Hot and Cold water, Gas Fires and Telephones in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Heated Bathrooms. Spacious Lounge and Billiards room. 3 Hard Tennis Courts. Lock-up Garages. Bus No. 104, passes Hotel Entrance.

DANCE EVERY SATURDAY.

Apply MANAGER. Phone: Hendon 1457/8/9. (Adjoins Hendon Golf Club.)

BLAZING LOG FIRES. Sheltered, due South. Terraces facing 250 acre park. Cosy warm Bed and Reception Rooms. Renowned Cuisine. FREQUENT DANCES. Cheerful company. GOLF at the door. Hard Tennis Court. Billiards. Full Licence. Lock-up Garages. Hotel Omnibus.

All these amenities exist at

SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL, BROMLEY, KENT (London ½ hour),

and may be had from 4 Gns. per week inclusive.

No need to go to the Riviera.

Write Manageress, or 'Phone Ravensbourne 3773.

Bed, Full Breakfast, Bath, Light, and Attendance 6/6, 7/6, and 8/6. From 3½ Gns. inclusive. These exceptionally low terms are now operating at the

GOWER HOTEL,

Euston Square (Metro.) Station, London, N.W.1.

lately remodelled, entirely redecorated and controlled by well-known Syndicate. Undoubtedly the Best Value in London. 170 rooms. Billiards. Fly Licnsd. 'Phone, Mus. 2434 & 2435. Tel. "Proximity, London."

ROYAL COURT HOTEL, 6, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1

A First Class Hotel in fine open position with moderate tariff. Single rooms from 9/-. Double and private bathroom from 24/-. All rooms have central heating, running water, and 'Phone, and are always nicely warmed in Winter.

FULLY LICENSED.

A. WILD, late Continental Savoy, and Mena House, Cairo.

EASTBOURNE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

Facing South and directly overlooking the sea. 200 Rooms, including many BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES. H. & C. water, 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom. Fully licensed—excellent cooking—week-end dancing. Weekly inclusive charge from 5 gns. upwards.

WHY GO ABROAD When Sunshine and Every Comfort Awaits You at

PARK HALL HOTEL TORQUAY. Tel.: 3434

H. & C. Water & Cent. Heating Radiators all Bedrooms. Facing Sea in Extensive Sub-tropical Grounds. Covered South Verandah 150 ft. 1 min. Med. Baths. Free Tennis (Hard Court). Garage.

For reduced inclusive Winter Terms write Mrs. I. BAGLEY.

PAIGNTON PALACE HOTEL

'Phone 5391 'Grams: "Palazzo, Paignton."

TORQUAY THREE MILES.

Fully licensed first-class Hotel, own grounds on sea front. Electric Radiators. H. & C. water every room. Central Heating. Lifts. Garage. Perfect Cuisine and Service.

Manager: W. A. BRUSA (late Claridges Hotel, London).

LONDON WEST END HOTELS

HOTEL SOMERSET (adj. Selfridge's). Orchard St., W.1 (200 rooms and Suites.)

HOTEL QUEBEC, Bryanston St., W. (100 rms.)

HOTEL SEYMOUR, Seymour St., W. (100 rms.)

All bedrooms and suites fitted running water and 'phones.

Terms: Bedroom, Breakfast, Bath and attendance from 10/6 per day. Luncheon 3/6. Dinner, 5/- En pension from 5 gns. weekly.

MOSTYN HOTEL,

PORTMAN STREET, MARBLE ARCH. WELBECK 2361 to 8.

Every modern convenience, hot and cold running water, telephones and electric fires all bedrooms. Five large reception rooms, billiard rooms, magnificent ball room. Dances twice weekly. Fully licensed. Lifts to all floors. Terms moderate.

EASTBOURNE again heads the official list for SUNSHINE for all England, with 2,081.3 hours for 1929. Ventnor is 2nd, Torquay 13th, Bournemouth 17th.

(A.A.) ALBION HOTEL (R.A.C.) EASTBOURNE.

Facing Sea. Fully licensed. Garage. Lift. Central Heating. Electric Fires. Sun Porches.

Weekly inclusive charges from 3½ Gns.

Telephone: Eastbourne 1.

TORQUAY

TOURAINE HOTEL

Ideal Winter Residence.

Facing South. First-class Cuisine.

Central Heating and H. & C. Water in Bedrooms (40).

Apply for REDUCED WINTER TERMS — T. MILDON.

WINTER SUNSHINE DEVON

IMPERIAL HOTEL EXMOUTH

Facing South. 7 acres Gardens, unrivalled views of Sea, Coast and River Scenery. Spacious Lounge, handsome Dining Room. Balconies. Electric Lift. Central Heating, etc. Moderate Winter Inclusive Terms. Apply Manageress. Illustrated Tariff. Tel.: No. 16.

HAMPSTEAD ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL

ROSSLYN HILL (Corner of Lyndhurst Rd.). HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3

Standing in its own grounds of 1½ acres. Gas fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, central heating. 5 minutes from Swiss Cottage. 3 minutes from Belsize Park Tube Station and 'buses. En-tout-cas tennis court, large garage, ballroom and French chef. Telephone: Hampstead 8313-8314.

Where your Comfort is Studied. . .

TUDOR COURT HOTEL,

60-66, CROMWELL ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

Here you will find everything you can wish for—a cuisine par excellence, tastefully decorated public rooms, and 85 bedrooms with running hot and cold water. The hotel is centrally heated and served by electric passenger lift. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½ Gns. Telegrams: "Tudocotel, Southkens."

Write or 'phone Western 3567 for brochure.

WILLOW HAYNE HOTEL, ANGMERING-ON-SEA.

The hotel is temporarily closed during rebuilding after the recent fire.

ROPER SPYERS - - MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Stay at

MARGATE.

WHITE HART HOTEL

for every comfort. Specially reduced terms.

FULLY LICENSED.

Telephone 44. Apply Manageress.

The London Home You Seek—

ONSLOW COURT HOTEL

Queen's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.7

The Onslow Court, ideally situated in the best part of South Kensington, is only 2 minutes from Tube Railways, and 10 minutes from Town. Redecorated walnut-panelled dining room, and 140 bedrooms with hot and cold water, gas fires or radiators.

Inclusive weekly terms from 4½ Gns.

Write for brochure or telephone Kensington 5522.

WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,

SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.

150 Rooms. Lifts. Central Heating. H. & C. Water in all Rooms.

Bedroom, Service and Breakfast 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

Reasonable Boarding Terms.

DUNMORE HOTEL, SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.

Torquay 6 miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.

A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS. UNRIVALLED SEA VIEWS.

Private Suites. Fully Licensed.

Phone: Shaldon 2. Tele.: Dunmore, Shaldon.

Visit DEVON now and stay at the

BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK

The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf. Hunting (4 packs).

Delightful scenery. Mild climate. Real Home Comforts. Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat. Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. Moderate Tariff. Under personal supervision. W. I. LAKE. Proprietor.

VENTNOR.

The Gem of the Isle of Wight.

ROYAL MARINE HOTEL.

The Pride of Ventnor.

Second Highest Sunshine Record. Sub-tropical covered verandah facing the Solent.

The Most Perfectly Appointed Hotel in the South of England. Cuisine and Services exceptional. Winter terms, Electric Light. Lift. Garage.

Telegrams:—JUDOTEL. 'Phone:—195 VENTNOR.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOTEL, S.W. (continued)

Facing Hyde Park, 1st class. One of London's Latest

(Under entirely New Management.) Within one minute Knightsbridge Station. Centre of most fashionable shops. Central heating. Large and small self-contained suites, with private bathrooms, &c. Telephone, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Most comfortable public rooms. LARGE BEAUTIFUL BALLROOM available for Receptions and Private Dances. Finest Floor in London. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges. Garage attached.

Telegrams, Knightalla, London. For Tariff apply Manager. 'Phone. 4500 Kensington (6 lines)

"Old Court" Hotel

AVONCLIFF (via Westwood)

Bradford-on-Avon

A First-Class Hotel with the Country House atmosphere. Write for booklet.

"A GEM IN THE AVON VALLEY."

A.A. - - - - - - R.A.C.

MALVERN HOUSE HOTEL MALVERN.

High Class Residential Hotel. Complete Suites. Electric Lift. Every comfort. Inclusive Winter terms. Manageress. Tel. 338.

MOST DESIRABLE GUEST HOUSE.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA

(London's most popular Resort).

WEST CLIFF RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

Best position. Running H. & C. Water. Gas Fires in Bedrooms. Central Heating. Every Amusement. Unsurpassed Cuisine. Garage. Terms from 4 Gns. per week. (Special arrangements for City Gentlemen.)

'Phone: 4198 (Management). Proprietor:

,, 492281 (Visitors). W. J. HOCKLEY.

HOTEL TUDOR (Facing Hyde Park) 100-1, LANCASTER GATE, W.2. (Tel.: Padd. 9377.)

HOTEL STUART RICHMOND HILL. (Tel.: Richmond 3207-8.)

HOTEL NORMAN (Telephone Putney 5991-2.)

CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.

Full Particulars see page 26.

WIMBLEDON.

Situated in three acres of beautifully-wooded grounds in the best residential quarter of Wimbledon.

SOUTHDOWN HALL HOTEL, THE DOWNS,

is probably the best equipped and finest Hotel of the smaller exclusive kind within half-hour of London. Many bedrooms have their own private bath room; there are also several Suites fitted with every modern convenience. Excellent cuisine. 'Ph.: Wimbledon 0811-2

CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGE. BILLIARDS.

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at

THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, BRAY.

Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Moselles, Hocks, Burgundies, Ports. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Roaring Log Fires. Maidenh'd 567 & 1377.

HOTEL BRIMPTON GRANGE, Nr. Wheatley, Oxford.

The model Hotel with the unique bed-sitting rooms. Excellent wines and food. 44 miles from London. Tel., Gt. Milton 6. Dinner dance every evening.

BOLTON MANSIONS HOTEL

100 Rooms. Licensed. 4 to 5 gns. week inclusive. Exceptional RESIDENTIAL value. 3 to 4½ guineas. Also 14-15, Courtfield Gardens, from 3 guineas. H. & C. (Bedrooms). Both near Earl's Court Tube.

RED HOUSE HOTEL, LEATHERHEAD.

Ideal Winter residence, excellent cuisine, every comfort. H. & C. in every bedroom and gas fires. Separate lock-up heated garages 5 mins. golf course. 3 mins. station. 40 mins. town. 'Phone: 164.

HOTELS CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

CLASSIFIED LIST ON PAGE 26

A copy of the Full Prospectus has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration. Application will be made to the Committee of The Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in the Preference and Ordinary Shares now being issued, and in due course for an official quotation.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will CLOSE on or before TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1930.

OLYMPIA LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917.)

Authorised.	CAPITAL:	Issued or proposed to be issued.
£1,000,000 in 1,000,000 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each		£850,000
£500,000 in 2,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 5/- each		£425,000
£1,500,000		£1,275,000

A Mortgage for £500,000 at 5 per cent. per annum has been created on a portion of the Company's property.

The holders of the Preference Shares are entitled out of the profits determined to be distributed by way of dividend to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up thereon, and on a winding-up to the return of capital paid up thereon, and arrears on fixed preferential dividend, whether earned, or declared, or not, down to the commencement of the winding-up in priority to the Ordinary Shares, but are not entitled to any further right to participate in profits or assets.

Subject to the rights of the Preference Shareholders and to any special rights attached to the Shares in any increased capital, any balance of profits determined to be distributed and any surplus assets available for distribution in a winding-up are divisible amongst the holders of the Ordinary Shares in proportion to the capital paid up thereon.

The Articles of Association provide that no mortgage, Debentures or Debenture Stock, other than in substitution for the aforesaid mortgage (except to secure Bankers' or other loans incurred in the ordinary course of business), shall be created at any time without the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Preference Shareholders at a separate class meeting.

ISSUE AT PAR OF

450,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and 450,000 Ordinary Shares of 5s. each.

Applicants for Preference Shares have the right to apply for and have allotted to them one Ordinary Share in respect of each Preference Share allotted. Applications for Ordinary Shares alone will not be accepted.

Mr. Philip E. Hill, in accordance with the option he holds under Contract No. 7, mentioned in the full Prospectus, has subscribed at par for 450,000 further Ordinary Shares not included in this Issue, and has also the right to subscribe at par for one Ordinary Share for every further Preference Share in the original capital hereafter issued within a period of three years from the 20th day of April, 1929.

It is proposed to pay the fixed dividend on the Preference Shares half-yearly on the 30th day of April and the 31st day of October. The first dividend on the 450,000 Preference Shares now being issued will be payable on the 30th day of April, 1930, and will be calculated on the amounts paid up on the shares from the respective due dates of payment. The first dividend payable on the Ordinary Shares now offered for subscription and on those taken up under the said option will be calculated from the date of allotment.

This issue is to provide for the costs of the extensions and improvements to Olympia.

DIRECTORS.

PHILIP ERNEST HILL, 15 King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1 (Chairman, Covent Garden Properties Company, Limited), Chairman.

LEO FREDERIC ALFRED D'ERLANGER, Park House, Rutland Gate, London, S.W.7 (Director, Erlangers Limited).

CLAUD FRANCIS GODDARD, of Messrs. Goddard & Smith, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 22 King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

PAUL STANLEY MAY, Surveyor (late Senior Partner of Messrs. May & Rowden, Auctioneers and Estate Agents), Polebrook, Hever, Kent.

LOUIS NICHOLAS, 55 & 56 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, Chartered Accountant.

REGINALD GARDINER HEATON, Gays House, Holyport, Berks (Managing Director of International Horse Show, Limited), Managing Director.

BANKERS.

COUTTS & CO., 440 Strand, London, W.C.2.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, 15 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
ERLANGERS LIMITED, 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS:

SIMMONS & SIMMONS, 1 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

AUDITORS:

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Chartered Accountants, 3 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS:

London: **RITCHER & CO.**, Austin Friars House, E.C.2.
Birmingham: **FYSHE & HORTON**, 3 Temple Row West } and Stock Exchanges.
Liverpool: **CRICHTON BROS. & TOWNLEY**, 13 Castle Street }

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES:

W. G. L. HADLEY, Chartered Accountant, 55 & 56, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

MESSRS. COUTTS & CO., 440, STRAND, London, W.C.2, and 15, Lombard Street, London, E.C.2, and Branches, NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, and Branches, and ERLANGERS LIMITED, 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, have been authorised by the Company to receive applications for the above Preference and Ordinary Shares at par.

Applications from present Preference Shareholders of the Company, if made upon the special pink form sent to them, will carry a preferential right to allotment.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

OBJECTS—The Company was incorporated on the 18th April, 1929, for the purpose of acquiring the Freehold Land and Buildings at West Kensington, in the County of London, known as OLYMPIA, and Freehold Premises in West Kensington Gardens and Maclise Road, and all the other Assets of Olympia (1912) Limited, including the important Goodwill of that Company, together with the benefit of all Contracts entered into and Profits earned by that Company, as from the 1st day of January, 1929, and also the adjoining Freehold Premises in Maclise Road in the occupation of the Civil Service Supply Association Limited, Olympia Mansions in Blythe Road, a Freehold site in North End Road (now used as a Car Park), and two Blocks of Leasehold Flats adjoining Olympia, known as Addison Court Gardens.

All the above purchases have been completed and the Company has been carrying on business since April, 1929.

The Company has also purchased the freehold shops numbered 17 and 25, Maclise Road.

DEVELOPMENTS—Extensive and important improvements have been made to the Company's property since its acquisition in April last. These include the erection of an imposing four-storey edifice facing Hammersmith Road, known as "Empire Hall," the cost of which is approximately £580,000.

This building is nearly completed and a considerable portion is now being utilised for the British Industries Fair. It is the most modern Exhibition Building in Europe and has been specially designed internally to be utilised with the existing buildings. It provides an additional floor space of approximately 286,500 square feet, amounting, with the original accommodation, to a total floor space of approximately 670,500 square feet, and, with the Main Building and what is known as the "New Hall," built in 1924 will provide three separate halls designed alternatively for one great exhibition or for three or more separate exhibitions at one time.

The Company has constructed and equipped a large block of Workshops and a Car Park on its North End Road property. It has also built a bridge directly connecting Olympia with Addison Road Station and has added to and improved the roadway to the main entrance (which formerly ended in a cul-de-sac), so that vehicular traffic can now pass directly around the whole of the Olympia Buildings.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS—The unique position held by Olympia as a centre for Trade Exhibitions is world-wide known. The Main and "Empire Hall" buildings are let for practically the whole year round, with the exception of a few days in August which are utilised for the annual cleaning, etc.

Included amongst the present tenants and exhibitors are the following:—

His Majesty's Government.	**The Artificial Silk Exhibition**	**The Building Trades Exhibition.**
The Royal Military Tournament.	**The International Circus & Fair.**	**The Wireless Exhibition.**
The International Horse Show.	**The Furniture Trades Exhibition.**	**The Machine Tools Exhibition.**
The Ideal Home Exhibition.	**The Printing Exhibition.**	**The Fashion Fair.**
The Motor Show.	**The Antique Fair Exhibition.**	**The Antique Furniture Exhibition.**
The Commercial Motor Show.	**The Confectioners' Exhibition**	**The Ladies' Kennel Club Show.**
The Cycle & Motor Cycle Show.	**The Shipping and Engineering Exhibition.**	**The Terrier Club Show.**

His Majesty's Government, through the Department of Overseas Trade, has entered into an agreement to hold the British Industries Fair at Olympia for a period of ten years.

J. Lyons & Company, Limited, are the caterers under contract with the Company. Accommodation has now been provided in the various restaurants to seat approximately 3,200 customers.

ASSETS—A Valuation, dated 17th February, 1930, of the Freehold and Leasehold Land and Buildings originally and since acquired by the Company, and the Plant, Machinery, Fixtures and other equipment, has been made by Messrs. Goddard & Smith, and is as follows:—

OLYMPIA.

In compliance with your instructions we made a careful survey and valuation and reported to you on the 18th April, 1929, that in our opinion the freehold and leasehold land, buildings, furniture, machinery, plant, fixtures and equipment, as set out in our detailed report and valuation of that date, including, when completed, the new Empire Hall, then in course of construction, were, as a going concern, of the value of £2,184,585.

In accordance with your recent instructions we have again made a survey and re-valuation of the property.

The Empire Hall has been practically completed and the other improvements foreshadowed and in contemplation when we valued in April last have been carried out. In addition, a spacious modern building consisting of workshops and comprising five floors and having a total floor area of about 27,000 square feet has been erected by you in a convenient situation within the confines of the property itself and adjacent to the Main Hall. You have also acquired further freehold land and shops, known as 17 and 25, Maclise Road, abutting on your property.

Another outstanding and important improvement is that whereas the road leading to the main entrance of Olympia, facing Addison Road Station, terminated for vehicular traffic in a cul-de-sac, you have now by agreement with the Railway Company removed the obstacles so that vehicles can now pass around the entire property.

You have also erected a bridge from Olympia over the roadway giving direct access to the Addison Road Railway Station.

In our opinion the value of the whole, subject to the completion of the comparatively small amount of work still to be done to the new Empire Hall, is now, as a going concern, the sum of £2,254,432.

PROFITS—Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants, who are the Auditors of the Company, and who investigated the books and accounts of Olympia (1912) Limited, have given the following Certificate of Profits:—

To the Directors of OLYMPIA LIMITED. 3 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, 20th February, 1930.

Gentlemen,—We have examined the books and accounts of your Company and of its predecessor, Olympia (1912) Limited, for the seven years to the 31st December, 1929, which embraces the first and only financial period in respect of which accounts of your Company have been made up, viz., 18th April, 1929, to 31st December, 1929.

We certify that the Net Profits, after making such adjustments as in our opinion are necessary, and after charging Management Remuneration and Depreciation, but before deducting interest on Debentures, Loans, etc., Directors' Fees and Income Tax, were as follows:—

Year to 31st December, 1923	...	£70,816	Year to 31st December, 1929, viz.:—	
" " " " 1924	...	£57,285	Period 1st January to 17th April, 1929 ...	£29,427
" " " " 1925	...	£77,830	" 18th April, 1929, to 31st December, 1929 ...	£70,954
" " " " 1926	...	£67,007		£100,381
" " " " 1927	...	£81,940		
" " " " 1928	...	£90,760		

The dividends paid by your Company in respect of the period from its Incorporation to 31st December, 1929, have been at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Cumulative Preference Shares from the respective due dates of payment for these shares to the 31st October, 1929, and at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary Shares from the date of allotment of these shares to the 31st December, 1929.

Yours faithfully, PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Chartered Accountants.

The above profits do not include any Revenue from the New Empire Hall. For the year ending 31st December, 1930, the net profits arising out of Letting Contracts completed and in course of completion, including a part of the New Empire Hall (after providing for all outgoings, including depreciation and Directors' Remuneration), are estimated at £142,500 per annum.

The New Empire Hall will not be finally completed until the Autumn, so that a full year's Revenue on this important Extension is not included in this estimate. **When this Building is completed the net Revenue is estimated at £162,500 per annum.**

The estimated income for the year 1930, after providing for the Mortgage Interest of £25,000, is sufficient to cover the Dividend on the Preference Shares practically twice. After payment of the Preference Dividend there would be a balance available for the Ordinary Shares equivalent to over 13½ per cent. per annum, and when the New Empire Hall is fully let, the balance available for the Ordinary Shareholders will, on the above estimate, be equivalent to 18 per cent. per annum.

On the basis of the Valuation by Messrs Goddard & Smith, the total of the Preference Share Capital issued and now offered for subscription is covered twice over by net assets apart from Goodwill. No sum is included in the Company's Balance Sheet for Goodwill.

All Preliminary Expenses of the Company (amounting to £56,675, including the underwriting and overriding commissions payable in respect of the previous issue as mentioned in the full Prospectus) have been paid by the Vendor in pursuance of Contract No. 7 mentioned in the full Prospectus.

Under Contract No. 24, mentioned in the full Prospectus, Quadrant Trust Limited has underwritten the whole of the present issue of 450,000 Preference Shares for an underwriting commission of 3 per cent. and an overriding commission of 1 per cent. on the nominal amount of the Preference Shares offered for subscription. The Trust has entered into various sub-underwriting contracts to which the Company is not a party. The Trust is also to receive a fee of one per cent. on the nominal value of the Preference and Ordinary Shares allotted under the terms of this issue (together with out-of-pocket expenses) for its services in connection with the issue down to allotment.

No part of the proceeds of this Issue is required or will be used for defraying the purchase price of any property purchased or agreed to be purchased by the Company.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the Contracts and the originals of the Valuation and Certificate can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Simmons & Simmons, 1, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day on which the Subscription List is open.

Full Prospectuses on the terms of which alone applications will be considered and Application Forms can be obtained at the Offices of the Company and from the Bankers, Brokers, Accountants or Solicitors of the Company, or from Quadrant Trust Limited, 55-56 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

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CITY CHATTER.

RALLYING MARKETS — RAILWAY RESULTS — STORES PROFITS — INVESTMENT HINTS — FEATURES IN MINES.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

A renewal of liquidation created fears of difficulties in connection with the settlement, but this was fortunately surmounted without any trouble being brought to light, and at the close of the week the stock markets showed a rather better tendency. Rubber shares in particular displayed marked strength owing to the fulfilment of hopes regarding an agreement with the Dutch producers. Rhodesian Copper shares also helped to keep alive the spirit of speculation, but Railway stocks and Industrials were slow to recover from the effects of forced realisations.

British Funds made some response to a Bank return showing the reserve at a record high figure, especially as this coincided with a recovery in the sterling-dollar exchange.

A new 4½ per cent. conversion loan (1940-44) is announced at the issue price of 95 per cent., and a first dividend of 15s. per cent. will be payable on July 1. The loan will be in addition to and rank pari passu with the conversion loan of the same category already existing. Holders of 5½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due in May next may surrender their holdings thereof in whole or in part and receive £105 10s. of the new issue for each £100 nominal of 5 per cent. Treasury Bonds surrendered.

Underwriters of the Nigerian 5 per Cent. loan had to take up 77 per cent., but this did not prevent the issue of a Hull Corporation loan in 5 per Cent. stock at 99. In this case also the underwriters will no doubt receive a considerable proportion. Both of these loans are perfectly sound and suitable for investors.

A spurt in North-Eastern Preferred Ordinary stock on the satisfactory dividend, which conforms to the higher of the estimates mentioned last week, was the chief feature of the Home Railway market. In the London Midland and Scottish report there was further evidence of the economies effected by the grouping system, and the list of road transport firms absorbed, together with the statement that the railway company is running experimental road services of its own, would have brought in buyers if the market had not been oppressed with the fear of a renewal of liquidation.

This has operated even more severely against Argentine Rails, which also have to contend with the weakness of the Buenos Aires exchange. On the other hand, the milreis shows some recovery. Generally speaking, the Foreign market remains the steadiest in the Stock Exchange, although this is partly due to lack of business.

RAILWAY RESULTS.

The Home Railway dividend season ended up brilliantly with the London and North-Eastern announcement, which proved equal to the highest expectations. On the Preferred stock, on which only ¼ per cent. was paid for 1928, 3 per cent. is to be distributed, while £500,000, against nothing, is being transferred to reserve. Finally, the carry-forward is £54,000 up at £81,000. As the reported increase in gross receipts was £1,355,000, while the increased dividend and other appropriations call for £1,719,000 extra, it is evident that the L.N.E., like other groups, has been able to cut down working expenses by a not inconsiderable amount. The paying of a 3 per cent. dividend places the company's prior charge stocks on the way to reinstatement as fully-fledged trustee securities. Meanwhile, the Preferred stock has improved to a price at which, on the basis of the 3 per cent. distribution, it gives the highly tempting yield of £9 2s. per cent.

While the London Midland and Scottish accounts reveal that the shrinkage in receipts was heavier than that shown in the weekly returns, they also disclose that the falling off in business, mainly due to depression in the heavy and textile industries, was counterbalanced by savings in expenses, which are ascribed to several years of expenditure on improvements. The net revenue was equal to 4.01 per cent on the total issued capital, in contrast with 3.80 per cent. in 1928. Thanks to the remission of the passenger duty, the company has undertaken to spend £2,400,000, being the capitalised value of the duty, upon developments and improvements. It has also secured Treasury approval for a number of schemes, for which grants will be made in the way of interest.

One point made clear in the report of the Southern Railway is that the electrification has been fully justified by results. That is proved if only by the large increase in season-ticket revenue. Lost traffic is being regained in a way it could never have been recaptured had the old steam services not been replaced by electric trains. The Southern, like the other groups, effected large economies in expenses, and it is entirely owing to that cause that the dividend increase was possible.

STORES PROFITS.

Most of the big departmental stores in London have set up fresh records in the past financial year. Their provincial prototypes have been not less successful. The popularity of these great universal providers, both in the Metropolis and in the great industrial centres of the Midlands and the North, seems to be unabated. Their excellent financial results in the past year are all the more remarkable in view of the drop in textile values, for which provision had to be made by the writing down of stocks. But the comparative cheapness of many articles of raiment no doubt helped to stimulate business and to cause a record turnover. It is also safe to assume that wide and intelligent publicity was instrumental in attracting customers from all parts of the country.

One important feature of store finance, and it is one that should help to maintain the attractiveness of the shares of the leading companies, is the carrying out of vast improvements and extensions without any corresponding increase in capital obligations. Considerable expenditure has been provided for out of reserves, and accumulated profits have been put back into the business, there to be employed very lucratively. It is significant that some of the newer companies capitalised on a post-war basis do not pay the big dividends earned by the older established undertakings. But that was inevitable and foreseen. It is only fair to add that even the newer companies, which, in connection with rebuilding operations in Regent Street, are all progressive, will doubtless justify in time their comparatively high capitalisation.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Industrials have had to contend with further liquidation as well as with the disappointing results announced by leading textile companies. A closer examination of the Courtaulds figures showed that the dividend was barely covered by current earnings, but the company, of course, has large hidden resources. After falling to 2½ the shares rallied on bear repurchases and are only slightly lower on the week.

Even more disconcerting was the cut in the Bradford Dyers dividend. As usual, the report dealt very fully with the position, showing that on the total capital 4.4 per cent. was earned, while the "break-up" value of the Ordinary shares is 29s. 5d., compared with the present price of 26s. 3d.

Dunlops weakened again on nervousness regarding the coming dividend, and realisations of Hudson's Bays and Sudan Plantations depressed prices, but most other leading Industrials were supported at the lower levels. A recovery occurred in the International group, Brazilian Tractions being helped by the exchange, while Nickels changed hands up to 40. It would be inadvisable to take too confident a view of Canadian Industrials for the time being, since the fall in the price of wheat due to the reported failure of the Wheat Pool delegates to England creates a difficult position which may react on the Stock markets.

Allied Newspapers remained at 1 3-16, Amalgamated Press reacting to 21s. 6d. Insurance shares and Banks, in common with gilt-edged securities, were realised by speculators who would otherwise have been unable to pay their differences, and the same cause is responsible for declines in other Industrials usually regarded as being of a purely investment character.

Imperial Chemicals made only a slight response to the official denial of some of the rumours recently current accompanied by the statement that the company is closing its books with a satisfactory increase in earnings, and has ample cash resources. Liquidation persists in the shares, as well as in others in which country investors are largely interested.

S.T.D. Motors have given way following upon the plan of capital reorganisation under which the arrears on the Preferred Ordinary shares are funded. Until this has been approved at a meeting to be held on March 24 no balance-sheet can be submitted.

A sharp recovery in White Star Line Preference shares ensued upon the issue to holders of a circular stating that so far as can be ascertained the company's results for 1927 and 1928 are likely to be practically the same as those for the two preceding years.

Metafilters (1929) remained steady at 14s. on the announcement that in the litigation with another company the action has been discharged without cost to the Metafilters Company, who retain the patents which were the subject matter of the action.

Olympia, Ltd., Ordinary strengthened to 6s. 9d., and the Preference to 19s. 9d.-20s. 6d. on the knowledge that a new issue of Preference and Ordinary shares at par is being made, and that special consideration will be given to applications from present Preference shareholders.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

It is surely anomalous that a yield of £4 19s. 3d. per cent. allowing for redemption should be obtainable from Conversion 5 per cent. "B" stock 1944-64, while Bank Rate is 4½ per cent. The first dividend on the "B" stock is £2 1s. 8d., and on the "A" stock £1 6s. 6d. payable on May 1, but after that date all distinction between the two will cease. No better investment can be made at the present time even allowing for the possibility that in the event of the Budget proving unsatisfactory the stock may be obtainable a little cheaper.

West Gloucestershire Power 5½ per cent. Debenture stock at 94 yields £5 17s. per cent. The amount of the stock is £300,000, and it is secured on properties valued in the last balance-sheet at £899,618, while from the nature of the undertaking the annual value of the security should increase year by year. The company holds the share capital of the Chepstow Electric Lighting and Power Company. Revenue for 1928 was £60,321, and in July when participating Preference shares were issued it was stated that results for 1929 should show considerable improvement.

Owing to the public discussions of the cotton industry's difficulties the Preference shares of the textile combines which are very strong financially are obtainable comparatively cheaply. Fine Cotton Spinners 5 per Cent. Preference at 16s. compare with a highest for 1929 of 19s. 9d. and yield 6½ per cent. The annual dividend requires £150,000, whereas the net profit for the year to March 31, 1929, was £632,618. No doubt a shrinkage in profits will be shown in the next report, which is due in May, but it may be assumed that the Preference dividend will be shown to be well covered.

Considering the excellent showing made by the report, the shares of Mather and Platt, the Manchester engineering firm, are quite moderately valued at 45s. 6d., yielding £6 11s. 9d. per cent., free of tax, or, say, 8½ per cent., subject to tax on the basis of the 15 per cent. dividend and bonus which have been paid for each of the past eight years. Net profits at £269,308 compare with £241,520, and, after providing for the dividend, £109,855 is carried forward. There is a substantial reserve of £250,000, and the company holds high-class investments worth over £500,000.

The additional Preference shares being offered by Olympia should appeal to investors in search of a well-secured 7 per cent. investment. They are covered twice over by net assets apart from goodwill, while estimated net profits for the present year are practically double the amount required to pay the dividend on the increased Preference capital. The additional Ordinary shares obviously possess speculative attractions at the issue price of par, as it is calculated that when the new Empire Hall is fully let surplus profits will be equivalent to 18 per cent. on the Ordinary capital.

FEATURES IN MINES.

So far as Rhodesians are concerned, last week proved largely a repetition of the preceding period—a dull start followed by a rally, although in this case a relapse was brought about by influences which affected markets as a whole. In the course of the upward movement Congo Borders touched the new high level of 15½. Dealers are expecting further news at any moment; in point of fact results are awaited in respect of drill-hole N.E.8 and of the recently commenced N.E.10. N'Changa were mildly depressed by the reference to treatment difficulties in the report of the Chartered Company. The issue of this document proved somewhat of an anti-climax, the accounts indicating that the whole of the increase in the bonus was the outcome of share transactions. Globes fell back—whether as the result of a change in the developments or of forced liquidation has yet to transpire.

Base-metal shares have suffered from a combination of adverse factors. Tintos were sold in connection with French political developments and a sharp cut in the dividend of one of the leading American copper companies. Broken Hill shares came on offer owing to the weakness of the products, and conditions in Australia precluded support from that quarter. Zinc, it may be mentioned, touched the lowest price for some thirty years, and silver since records have been kept.

Santa Gertrudis were run up to 11s. on a cable reporting high values in a borehole put out along the boundary of the Ohio property, the company's last acquisition; the discovery presents the possibility of a new mine. The shares of other companies of the group improved in sympathy. A natural reaction was accentuated by the drop in silver. Mysore gold reflected the reduction in the final dividend for 1929.

OILS UNCERTAIN.

A somewhat unexpected feature of the Oil share market has been the announcement that underwriting is in progress for an issue of £5,000,000 Shell Transport and Trading Company 7 per Cent. Second Preference shares. It is understood that the price of issue will be 25s. per share, at which the yield will be about £5 12s. per cent. It is thought that shareholders of the company will be given preferential treatment. The issue will form the second half of the 10,000,000 Second Preference shares already authorised, the previous 5,000,000 having been issued at par in February, 1922. The price of the existing 7 per cent. Preference shares has gone back to 25s. 6d., which is ex the recently-paid dividend. The Ordinary shares have been a dull market, and are down to 4 17-32. The opinion is held in Amsterdam that the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company will shortly come on the market with a 5 per Cent. Bond loan.

Elsewhere the market has been generally dull and lacking in features of interest. V.O.C. holdings remain a dull market for reasons mentioned here last week, and British Controlled issues have encountered liquidation. The option position is the main cause of the weakness of the Eagle issues.

RUBBER CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation between British and Dutch rubber producers would at length appear to be practically achieved. At a meeting in Amsterdam last Wednesday, a representative body of Dutch, French, Belgian, Swiss, and German producers adopted the British-Dutch proposal to stop tapping completely during the month of May. A meeting of the Council of the British Rubber Growers' Association is to be held to-morrow to consider the above resolution.

Market estimates of the probable reduction in supplies of rubber resulting from this cessation of tapping is between 30,000 and 35,000 tons. All the estimates of 1930 production and consumption issued to date show a fairly even balance between the two figures. In only one case a surplus production of 22,500 tons is looked for, so that a cut of 30,000 tons would definitely bring potential world supplies for the current year below probable requirements.

Speaking at the Bah Lias Rubber Estates meeting on Thursday, Mr. H. Eric Miller, in referring to the proposal, said that he hoped and believed that British producers would give it their whole-hearted support. All companies with which he was associated certainly would do so. Personally he felt that this step towards real co-operation among rubber growers of different nationalities opened up the definite prospect of a more rational conduct of the industry.

Raw rubber prices hardened sharply on Wednesday when the result of the Dutch meeting was received. Spot was dealt in up to 8¾d., and October-December to 9⅛d., against 7 15-16d. and 8 11-16d. on the previous Monday. Interest in the shares became much more active, and a general advance was shown in quotations. There was a little profit-taking apparent among the leaders towards the close, but investment inquiry was maintained on a better scale than for some time past.

Tea shares continued a rather steadier market, although business was of a somewhat limited description. The Ceylon mixed producers hardened in sympathy with Rubber shares. Results at the auctions during the week were slightly better. The average price obtained worked out at 1s. 1.96d., against 1s. 1.71d. the previous week, and 1s. 5.67d. for the corresponding sales a year ago.

THE OUTLOOK.

Political uncertainties, and especially the shadow of the Budget, are retarding the return of confidence, and investors must be prepared to take long views. Those who hold sound securities which have depreciated in consequence of liquidation should not be hurried into selling by predictions of disasters which may never happen. For those who have fresh capital to employ on the Stock Exchange there are good opportunities if the buyer is prepared to wait for conditions to improve, but little inducement exists to speculate for quick profits, except perhaps in the case of Rhodesians and Rubbers, which are comparatively immune from political influences.

Considering the present level of Bank rate, gilt-edged stocks generally are too cheap, and purchases made now will sooner or later show a profit, though not necessarily in the near future. Many Foreign Government bonds still offer good returns with moderate risk. The comparative steadiness of this market entitles it to more support from the investor who is mainly concerned with safety of capital combined with a reasonable return. Both Home and Argentine Rails are unduly depressed by liquidation, but except in the case of the Prior Charges these are bound to be influenced by speculation, which, in the present mood of the Stock Exchange, is at most synonymous with "bear selling."

Coming to Industrials, it is practically impossible to envisage a general revival so long as the Budget uncertainties exist and the future of trade is so obscure. There is too much sunken wreckage resulting from last year's storms to render the navigation of these waters safe or pleasant. It looks as if a long period of quiet business will be experienced, and investors would do well to confine their attentions for the present to well-secured Preference shares and Debenture stocks.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

	Feb. 14.		Feb. 21.		+ Rise or — Fall.
GILT-EDGED.					
War Loan 5%	101½	...	101½	...	+ ⅜
Conversion 5% 'B'	101⅜	...	101⅞	...	— ⅛
Do. 3½% ...	76½	...	76	...	— ½
Consolidated 4% ...	83⅝	...	83	...	— ⅝
Funding 4%	87⅞	...	87⅜	...	— ½
India 6%	78 pm...		⅛ pm...		— ⅛
Brighton 5%	¼ pm...		⅛ pm...		— ⅛
FOREIGN.					
Brazil 5% 1914	75½	...	77	...	+ 1½
Chinese 1898	83¾	...	83¼	...	— ½
Turkish Unified...	14½	...	14¾	...	+ ¼
Peru Corp. Pref.	53¼	...	53	...	— ¼
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.					
Gt. Western	91½	...	91¼	...	— ¼
L.M. and S.	52¼	...	51¼	...	— 1
L. & N.E. Pfd....	33¼	...	33¼	...	+ ⅛
Metropolitan	64	...	64½	...	+ ½
Southern Def. ...	31	...	31¼	...	+ ¼
Cen. Argentine ...	80½	...	79½	...	— 1
Leopoldina	50	...	49¾	...	— ¼
INDUSTRIALS.					
Allied Newspapers	1⅞	...	1⅞	...	—
Amalgmtd. Press	23/-	...	21/6	...	— 1/6
Dunlop Rubber ...	13/6	...	12/6	...	— 1/-
Leyland Motors...	54/6	...	58/-	...	+ 3/6
United Molasses...	5¼	...	5⅛	...	— ⅛
Courtaulds	2⅝	...	2⅝	...	— ⅛
Columbia Graph...	6⅛	...	5⅛	...	— ⅛
Gramophone	4⅜	...	4⅛	...	— ¼
Intern. Nickel.....	38⅞	...	38⅜	...	+ ½
Brazil Traction ...	37	...	38⅛	...	+ 1⅛
Sudan Plant	3¼	...	3⅛	...	— ⅛
Hudson's Bay.....	4⅜	...	4	...	— ⅜
Bradford Dyers ...	28/9	...	26/-	...	— 2/9
Bass	64/-	...	61/-	...	— 3/-
White Star Pref...	9/-	...	11/3	...	+ 2/3
S.T.D. Pref.	12/-	...	11/3	...	— /9
MINES.					
Bwana M'Kubwa	23 7½	...	21 6	...	—2 1½
Congo Borders ...	14¾	...	14¾	...	—
N'Changa	3 1/16	...	3 1/16	...	— 3/8
Globe & Phenix...	14/9	...	14/6	...	— /3
De Peers Def....	97/8	...	97/8	...	—
Patino Tin	6¼	...	6	...	— ¼
North Broken Hill	4⅛	...	4	...	— ⅛
Mining Corp.....	14/3	...	12/9	...	— 1/6
Santa Gertrudis...	8/3	...	10/-	...	+ 1/9
Mysore (10/-)	13/6	...	12/3	...	— 1/3
OILS.					
Anglo-Persian.....	4 3/16	...	4 3/16	...	— 1/16
Attock	1 1/16	...	1 1/16	...	— 1/16
Burmah	4¼	...	4 3/16	...	— 3/16
Phœnix.....	13/-	...	11/9	...	— 1/3
Royal Dutch	32½	...	31¼	...	— 1¼
Shell	4⅛	...	4 1/16	...	— 1/16
RUBBERS.					
Rubber Trusts ...	37/3	...	38/3	...	+ 1/-
Anglo-Dutch	34/3	...	35/3	...	+ 1/-
Bidor.....	1⅛	...	1⅞	...	+ ⅛
Malacca	1½	...	1 9/16	...	+ 1/16
TEAS.					
Tara	5½	...	5⅝	...	+ ⅛
Eastern Produce	4⅛	...	4¼	...	+ ⅛
Bandarapola.....	2⅜	...	2½	...	+ ⅛
Tea and Lands ...	22	...	22¼	...	+ ¼

MONEY MARKET.

DECLINE IN LOAN AND BILL RATES.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

In the absence of important withdrawals of funds by the clearing banks, either in connection with tax payments or balancing operations, brokers in the Money Market during the past week have derived the full benefit of an excess of Treasury Bill maturities over the amount of new bills which had to be taken up. As a result, the position in respect to short loans remained extremely comfortable throughout.

The charge for fresh day-to-day advances has not exceeded 4 per cent., while on some days borrowers satisfied their immediate requirements down to 3 per cent.

The supply of bills continued restricted, and the competition for drafts has been responsible for a further decline in rates. Three months' fine bank paper is now generally quoted at 3⅞ to 3 13-16 per cent., and the new Treasury Bills around 3 23-32 per cent.

Hopes that the Bank of England would obtain part of the Spanish gold arrivals were not fulfilled, the whole £2,000,000 being acquired by Germany. The bulk of the Cape gold was also sent to Berlin, in the absence of any competition from the Bank.

Owing to the resumption of Chinese and Indian selling, silver prices declined still further, cash dropping to 19 15-16d. per ounce, and the forward metal to 19¾d.

In the Foreign exchange market the offering of francs in connection with the transfer of French balances to America sent the Paris cheque rate up from 124.20½ to 124.30. There has since been a reaction to 124.24½. Sterling recovered in America after early weakness, cable transfers finishing the week at 4.86⅛, after being down to 4.85⅞.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. Feb. 22	Feb. 15
Paris, cheques...	Fr. to £...	124.21	124.23-.26	124.19-.22
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.36½-.37	20.36½-.37
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.89½-.90	34.90½-.91
Amst'rd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £...	12.107	12.12⅜-.12⅝	12.12⅜-.⅝
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.81-.82 8/8	92.90-.92
Greece	Drch. to £	375	375-375¼	375-375½
Madrid, sight ...	Pes. to £	25.22½	39.20 39.30	38.85-38.90
Lisbon, sight ...	Escudo ...	4.50½	108⅛-⅜	108⅛-⅜
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £...	25.22½	25.19½-.20	25.19⅝-.20
Oslo .....sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.18-.18½	18.17½-.18
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.11¾-.12⅛	18.12⅜-.13⅛
Copenhagen, s'gt	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.15½-.16	18.15½-.16
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193-193⅜	193¼-.½
Vienna	Sh. to £...	34.58½	34.50-34.52	34.51-34.55
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97½	97 5/16-97⅜	97 5/16-97⅜
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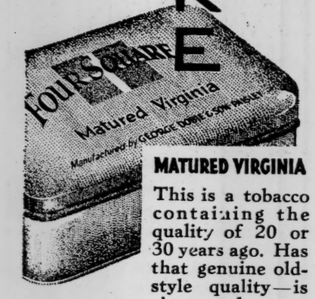

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This is a tobacco containing the quality of 20 or 30 years ago. Has that genuine old-style quality—is air-cured, sun-dried pure Virginia leaf matured in the wood and cut from the cake.

★ *From all good tobacconists in 1 and 2 oz. packets or 2 oz. and 4 oz. silvered tins at 1/2½ per oz.*

GEORGE DOBIE & SON, LTD.,
Tobacco Manufacturers, PAISLEY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
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EACH YEAR
5/- we need 1,000,000 contributions of 5/-
FIVE SHILLINGS
to maintain the whole Life-boat Service.
Please send your 5/- to-day, and be
"ONE IN A MILLION."
The Institution is supported solely by voluntary contributions.
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SPRING TIME!
NOWHERE in England is the glory of Springtime more evident than in the heart of Derbyshire . . . New foliage in the valleys, ever-changing hues of hill-sides, and above all, the rarefied atmosphere, as great a vitaliser to mankind as to outdoor nature.
JOHN RUSKIN wrote: "*I can't find anything like Derbyshire anywhere else.*"
GEORGE ELIOT wrote: "*Beautiful Matlock . . . I was quite regenerated by the bracing air.*"
LORD BYRON said: "*There are prospects in Derbyshire as noble as any in Greece and Switzerland.*"
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MATLOCK
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Within easy reach of all parts of beautiful Derbyshire.
SOUVENIR PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.
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CORPORATION LOANS.
CITY OF SHEFFIELD
£5 PER CENT. TRUSTEE SECURITIES.
The Treasurer is prepared to ACCEPT LOANS of £100 and upwards (in multiples of £50) on security of the revenues of the Corporation, including the local rates, at £5 per cent. per annum, subject to six months' notice after the expiration of three or five years. These loans are Trustee Securities, interest is payable half-yearly on May 1 and November 1. The Mortgage Deeds are prepared free of cost to the investor. For further particulars apply to A. B. GRIFFITHS, F.S.A.A., City Treasurer, No. 14, Town Hall, Sheffield.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.
Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

Capital Authorised and Issued		£12,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£4,000,000	together £8,850,000
Reserve Fund	£4,850,000	
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		£8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.3.
Drafts are granted on the Bank's branches throughout the Australian State and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraphic remittances are also made. Bills are purchased and sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

BOVRIL PROGRESS.

A WORLD TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Presiding at the thirty-third annual general meeting of Bovril, Ltd., held on Wednesday, February 19, at River Plate House, London, the Chairman, Lord Luke, said that not only did the sales of Bovril in 1929 surpass all previous records, but the increase was at an accelerated pace. The year showed a larger increase over its predecessor than had been achieved in any previous year with the one exception of 1919, when conditions were abnormal. They had been restricted with regard to overseas sales in 1914-1918, and went forward with a bound when the restriction was removed.

In the latter half of 1929 he went round the world visiting many of their agencies. He arrived in Canada last August on his way to Australia. Not having time to go to the United States on that occasion, he invited certain of those with whom they did business to see him on his way through Canada, and business friends from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago met him in Montreal. He was apologetic at bringing them so far to save his time, but found that they were quite pleased to pay a visit to Canada, especially at that time of the year. On that trip he did not enter the United States, unless he could have been said to have done so on landing at Honolulu, the American island between Vancouver and Auckland, New Zealand. With the exception of that, and Egypt and the short cut across France, he did not land anywhere that was not purely British on his journey round the world.

NO "SINKING FEELING" ABOUT OVERSEAS SALES.

He had told them at the last meeting that each year since the war had shown an increase in the export of Bovril, and, again, he could say that in 1929 oversea sales had exceeded 1928 and its predecessors. They had every reason to be pleased with their world-wide sales progress.

TO-DAY'S ISSUES.

OLYMPIA PREFERENCE AND ORDINARY.

CONVERSION LOAN OFFER.

Olympia, the company owning the well-known exhibition and amusement buildings in West Kensington, together with other properties, is offering for subscription at par 450,000 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each and a similar number of Ordinary of 5s. each.

The issue is required to meet the cost of extensions and improvements. Since the company was incorporated on April 18, 1929, extensive and important improvements have been made to the property. These include the erection of a four-storey edifice facing Hammersmith Road, known as "Empire Hall," the cost of which is approximately £580,000. This building is nearly completed, and a considerable portion is now being utilised for the British Industries Fair.

The above profits did not include any revenue from the new Empire Hall. For the year 1930 the net profits arising out of letting contracts completed and in course of completion, including a part of the New Empire Hall (after providing for all outgoings, including depreciation and directors' remuneration), are estimated at £142,500 per annum. The New Empire Hall will not be finally completed until the autumn, so that a full year's revenue on this extension is not included in this estimate. When this building is completed the net revenue is estimated at £162,500 per annum.

The estimated income for 1930, after providing for the mortgage interest of £25,000, is sufficient to cover the dividend on the Preference shares practically twice. After payment of the Preference dividend there would be a balance available for the Ordinary shares equivalent to over 13½ per cent. per annum, and when the New Empire Hall is fully let the balance available for Ordinary shareholders will, on the above estimate, be equivalent to 18 per cent. per annum.

NEW LOAN OFFER.

The lists will open on Wednesday next in connection with an issue for an unstated amount of Four and a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan 1940-1944. The offer is made at 95 per cent., and the stock is redeemable at par on July 1, 1944, or after July 1, 1940, at the option of the Government.

Interest is payable half-yearly on January 1 and July 1, and a first dividend of 15s. per cent. will be paid July 1 next.

Holders of the Five and a-Half per Cent. Treasury Bonds due May 15 next are invited to convert into the new issue. They are offered in exchange for every £100 Treasury Bonds £105 10s. of the Conversion Loan.

Holders who accept this offer will receive the interest payable on May 15, 1930, in respect of the Treasury Bonds surrendered, and a first payment of interest on the Conversion Loan at the rate of 15s. per cent. will be made on July 1, 1930.

The list of conversion applications will be opened forthwith and will be closed on March 8. Treasury Bonds, due May 15, 1930, of the Post Office issue will not be convertible at the Bank of England; they will be convertible at the Post Office under the arrangements set forth in the separate prospectus issued by the Postmaster-General.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American futures opened about 9 to 7 points lower on further Bombay and Continental liquidation, but trade-calling later in the morning supported prices, and a quiet but steady tone ruled at the close, with the final values about 7 to 6 points down on the day.

Egyptians closed steady, but with values of Sakellaridis abou 6 to 2, and of Upper 6 to 8 points down on the day.

Closing Futures:—American: February, 8.11; March, 8.10; April, 8.13; May, 8.21; June, 8.23; July, 8.29; August, 8.32; September, 8.35; October 8.38; November, 8.40; December, 8.44; January, 8.47; February 8.49. Egyptian: March, 12.73; May, 12.91; July, 12.93; November 12.91; December, 12.91; January, 13.02. Upper: March, 9.85; May 9.94; July, 10.04; November, 10.03; December, 10.10; January 10.13.

Spot Market.—American and Brazilian quotations are 7 points lower. All Egyptians are reduced 10 points. East Indians are 5 points lower. Tendency quiet. American Middling, S.40; Perna Maceio, etc., Fair (Brazilian), 8.00; Egyptian, Sakellaridis, F.G.F., 13.40; East Indian, M.G. Broach, Good, F.G., 6.00, fine 6.25; Tinnevelly, F.G.F., 7.30, Good 7.60; M.G. Oomra, Good, 5.25, F.G. 5.55, Fine 5.85; M.G. Bengal, Good, 4.10, F.G. 4.35, Fine 4.60.—*Reuter.*

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened easy 1⅛c. to ⅞c. lower owing to disappointing cable advices and a poor export demand. It is believed that Portugal and Greece have completed their import requirements for the time being, and reports are in circulation that Sweden proposes to increase the import duty on wheat and rye. Further depressing factors were the unsettled condition of the cash market and favourable weather in the North-West for crop moving.

The market closed easy 2⅝c. to 3c. down. Closing options: May, 113; July, 116⅝; October, 117⅛. Rye easy at 1¼c. to 1c. lower. Closing options: May 72¼; July, 74⅞.

Barley barely steady at ⅛c. to 5⅛c. reduction. Closing options: May, 53⅛; July, 55⅜.—*Reuter.*

INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

ESCOMBE.—You are entitled to refund of tax on a personal allowance of £135. You are not entitled to a housekeeper allowance, since you are not the occupier of house and the housekeeper is not in your employment.

CAROLUS.—Children allowances and personal allowances have no reference to super-tax liability. Super-tax is calculated on the total income, and is payable in respect of everything exceeding £2,000 on graduated scale.

CEE EE.—If you are employed by Swedish employer and your work is carried out in Sweden, and you are absent from this country for two or three years, you will not be liable to any tax in respect of these earnings whether you are paid in Swedish currency or whether you are paid in English currency.

W. M. D.—A tenant in occupation of house is entitled to deduct from rent which he pays the amount of property tax which he pays, provided he does not deduct in all more than standard rate upon rent. Tenant in occupation must not deduct from rent more than property tax which he has paid on property. Tax is not payable on empty house.

NORFOLK.—Question is not quite clear. In so far as you were paying interest, you had to deduct tax from that interest, and hand the tax over to the Revenue. If you have ceased to pay interest, naturally you no longer deduct any tax which belongs to Revenue, and your liability depends entirely on the income which you receive and the total amount of it.

BEECH.—Assessment on War Loan interest is correct. In first year in which you own the War Loan you are assessable on the actual interest of that year. Thereafter the basis of assessment is the interest of preceding year. In every year it is actual year's income on which you are being assessed, although in certain instances measurement of that income takes the form of income of year before.

ANTIQUE.—You are entitled to an allowance of one-sixth from your total income on account of age, and to a further allowance of £135 free of tax. If you employ a housekeeper you are entitled to a further allowance of £60. You would appear to be entitled to a refund of £44 10s. if you cannot claim the housekeeper allowance. If you can claim housekeeper allowance you will be entitled to a further refund of £6.

DOUBTFUL.—A builder who builds house for himself to live in cannot be assessed in respect of any imaginary profit which might have been his had he been building house for someone else. If after having lived in house for length of time, sufficient to establish the fact that he really built it to live in himself and that he did not reside in it as temporary measure pending its sale, he does actually sell it for more than it cost him to build, the difference is not profit liable to income-tax. There is no case on point, and it is a question of fact.

BOWLER.—You are entitled to make claim in respect of excess of average cost of repairs to your house over statutory allowance. You can make claim for all back years since you became owner in 1924. If you cannot ascertain expenditure on repairs by previous owner, Revenue will usually as concession agree to deal with case on basis of average repairs for shorter period than five years during which you yourself have been owner. It is assumed that expenditure has all been on repairs and maintenance and includes no element of improvement.

MINING YEAR BOOK 1930.

The "Mining Year Book" for 1930 (forty-fourth annual issue), by Walter E. Skinner, has just been issued. The book contains full particulars of 1,584 mining and allied companies, the particulars given including the directors and other officials, date of establishment, seat of operations, description of the property, plant, present working results, ore reserves, capital dividends, etc.

Lists are also given of the officials connected with the companies, and comprise 3,828 directors and 966 mining and consulting engineers, their addresses, and the names of the companies with which they are concerned. The book can be obtained from all booksellers, or direct from the publishers, Walter E. Skinner, 15, Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, and *Financial Times*, 72, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2. Price 20s. net; post free (inland), 20s. 9d.; post free (abroad), 21s. 6d.

INVERESK PAPER RESULTS.

INTERIM DIVIDENDS EXCEED PROFITS.

NEW CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Inveresk Paper Company was issued yesterday, together with a special report by Mr. B. H. Binder, who succeeded Mr. William Harrison in the chairmanship of the company.

A gross profit (after again providing £15,000 for depreciation) is shown of £35,971 on the operations of the Inveresk mill, while dividends on investments yielded £300,370. With sundry receipts, the total profit was £337,953. After meeting all charges, the net profit worked out at £181,795, compared with £317,452 for 1928.

Dividends paid on the First and Second Preference shares took £39,000 and £38,700 respectively, both being for the half-year to June 30, and the interim payment of 12½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares absorbed £130,000, a total of £206,800.

These payments thus exceeded the net profit by £25,005. In their report the directors express profound regret that the estimate of the gross and net revenue submitted to the board by the ex-chairman to justify the declaration of the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares proved to be erroneous and much in excess of the actual results. The net result is that the carry-forward is reduced from £92,006 to £67,001.

Dividends and interest from investments and loans are £116,000 less than in 1928. The Koholyt dividend received was at 14 per cent. compared with 16 per cent., while dividends on other investments were also less, due mainly to the fact that, whereas in 1928 substantially the whole of the revenue of the subsidiary companies was distributed as dividends, in 1929 a more conservative dividend policy was adopted, with the result that the proportionate revenue attributable to the Inveresk Company's holdings retained in the subsidiary companies amounted in total to about £110,000.

Interest charged on loan to subsidiary companies during the year amounting to £45,000 has been held in reserve, owing to the fact that such interest was not received in cash and was not wholly covered by the profits of the companies in question. On the other hand, expenses also show a substantial increase, the main item of such increase being interest on Bank Loans.

In their report the auditors state:—"A large number of the investments of the company have no market quotation, and it is difficult to arrive at an estimate of their present value, but in our opinion the total book cost of such investments in and loans to subsidiary companies, as shown in the balance-sheet, after taking into account the reserve account, is in excess of their present value. There are contingent liabilities under agreements and in respect of guarantees given by the company which may amount to a substantial figure."

"INDISCRIMINATE EXPANSION."

The Board refrains from commenting in more detail on the Accounts, but the situation of the company is dealt with in the special report by Mr. Binder.

In this he deals with the events leading to the present position of the company, and makes strong comment on the past management. He considers that the present position is largely due to "the policy of indiscriminate expansion initiated by Mr. William Harrison, the ex-chairman," who, he alleges, committed the company to transactions without previous consultation with the board.

Mr. Binder adds that the principal contributory causes of the existing situation are:—

1. The substantially increased floating debt created to provide for permanent expenditure, such as purchase of controlling interests in other companies, capital outlay on plant and machinery, etc.

2. The distribution in dividends of practically the whole of the revenue of the company and various subsidiary companies without making adequate reserves and so depleting working capital, and,

3. The purchase of properties without proper investigation or regard for intrinsic values.

Dealing with the investments of the company, he states that in many of these he has reason to believe the company was committed by Mr. Harrison without previous consultation with the board, and some of the investments represent serious losses, and were the causes of other complications.

SUBSIDIARY INTERESTS.

Mr. Binder gives a list of the companies controlled or indirectly controlled by the company. The book value of the Inveresk Mill is given at £402,044, and interests in paper mill and allied companies are given at a book cost of £2,125,468. Newspaper companies stand at £2,838,639, the Koholyt Co. (Germany) at £1,510,313, and the Inveresk Real Property Co. at £163,641, giving total investments in and loans to subsidiaries of £7,040,105.

Adding loan to St. Cuthbert's Paper Works, £31,709; sundry investments, £6,010; and floating assets, less floating liabilities, of £139,095, brings the total to £7,216,919.

The foregoing total is represented by share capital of £4,143,993, comprising First Preference, £1,499,953; Second Preference, £1,349,135; and Ordinary, £1,299,905; temporary bank loans of £1,151,953, reserve account of £1,848,972, and credit balance on profit and loss account £67,001; total, £7,216,919

Mr. Binder points out that the reserve account is not made up to any large extent by accumulations of profits, but in the main represents premiums received on Ordinary shares issued from time to time.

INCREASED BORROWING.

He adds that in the 1928 balance-sheet special temporary loans from bankers on security of specific investments were shown at £609,000, and if these and certain loans to the subsidiary companies had been funded and no further borrowing resorted to the company would probably have been in a sound financial position. The balance-sheet as at December 28, 1929, however, shows that, while the issued share capital of the company remained the same, temporary bank loans have been increased by £543,000 to £1,152,000.

Some of the subsidiary companies have also increased their floating debt, and there are contingent liabilities which may amount to a substantial figure.

The contingent liabilities may be summarised thus:—

(*a*) Guarantees of loans to subsidiary companies totalling £1,500,000.

(*b*) Guarantee of £100,000 of Debenture stock of a subsidiary company.

(*c*) Guarantee of the dividends of Preference shares of certain subsidiary companies.

(*d*) Guarantee of the principal of the Preference shares of a subsidiary company.

(*e*) Undertakings to purchase some £300,000 of shares in certain subsidiary companies from their present holders at certain dates.

(*f*) Obligation to re-purchase from the Koholyt Company a parchment paper factory in Germany, at present not making profits.

In addition to the liabilities of subsidiary companies guaranteed as above, those companies are also indebted to their banks for unguaranteed overdrafts to the extent of a further £500,000. The total loans and overdrafts of subsidiary companies exceed £2,000,000, which is an increase during the year 1929 of about £400,000.

It is difficult, adds Mr. Binder, to arrive at the value of the investments as a whole, but on the basis of income yield it is evident that their present value is considerably less than their book cost, and forced sales would have disastrous results.

In conclusion, Mr. Binder states that careful consideration has now been given to arrangements for co-ordination between the various mills and for eliminating inter-group competition, and these efforts will be continued, so as "to enable the undertaking to become an effective unit in combination and co-operation with other similar undertakings."

JUTE STILL QUIET

RESTRICTED DEMAND FOR CLOTH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
DUNDEE, Saturday.

No improvement is yet discernible in the jute markets. The purchase of all commodities in the trade is confined to the smallest quantities to satisfy immediate needs. No one fears a rise in prices, and, as matters stand at present, a good business will require to be done before producers are able to command higher terms.

In his speech at the annual general meeting of the Indian Jute Mills' Association the chairman remarked that he felt sure that the present policy of increased production by the mills would ultimately be to the benefit of the jute trade in India, and that already they had authentic information that short time was now general in the jute industry in the countries from which they were suffering competition.

The chairman went on to say that the exports of jute goods from Continental Europe increased from 61,000 tons to 97,000 tons between the years 1924 to 1929, while in the same period the exports from United Kingdom increased from 168,000 tons to 200,000 tons, an increase in the former case of 57 per cent. and in the latter instance of 12½ per cent. During the year 1929, however, there has been a serious decline in the exports of jute goods so far as the United Kingdom is concerned. The general trade throughout the world is bad, and jute cloth has not been required to the same extent as formerly.

The present depression throughout the trade is therefore due as much to this, and probably more so, than to the fact that the Calcutta mills increased their production of jute cloth by working sixty hours per week instead of fifty-four hours since July 1 last year. The chairman of the Indian Jute Mills' Association also remarked that the present slump in trade and the consequent decline in prices was not anticipated when the mills contemplated increasing their working hours. At the same time he admitted that, by curtailment of production, the mills were formerly undoubtedly making large profits.

Raw jute prices have shown little or no change during the whole of the week under review. The value of Daisee assortment has ruled at £25 10s., threes at £25, and later at £24 10s., and fours at £23, while Tossa assortment could be bought at £27, threes at £26 10s., and fours at £24 10s. to £25, February-March shipment. So little interest is being manifested in white jute that the rates of £32 for First Marks and £29 for Lightnings are simply nominal.

U.S. MARKETS CLOSED.
Yesterday being the anniversary of Washington's birthday, all United States Markets were closed.

PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Saturday.

Business on the Bourse was on a small scare, and prices ruled steady with movements small. On the Parquet Rentes and Russian securities were undecided, Bank shares were steady, Banque de France shares receded 100 francs to 24,750, Banque de Paris 25 francs to 2,910. Among Industrials Rio Tinto shares opened 30 francs higher, but gave way later and closed unchanged at 5,420. Turkish Unified were weak and fell 5.30 cents to 68.10.

On the Coulisse Diamond shares were firm, De Beers rose 15 francs to 1,240, Preferred 1 franc to 1,565. Gold mining shares quiet, Rubbers and Oils steady. Russian Industrials were easier.—*Reuter.*

RUBBER IMPROVES.

Prices of rubber in the Mincing Lane market improved slightly yesterday, spot and February gaining 1-16d. at 8 5-16d. March was unchanged at 8 5-16d., while April-June advanced 1-16d. to 8 9-16d, and July-September a similar amount to 8 13-16d.

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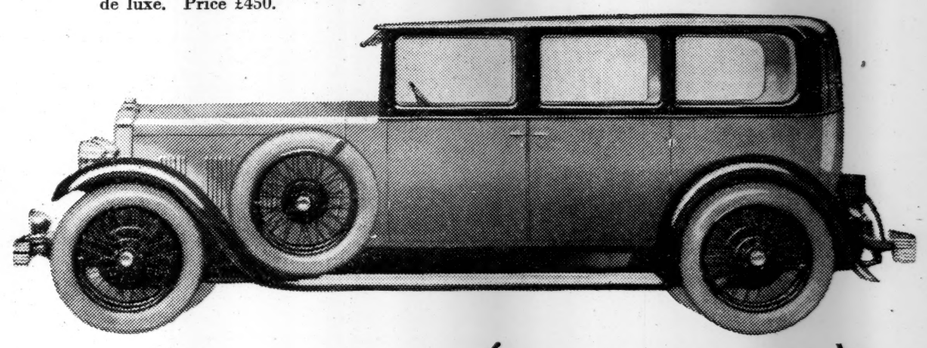
Performance plus Comfort & Economy

NOT ONLY IN ONE DESIRABLE FEATURE, BUT IN ALL, Wolseley cars reach the highest standard. The driver finds them very fast, eagerly responsive, and pleasant and easy to handle. The passengers are charmed with their silence, gliding smoothness, and luxurious comfort. And the owner, whether driver or passenger, is delighted with their economy of running. In every respect they are a revelation in roadworthiness.

16/45 h.p. Six-cyl. "County" Saloon de luxe. Price £450.



Catalogues of the above, or of the full range of Wolseley models, sent to any address with pleasure.

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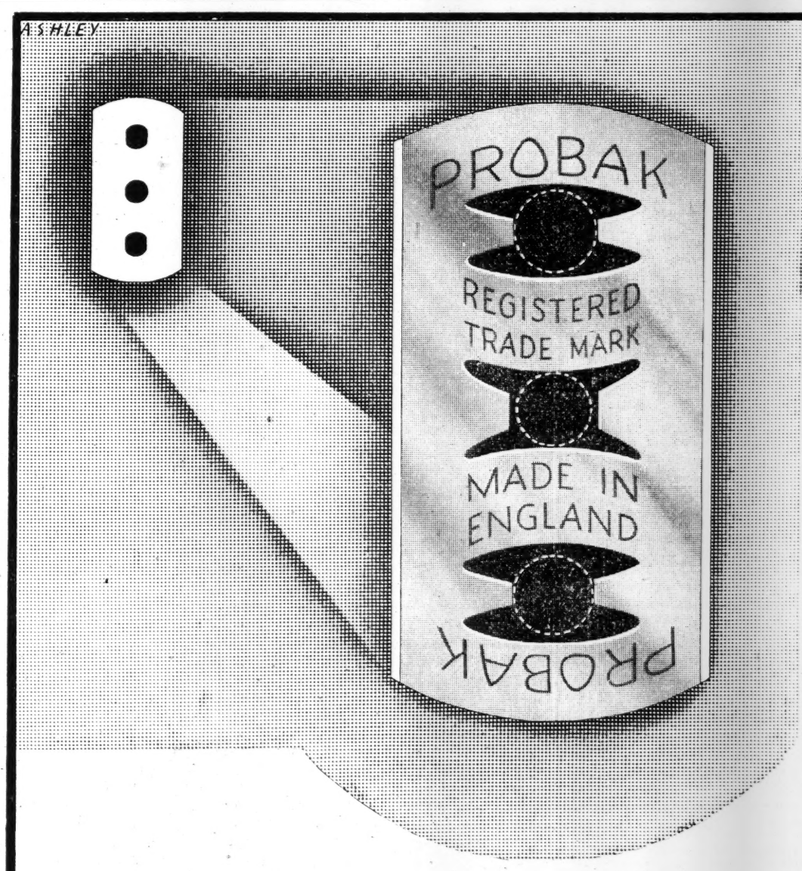

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P.619

TO-MORROW'S CAUSE LIST.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

At 10.45: Performing Right Society, Ltd., v. Urban District Council of Bray (pt. hd.).

House of Lords.

At 10.45: Fry (Inspector of Taxes) v. Burma Corpn., Ltd. (hrg.).—Not before 2: Stanyforth and anr. v. Commissioners of Inland Revenue (hrg.).

Court of Appeal.

COURT II. (SCRUTTON and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appeal Motions—Exparte.—From all Divisions.—Appeals —From King's Bench Dvn.—(Interlocutory List).—Allatini Mines, Ltd., v. British Mediterranean Lighterage Co., Ltd. (15); Etablissements de Dion Bouton v. Johnson Neal, Ltd. (21); Witcher v. Windsor Royal Gas Light Co. (22); Dickie v. Bowles (24).

Chancery Division.

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 11: Adj. Smns. (by order) (In Camera).—Re Shield's Settlement: Shield v. Marshall (adjd. summs.). Witness List. Part II.—Attorney-General v. Tynemouth Poor Law Union (acn.) (pt. hd.) (13).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30: Sitting in Bankruptcy.—Judgment Smses.

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 11: Petitions (Unopposed First.—British Controlled Films, Ltd. (to wind up) (with witnesses); Grays Inn Trading Co., Ltd. (to wind up); Harley the Tailor, Ltd. (same); M. C. Construction Co., Ltd. (same); Boro Tin Mines, Ltd. (same); W. and S. Williams, Ltd. (same); Harrison Jehring and Co., Ltd (same); Rippondon Commercial Co., Ltd. (same) (Manchester District Registry); William Pretty and Sons, Ltd. (same); Linen and Artsilk, Ltd. (same); "Phantestra" (Renns Gramophone and Wireless), Ltd. (same); Rodney Investment Syndicate, Ltd. (same); Industrial Tea and Rubber Trust, Ltd. (same); Rhodes and Dugdale, Ltd. (same); British Surety Insurance Co., Ltd. (same); M. Shaking, Ltd. (same); Associated Anglo-Atlantic Corporation, Ltd. (same); West End and General Development Co., Ltd. (same): Iron Ore Processes, Ltd. (same); Country Service Association, Ltd. (same); Alfred Leach, Ltd. (same); Sevenoaks Park Estate Co., Ltd. (to confirm reduction of capital); Barr Engineers, Ltd. (same); Steel Barrel Co., Ltd. (same). Adjd. Smns.—East Kent Contract and Financial Co., Ltd. (appln. of Liquidator).

COURT II. (LEXMOORE, J.).—In Court (as Chambers).—At 10.30: Chambers Summonses.—Chief Master HULBERT. —With Counsel.—Re French's Settlements (French v. Williamson); re Farnell, an infant. To follow Chief Master.—A to D. Master JOSEPH CHITTY.—With Counsel.—Re Anderson-Berry, dec. (Hunter v. Robertson); re Bowden, dec. (Norton v. Sloman); re Chapman's Will Trusts, re Trustee Act, 1925; re Doyle's Will Trusts (Stephenson v. Doyle). Without Counsel.—Clarke v. Bebelham and Hall, Ltd.; re Devonshire Dairies (1929), Ltd. To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K.—Master HOLLAND. —With Counsel.—Re Inman's Settlement (Sharman v. Inman); re Kempton, dec. (Scrivener v. Dyson); re Womersley, dec. (Womersley v. Womersley). Without Counsel.—Re Kirby's Settlement (Kirby v. Kirby); re Hale's Trusts v. Trustee Act, 1925; Goodman v. Fitch. To follow E to K Dvn.—S to Z.—Master MOSSE.—With Counsel.—Re Savill, dec. (Savill v. Savill); re Wild's Conveyance and re Trustee Act, 1925; re Tanners Settlement and re Settled Land Act, 1925. To follow S to Z Dvn.—L to R.—Master WATKIN WILLIAMS.—With Counsel.—Re Lloyd's Settlement Trusts; re Isaac Mendes, dec.; re Evan Evans, dec.

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 11. Witness List. Part II.—British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd. v. Albert Pemberton and Co. (acn. pt. hd.).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—In Court (as Chambers).—At 11: Chamber Summonses.—A to D.—Master Ridsdale.—With Counsel.—Re Burney's Settled Chattels and re Settled Land Act, 1925; re Burney's Ex-Service etc. Club Ltd. (United Services Fund v. The Club); re Dunn's Settlement (Dunn v. Public Trustee); re Cannington's Settlement (Cannington Public Trustee).—Without Counsel.—Re Barnes and Avis, Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1929; re Bents Brewery Co., Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1929.—To follow A to D Division.—E to K.—Master KERR.—With Counsel.—Re Harker, dec. and re Trustee Act, 1925; re Benjamins Mortgage and re Law of Property Act, 1925.—To follow E to K Division.—L to R.—Master H. W. JAY.—With Counsel.—Owner Drivers Club, Ltd. v. Owner Drivers Club (1929), Ltd.; re Rheese Settlement Trusts and re Trustee Act, 1925; re Lothian's Settled Estates and re Settled Land Act, 1925; Wilkinson v. Hobbs.—Without Counsel.—Mercer v. Lee.—To follow L to R Division.—S to Z.—Master CHANNELL.—With Counsel.—Re Triangular Construction Co., Ltd. (Barclays Bank, Ltd. v. The Company); re Weld's Settlement and re Settled Land Act; R. White, dec. (Westminster Bank, Ltd. v. White).

King's Bench Division.

APPEAL COURT I. (Divisional Court.)—(GREER and ROMER, L.JJJ.).—(Sitting as Additional Judges of the King's Bench Division.)—At 10.30: Civil Paper.—Acme Flooring and Paving Co. (1904), Ltd., v. H. Corbead and Co., Ltd. (42); Taylor v. Twinberrow (60).

APPEAL COURT II.—(Divisional Court.)—SCRUTTON and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—(Sitting as Additional Judges of the King's Bench Division.)—Not before 12.30: Civil Paper.—Crowe v. Shepherd (pt. hd.) (55); Claydon and anr. v. Phillips (58); Mourton v. Poulter and anr. (61); Cattaneo v. L and R. Gold (62).

COURT VII. (Divisional Court) (HORRIDGE and MACKINNON, JJ.).—At 10.30: Ex parte Motions.—Motion.—Cayzo v. Stanislas (security for costs) (99); Chandler v. Knott (extension of time).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—After Ex parte Motions. —Special Juries.—Williams v. De Andia Ytarraondo and Wife (pt. hd.) (313); Watts, R. A. v. Garretts, Watts, F. L. V., v. Same (consd.) (317).

COURT II. (TALBOT, J.).—At 10.30: Common Juries.—Williams v. Breton (427); Hudd and anr. v. Barnett and anr. (520).

COURT IX. (MACKINNON, J.) (Chambers Judge).—After Ex parte Motions.—Non-Juries.—Internationale Handelsbank Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien v. Dawson (640); Simmons v. Warwick (1073); Batting v. British Power Boat Co. (616).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30: Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—National Bank of Australasia, Ltd., v. A. S. Juniper and Co., Ltd.; British Bennigtons, Ltd., v. C. F. Beadell; D. Sassen and Co., Ltd., v. J. Priestman; S. N. Naufal v. British Surety Insce. Co., Ltd. (2 summs.). Not Attended by Counsel.—Arcos, Ltd., v. Aronson. Not before 11: Commercial List.—G. Arnold and Co., Ltd., v. Blasius (pt. hd.) (656); C. T. Bowring and Co., Ltd., v. Amsterdam London Insurance Co., Ltd. (691).

TO JURORS.

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in King's Bench Court II. at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

COURT II. (THE PRESIDENT).—At 10.30: Divorce Summonses—specially fixed.—Divorce Motion.—Alexander v. Alexander and Allan.—Undefended Divorce Causes.—Pearson v. Pearson and Blythe (pt. hd.); Goodman, S., v. Goodman, M. (pt. hd.); Butler v. Butler orse. Cooke (pt. hd.); Garrett, M. A., v. Garrett, A. T.; Armstrong Z. M., v. Armstrong, A. R.; Stirrett, D. S., v. Stirrett, A. N.; Garlick, H. W. L., v. Garlick, G. H.; Wright, E., v. Wright, G. A. P.; Church, V. L., v. Church, A. C.; Mitford, R. H. R., v. Mitford, A. M.; Coomber v. Coomber and Barkworth; Mendoza, G. G., v. Mendoza, P. H. V.; Ridgway v. Ridgway and Patey; Withers, B. E., v. Withers, E. J.; Gorham v. Gorham and Thurlow; Betts, B. M., v. Betts, J. H. N.; McKee, E. A. A., v. McKee, T.; O'Hagan, G. J. C., v. O'Hagan, H. O.; Dabell, E. M., v. Dabell, H.; Wallis v. Wallis and Franks; Page, M. F., v. Page, T. F.; Thomas, E., v. Thomas, H.; Temple v. Temple and Hills; Bluck, D. E., v. Bluck, H. L.

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30: Admiralty Summonses.—Admiralty.—Woodcock, — 1923. Folio 386 (Damage); Owners of Sailing Barge Honduras v. Owners of s.s. Woodcock (with Trinity Masters) (action for Trial with Witnesses) (pt. hd.).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30: Probate and Divorce Summonses.—Not before 12.30: Applications to make Absolute the Decrees Nisi in 14 causes, including 8 proceeding in District Registries. Probate Motions.—Hinchliffe, W. G. R., pros. dec.; Everett, C. C., dec.; Whitby, T. A., pros. dec.; Howard G. dec.; Smith, A. C., dec.; Wemyss-Whitaker, E. J., dec.; Lewis, G. A. C., orse. G. U., dec. Divorce Motions.—Simpson v. Simpson and Bryson (King's Proctor showing cause) (Hendrie intervening); Seymour v. Seymour and Nash (King's Proctor showing cause) (from Portsmouth District Registry); Stevenson, I., v. Stevenson, W. H.; Boswell v. Boswell and Farnell; Munro-Spencer, P. M. R., v. Munro-Spencer, A. S. J.; Blishen, I. A., v. Blishen, H. C. A. Probate Actions.—Penman v. Penman; Chandler v. Chandler; Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co., Ltd., v. Whitworth and anr.; Stroud v. Robertson.

Official Referees.

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 776 (Sir FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30: Combe v. Nilson. At 11.30: Universal Shop Fitting Co., Ltd., v. Silverman (view).

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (Mr. E. W. HANSELL, K.C.). —At 11: Edgar v. Gerrards Cross Hotel and Golf Club, Ltd. (pt. hd.).

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC. No. 1,309.

(The Twelfth of the Quarter.)

The loveliest clippers were made for my first;
The summit attained is my second reversed.

1. It often is cruel to quadrupeds small,
   It trundles along behind quadrupeds tall.
2. Dear vanishing lady, you bore me, you do;
   You say only those things that I said to you.
3. It is very absurd, they don't hear a word:
   Accountants count figures and call it a third.

D. B.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, *186, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,308, AND ANSWER.

Once more there comes the Battle of the Blues;
This, in the meantime, occupies the crews.

1. Little she was, no faithful sentinel,
   And trouble came upon her when she fell.
2. A loan discussing, eight or ten per cent
   To ask as interest was his intent.
3. Half ancient capital mix up, and so
   Find distant port, here head and tail must go.
4. An architect from Northern land he came;
   The anagram—oh Phœbus, what a name!
5. Named as he often is, this, masculine,
   At times becomes the youthful feminine.
6. Restore the tail if you would now behold
   The town where golden city was of old.
7. We choose our naval captain, then bisect,
   Mediterranean port we must reject.
8. Observe the volume which you write to me,
   Though quite sufficient is a summary. PAX.

1.	B	O	P	E	E	P
2.	O	L	I	V	E	R
3.	A	L	I	F		A
4.	T	O	L	T	E	C
5.	R	O	B	E	R	T
6.	A			R		I
7.	C		O	R		C
8.	E	P	I	T	O	M	E

NOTES.—Light 2. Sheridan, The School for Scandal, Act 3. Light 3. Half Aix, old capital of Provence; Halifax, Nova Scotia. 4. In Mexican history. "Oh, Amos Cottle!—Phœbus! what a name," Byron. 5. Bob; a bob is often becoming. 6. Chrysopolis, golden city, site of modern Scutari; scut, tail of hare or rabbit. 7. H.M.S. Pinafore, Captain Corcoran; Oran, port in Algeria. 8. Tome, to me.

Acrostic No. 1,307 (*Sagacity*).—Answers were received from 210 solvers, of whom 204 gained full marks.

Acrostic No. 1,306.—The A.E. regrets that he cannot consider "Baroness," "Onomatopoetic," "Optic," or "Orchidomaniac" satisfactory answers.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

THE BASIS OF BIDDING

All early bids are based on appropriate standards of strength, and these standards are generally calculated on some system of valuation. The Quick Trick system of valuation is the only one which is sufficiently simple for regular use, and which enables the bidder to connect up immediately the strength of the hand with the size of the bid which is warranted. Quick Tricks to the average player mean an Ace, an Ace, King and a King, Queen. To the more specialised player the term also includes a variety of combinations of honours, such as K, J, 10; A, Q, etc., to each of which a special value is given.

The following Quick Trick values should suffice, if the player will also make the necessary allowances (without actual calculations) for the lesser honours distributed throughout his hand:—

A = 1; A, K = 2; K, Q = 1; K, x = ½;
A, Q, or A, J, 10 = 1½.

The first four of these values, and these only, are used in the conventional stage of bidding the "Vanderbilt" Club in Contract.

THE VALUE OF A QUICK TRICK.

Many players who continually use the term "Quick Trick" have no idea of the important difference between Quick Tricks and ordinary tricks. Quick Tricks are those which are taken by high cards and constitute on an average more than half of the thirteen tricks. The point to note in this connection is that the side which possesses the greater number of Quick Tricks will control play (clear suits, etc.) and collect in consequence a greater proportion of the remaining tricks. The value of a Quick Trick increases as the total held by the side increases. With a decided superiority in Quick Tricks a side can safely compute each Quick Trick as worth nearly two tricks.

As an example, let us suppose Z has bid "One (Vanderbilt) Club." (This example is taken because this bid means at least three Quick Tricks.) A passes and Y bids "One Heart." Now Y must have at least two Quick Tricks for his responsive bid. YZ have consequently five Quick Tricks, which, being normally well over the average, can be computed at double value, or a total of ten out of the thirteen tricks; this means game in a major suit or "No-trumps."

The value of the Quick Trick also alters with the deal, for the number produced per deal varies between very marked limits. The greater the total, the less the relative value of the individual Quick Trick.

THE NUMBER OF QUICK TRICKS IN A DEAL.

In the four hands given below I have distributed, beginning with Z, the Quick Tricks in the deal to show the limits of variation:—

	♠ Q x ♥ x x x x ♦ x x x x ♣ Q x x	
♠ K ♥ Q J 10 x ♦ K J x x ♣ K x x x	Y A B Z	♠ J 10 x x x ♥ x x x ♦ x x ♣ J 10 x
	♠ A x x x x ♥ A K ♦ A Q 10 ♣ A x x	

The Quick Tricks in this deal are as follows:

—	Spades.	Hearts.	Diamonds.	Clubs.
Z.....	A = 1	A K = 2	A Q 10 = 1½	A = 1
A.....	K = 0	Q J 10 = ½	K J = ½	K x = ½
Y.....	Q x = 0	x = 0	x = 0	Q x x = ½
B.....	J 10 = 0	x = 0	x = 0	J 10 = 0
Total...	1	2½	2	1½
Vanderbilt...	1	2	1½	1½

It will be seen that if all the suits were distributed like Hearts, there would be four times two-and-a-half, or a (maximum) total of ten Quick Tricks; on the other hand, as an unguarded King (K) and unguarded Queen (Q, x) are not valued, the total of Quick Tricks would only be four if all the suits were like Spades.

The exceptional case of Spades may, however, be excluded for present purposes, and the distribution of Clubs considered as the normal minimum occurrence of Quick Tricks. If all the suits were distributed like Clubs, there would be only a total of seven Quick Tricks in the deal.

The mean between the maximum of ten and the minimum of seven is eight-and-a-half, and this is quoted by Wilbur Whitehead as the average occurrence of Quick Tricks per deal. This is obviously wrong. Honours in a suit when not grouped together (except the Ace) have a minimum value. There are five honours distributed in four hands, and these are consequently unlikely to be grouped together to the best advantage to increase their value. The average distribution of honours will then more nearly approach the case of the Clubs in the hands above than that of the Hearts, so that the average of Quick Tricks per deal will be nearer seven than ten.

A correspondent who has given the subject much thought and tested a lot of deals considers the average of Quick Tricks per deal is about seven. I should have estimated seven-and-a-half to be nearer the mark. If some expert would calculate the right figure he would be rendering a service to Bridge players. This average number of Quick Tricks in a deal is a very important figure. Holding more than a quarter of this average entitles the player to an opening bid. If the average were over eight, a player would hardly be justified in opening the bidding on two Quick Tricks: he would, however, be justified if the average were under eight—which it is!

THE EFFECT OF THE TOTAL OF QUICK TRICKS.

While the standard of bidding is based on the average of Quick Tricks, the success of play will depend on the total of Quick Tricks. If one side possesses five Quick Tricks when the total in the deal is seven (the normal minimum), that side has an overpowering advantage. If, however, this side possesses five Quick Tricks when the total in the deal is ten (the maximum), the two sides are actually evenly balanced. An estimate of the Quick Trick superiority of any hand is thus somewhat difficult. Five Quick Tricks may ensure a Slam on one occasion and fail to make game on another. On some occasions a minimum defensive bid on one-and-a-half Quick Tricks has a formidable effect on opponents; on other occasions it leads to disaster.

When cards are running evenly and honours distributed (and not grouped) hands are often thrown in without a bid; for with only about seven Quick Tricks in a deal evenly distributed no hand has the necessary minimum on which to open bidding. Players bidding the Vanderbilt Club should remember that for them the average of Quick Tricks per deal is smaller, perhaps somewhere about a trick less, and three Quick Tricks out of an average total of, say, six-and-a-half is a high proportion. They should remember, too, that as these Quick Tricks are only based on the highest honours, they have on the whole a greater controlling power in play than Quick Tricks which may include lesser honours.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. D. inquires if the following is an informatory double:—A (dealer) bids "One Spade"; Y, "One No-trump"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "No Bid"; A, "Two Spades"; Y, A, "No Bid"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "Double." Answer: This is a business double, as Y has already bid.

M. W. M.—The replies to your queries are:—1. The date of the last revise of Auction Laws is 1928. 2. The altered "cutting" rules relate to Contract and not, as yet, to Auction. 3. The dealer completes the "cut"; it is irregular for the person cutting to do so.

C. I. D. inquires if the bid of "One Spade" in the following circumstances is in order:—Z (dealer), holding Spades, A, 9, x, x, x, and nothing else of value, said "No Bid"; A, "One Diamond"; Y, "One Heart"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "One Spade." Answer: The bid of "One Spade" is not justified.

W. W. M. inquires what B, holding Spades, x, x; Hearts, Q, 10, x, x, x; Diamonds x, x, x; Clubs, x, x, x should say in Contract after the following bidding, the score being YZ 70, AB nil in the rubber game:—Z (dealer), "One Heart"; A, "Double"; Y, "One Spade"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "No Bid"; A, "Double"; Y, "No Bid." Answer: B has no option but to bid "Two Hearts."

UPFILL states the following case:—A (dealer) bid "One No-trump"; Y, "Two Diamonds" B and Z, "No Bid"; A, "Two No-trumps"; and all pass. Y led a small Club and Z took the trick. There were three small Clubs in dummy, and Z returned a Club. Y held A, Q, J, x, x in Diamonds. There are two queries: (1) Was Y's lead correct, and (2) should Z not have returned a Diamond? Answer: (1) Y should have led the Queen of Diamonds. (2) Z should have led back a Diamond.

ONE OF THE MANY describes the case of a player taking his seat at Auction saying, "Usual conventions, partner and none of your Contract stunts," and fully sympathises with this remark. This lady player goes on to say that if Contract becomes sufficiently attractive Auction players will turn to it from choice, but she protests against being forced to do so. It is interesting to know that one lady is against being forced into Contract, for it was the ladies who spread the game in America and who caused its spread here.

Continued at foot of preceding column.

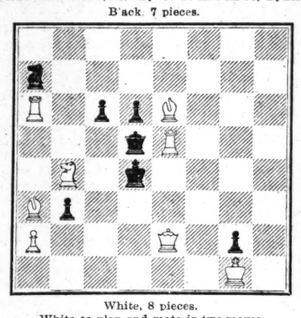
CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,280: 1. R(Kt sq)—Q sq. If 1. . . R—B5; 2. B—Kt sq (ch), K x Kt; 3. R x P mate. If 1. . . Kt—Q7; 2. Kt—B4! any move; 3. R, B, or Kt mates accordingly. If 1. . . Kt—B8; 2. B—Kt sq (ch), Kt—Q6; 3. B x Kt, mate, etc. Many "tries" are defeated by R—B5; or, by Kt—Q7; accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 2,281.—By J. T. ANDREWS, Byfield.

Black, 7 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLVERS.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,279 are acknowledged from Abdahab, D. P. Bertlin, Dr. G. W. Cheater, F. G. Harnden, V. L. Hawkins, R. H. Hopkins, T. C. Jones, L. H. Kettle, Shay, R. H. Thompson, and W. Winter.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,280 have been received from C. E. Marston ("The main play—1. R—Q sq, R—B5(!)—is excellent; and pitfalls for the unwary are amusing:—1. R—QB sq, and 1. B x Kt(?), are both defeated by R—B5!"); A. Wingate ("Very fine mating conceptions"), J. E. Vaughan ("Very illusive"), Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, Dr. Edridge-Green, I. M. Brown, E. A. Lassen, Sapere Aude, R. H. Thompson, A. Ward, G. C. Jeaffreson, C. White, J. I. Binks, Rev. W. Scott ("Very fine"), J. R. Wilson, S. D. Gibson, M. E. M. Jago, F. Hurst ("An artful problem"), Vane ("A subtle conception"), V. H. Sladen ("1. R—QB sq, is defeated by R—B5"), F. Bourne, A. F. Scott ("Excellent"), R. W. Seaton ("At least eight different mates"), F. P. Younghusband, J. F. Powell, Clephane, J. Silbersweig, S. W. Garrod ("Clever second moves"), P. Martin, E. A. Chamberlain, Edgley, S. A. Baldock, and R. H. Kettle.

TRAPPING A BISHOP.

A remarkable feature in the subjoined game, played in the recent tournament, at San Remo, between MM. Niemzowitsch and Rubinstein, is the artful way in which Rubinstein trapped his adversary's Queen's Bishop:—

ZUKERTORT OPENING.

White. Niemzowitsch.	Black. Rubinstein.	White. Niemzowitsch.	Black. Rubinstein.
1 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	17 B—R5 (i)	B—Kt2
2 P—B4	P—B4	18 B x P	R x B
3 P—Q4 (a)	P x P	19 R—QB sq	P—KR4
4 Kt x P	P—K3	20 R—B6	R—Kt4!
5 Kt—QB3	P—Q4	21 R x RP (j)	R—QB sq!
6 P x P (b)	Kt x P	22 Castles	KR—B4
7 B—Q2 (c)	B—Kt4 (d)	23 B x P (k)	R x B
8 Kt—Kt3	B—K2	24 P—QKt3	R—Q5
9 Kt x Kt (e)	Q x Kt	25 R—Kt7	R—B7
10 B—B3	Q x Q ch)	26 R—Kt sq	R (Q5)—Q7
11 R x Q (f)	P—B3	27 P—QR4	P—B4!
12 Kt—R5 (g)	P—QKt4!(h)	28 P—QK4	R x P
13 P—KKt3	P—QR3	29 R—Q sq	K—B3
14 B—Kt2	R—R2	30 R—Kt7	R x P
15 Kt—B6	Kt x Kt	31 P—R5 (l)	
16 B x Kt (ch)	K—B2		

(a) A natural continuation. But the "natural" move is not always the best; and in this case it would have been better to have played 3. Kt—B3, Kt—B3; 4. P—Q4. Or, 3. Kt—B3, P—K3. 4. P—K4, Kt—B3; 5. P—Q4.

(b) Practically forced, 6. . . P—K4, being threatened.

(c) Also more or less compulsory, as, if, 7. P—K4, then, Kt x Kt; 8. P x Kt, P—K4!

(d) At first sight, this seems a wasted move; but, on further consideration, it is seen to be good strategy; the White Knight, at Q—Kt3, being indifferently placed.

(e) This exchange of pieces, inviting the Queen into the centre of the board, would have shocked Steinitz! White was, however, already in a state of inferiority. If, for instance, 9. P—K4, or Q—B sq, Kt—Kt5, would be a strong reply.

(f) Manifestly, White, as first player, has made little of the attack.

(g) In the nature of a trap: if 12. . . P—QKt3; 13. P—KKt3! Kt—Q2 (best); 14. B—Kt2, R—Kt sq; 15. Kt—B6!

(h) Spoiling the combination; and, probably, overlooked by White.

(i) To prevent R—Q sq. The Bishop, however, gets soon into trouble.

(j) A fatal error. The only saving move was, 21. B—Kt6. As it is, the Bishop is trapped; and White's game is lost.

(k) There is nothing better: if 23. B—Kt6, then, R—B3!

(l) And having made this move, M. Niemzowitsch "stayed not for an answer." He resigned; evidently convinced that further resistance would be waste of time.

ERRATA.—We regret that owing to press mishaps several moves in last Sunday's game appeared indistinct: White's 5th move is P x P; 7th, Q—B2; 13th, B x B; 22nd, R—K sq. Black's 2nd move is R—R4; 4th, B—KKt5; 6th, B—Q2; 16th, Kt—KB3.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A. K. E. (Hove) is thanked for problem.

R. H. (Waltham Cross).—Write to Chess Book Salon, 7, Great Turnstile, Holborn, W.C.2.

MACAULAY AND WILLIAM III.

THE KING'S LETTERS TO WILLIAM BENTINCK.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—I am sorry that I have been unable to reply sooner to a letter from Miss Marjorie Bowen on the subject of the correspondence of William III. and William Bentinck, which has recently been published in Holland.

Miss Bowen, as we know, is engaged upon a new life of William III., the first volume of which has already come out, and it might therefore have been supposed that she would welcome the appearance of these letters, as helping to illustrate the character of her hero. But this, apparently, is not the view she takes. On the contrary, she believes that Dr. Japikse's laborious work "adds nothing" to the conception of the Prince's character, as put forth by Macaulay; that Macaulay had already "squeezed" from the letters everything likely to be of permanent value, and that, save in unimportant details, no fresh light is likely to be thrown on the character of the Prince, "however diligently research workers may turn over the waste material rejected by genius."

That is, indeed, a discouraging prospect, at any rate for the research workers. But has Miss Bowen considered how large is the amount of material which she condemns to the waste heap? For the correspondence, though incomplete, extends over twenty-three years, and comprises some 280 letters, occupying more than 200 pages of print; and all that we have hitherto known of it is the brief summary given by Macaulay, in the space of about one page of his history. It is true that this page is a very lively one. There is a string of picturesque quotations, intended presumably to illustrate all the various sides of William III.'s personality; but it is remarkable that all the quotations and references belong to the letters of two or three years only. Two are from the letters of 1679, two are from the year 1688, and four are from the years 1697-8, in the period after the great quarrel, when the old intimate friendship had come to an end. Between September, 1679, and November, 1697, there are 180 letters, many of them undoubtedly of great interest, but of these Macaulay picks out only two short notes, both written on a day in June, 1688; of all the rest he says nothing. Are we to believe that all these 178 letters, which cover the whole period of William's middle life—between the ages of 29 and 47—and include the passionate letters which he wrote at the time of the quarrel, add nothing to our conception of his character; that they are no more than the dry skins from which Macaulay has "squeezed" the essential juice? How is it possible to accept such a theory?

Take, for example the long series of letters which the King writes to Bentinck in the early months of 1690. The King is in London, harassed by difficulties, and Bentinck is in Holland, attending a conference of the Allies, and doing his best to settle various difficulties at Amsterdam, where his presence, as the King admits, is urgently required; but the King's letters alternate between the narration of his own embarrassments and urgent requests to Bentinck to return:—

> It seems to me (the King writes on January 24) that I am no sooner out of one difficulty than I fall into another. . . . So here I am the most embarrassed of men (Ainsi me voilà le plus embarassé du monde), not knowing what course to take. . . . I hope the letter I shall send you on Friday will be the last I shall write to you . . . you know how impatient I am to have you back.

But the difficulties in Amsterdam, as Bentinck explains, are still unsettled; he cannot get

Continued at foot of next column.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES.

Another Bach Church Cantata will be relayed from the Guildhall School of Music this afternoon. Elena Gerhardt will give a song recital, with Coenraad V. Bos as accompanist. The evening service will be from St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn.

LONDON (2LO: 356.3 metres) and DAVENTRY (5XX: 1,554.4 metres).

During alternative programme tests between 2.0 p.m. and 2.50 p.m. London programme will be broadcast on 261.3 metres.

10.30 a.m. (Daventry): Time and Weather. **2.0-2.50:** Special Programme. **3.0:** Church Cantata (No. 126), Bach, "Erhalt Uns, Herr, Bei Deinem Wort" ("Sustain Us, Lord, By Thy Blest Word"). Doris Owens (contralto), Edward Reach (tenor), William Barrand (bass), Wireless Chorus, Wireless Orchestra, relayed from the Guildhall School of Music. **3.45:** Bible Reading: "Paul's Letters"—11, I. Corinthians, ch. 8 and 9. **4.0:** Children's Service. **4.30:** Wireless Military Band; Dennis Noble (baritone); Winifred Small (violin). **5.45-6.15:** Song Recital by Elena Gerhardt. **7.55:** Service from St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn. Address by Rev. G. H. Salter. **8.45** (London): Appeal for St. John's Hospital, Lewisham, by Lieut.-Colonel Robert Loraine. (Daventry): Appeal for Jenny Lind Hospital, Norwich, by Mr. Charles R. Maude. **8.50:** Weather and News. **9.5:** Wireless Orchestra, Angus Morrison (pianoforte). **10.30:** Epilogue.

DAVENTRY (5GB: EXPERIMENTAL: 479.2 metres).

4.30: Birmingham Studio Augmented Orchestra; Margaret Balfour (contralto), Andrew Clayton (tenor). **5.45-6.15:** Religion in the Light of Psychology, 8—Turning Again: Conversion and its Value, by the Rev. E. S. Waterhouse. **7.55:** London. **8.45:** Appeal for Birmingham Hospital's Contributory Scheme, by Major B. J. T. Ford. **8.50:** Weather and News. **9.0:** Albert Sandler and Park Lane Hotel Orchestra; Herbert de Leon (baritone). **10.30:** Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (2ZY: 376.4 metres).

3.0: London. **4.30:** Northern Wireless Orchestra; Klinton Shepherd (baritone). **5.45-6.15:** London. **7.55:** London. **8.45:** Appeal for Oldham Royal Infirmary, by Alderman W. E. Freeman. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** North Regional News. **9.5:** Northern Wireless Orchestra; Northern Wireless Chorus. **10.30:** Epilogue.

NEWCASTLE (5NO: 288.5 metres), LIVERPOOL (6LV: 288.5 metres), LEEDS-BRADFORD (2LS: 200 and 288.5 metres), SHEFFIELD (6FL: 288.5 metres), HULL (6KH: 288.5 metres), STOKE-ON-TRENT (6ST: 288.5 metres).

3.0-6.15: London. **7.55:** London. **8.45:** Manchester. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** Manchester. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue.

CARDIFF (5WA: 309.9 metres).

3.0-6.15: London. **7.55:** London. **8.45:** Appeal for Bristol Home for Lost and Starving Dogs. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** West Regional News. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue. **10.40-11.0:** Silent Fellowship.

SWANSEA (5SX: 288.5 metres).

3.0-6.15: London. **7.55-8.45:** London. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** Cardiff. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue. **10.40-11.0:** Cardiff.

BELFAST (2BE: 242.3 metres).

3.0-6.15: London. **7.55-8.45:** London. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** Regional News. **9.5:** Symphony Orchestra; Ernest Hargreaves (tenor); Ernest A. A. Stoneley (violin). **10.30:** Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (6BM: 288.5 metres), PLYMOUTH (5PY: 288.5 metres),

3.0-6.15: London. **7.55-8.45:** London. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** Local News. **10.30:** Epilogue.

GLASGOW (5SC: 398.9 metres).

3.0-6.15: London. **7.55-8.45:** London. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** Scottish News. **9.5:** "As Ithers See Us": The Octet; Philip Malcolm (baritone); Marie Thomson (soprano). **10.30:** Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (2BD: 301.5 metres), DUNDEE (2DE: 288.5 metres), EDINBURGH (2EH: 288.5 metres).

3.0: London. **9.0:** Glasgow. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue.

DUBLIN (413 metres, 1 kw.).—Relayed from **CORK (6CK) (225 metres, 1 kw.).—8.30:** Station Orchestra; Soprano Solos; Selections by Cork Amateur Dramatic Operatic Society.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BARCELONA (Call, EAJ1) (349 metres, 8 kw.).—7.50: Song Recital. **8.20:** Orchestral Selections. Suite from "Cinderella" (Massenet).

BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—2.30: Selections (Mozart): (a) Overture, "The Marriage of Figaro"; (b) Concerto in C major: Apollo Musagetes (Stravinsky); Concertino for Piano (Honegger); Pictures from an Exhibition (Moussorgsky). **5.0:** Dance Music. **8.15:** Instrumental and Vocal Concert: Impressions d'Italie (Charpentier); Songs; Les Préludes (Liszt); Piano Solos; Overture, "Brumaire" (Massenet); Selections (Massenet): (a) Elégie for 'Cello, (b) Variations on "Au clair de lune"; (c) Le roman d'Arlequin.

**COPENHACEN (281 metres, 1 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153

BRITAIN'S FUTURE DOCTORS

THEIR TRAINING AT BARTS.

EVERY BARTS man is endowed with the strength and the distinction of a long and honourable tradition. Behind him is the weight of eight centuries of learning, eight centuries of the study, prevention and cure of disease. It is not a small thing to be the heir to forty generations of devoted men. That is a part of the strength of the present generation of four thousand men who have learned at Barts what their predecessors have handed on to them, and who are now rendering direct and vital service to the nation and to humanity in every quarter of the world as doctors or surgeons and as professors or lecturers at the Universities and other medical schools.

TEACHING or instruction of some sort has always been a part of St. Bartholomew's hospital work. From the beginning the apothecary, the doctor's "man" as he was called, and the Barber Surgeon's apprentice were ordered to attend the physician on his rounds and while he gave prescriptions; as it is written for later days in the sixteen Regulations drawn up by HARVEY for the Hospital, "in order that they may fully conceive his directions, and what is to be done."

More than four centuries ago, JOHN MIRFIELD, eminent physician and surgeon and clerk of the Priory of St. Bartholomew's, published his famous *Breviarium Bartholomei,* one of the earliest English manuscripts on medicine and surgery, largely compiled from his observations and experience at the hospital. And it should be recorded that the art of medicine, as expounded by ST. ISIDORE in his *Liber Etymologiarum* (the text book of the Master and Brethren of St. Bartholomew's in its early days), included "All the seven branches of a liberal education." *Doctors at Barts were educated, as they are to-day, not merely trained.*

When Henry VIII reconstituted St. Bartholomew's the *scientific* treatment of patients was secured by the enactment that "the poor, sick and impotent people shall be helped by persons sufficiently *learned* in the art of physic and other persons having sufficient knowledge of surgery."

William Harvey

Teaching by exposition and demonstration at the Hospital must have been soon inaugurated, as we have early records of students being *in the habit* of attending the doctors for this purpose; and a *Medical Library* was provided for "the young University Scholars." PEPYS mentions having listened to a lecture there, "after which we had a fine dinner and good learned company, many doctors of physic, *whom we used with extraordinary great respect.*"

Modern medicine owes its existence to WILLIAM HARVEY (34 years Chief Physician at Barts) and his revolutionising discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he expounded to his students fifteen years before it was given to the world.

The spontaneous and valuable teaching of such outstanding men in course of time received formal recognition, and was instituted by authority. Various anatomical and chirurgical collections that had been made in the Hospital by doctors engaged upon research were housed together in the College *Museum,* in charge of a Curator. These were supplemented at various dates by important collections of pathology and morbid anatomy—parents of the present general medical museum for study, which is one of the finest attached to any teaching institution in the world.

The syllabus of the first official course of twenty lectures on Anatomy, delivered by EDWARD NOURSE, for thirty years Surgeon at Barts, is preserved in the British Museum. The well-known PERCIVAL POTT—of Pott's Fracture and Pott's Disease—who "served Barts as a man and boy for half a century," among whose pupils was the famous JOHN HUNTER, followed NOURSE; and, about the same time WILLIAM and DAVID PITCAIRN, both celebrated Barts physicians, gave lectures on medicine.

It was, however, JOHN ABERNETHY, virtual founder of the modern College as we know it and its greatest benefactor, who altered the whole condition of things by his own ability. He gave the College a world-wide reputation it has maintained ever since, transforming it to a great teaching institution of academic proportions and methods, and giving an impetus to all-round medical training, that marked an epoch in the history of education and established the methods still accepted as the model in Great Britain and other countries. The rapid developments of the College consequent upon his zeal and gifts for organisation, many years ago necessitated the appointment of Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators, who give their whole time to teaching.

Sir James Paget

Many famous men have served the Hospital in modern times, but professional etiquette unfortunately forbids our mentioning the names of the living. SIR JAMES PAGET, for example, the chief surgeon of the Victorian age, Serjeant Surgeon to the Queen, was, after ABERNETHY, the greatest benefactor of the College. He was a student at Barts, apprenticed to a Barts man at Yarmouth, and associated with the Hospital throughout his life. As curator of the Museum, first Warden of the College, demonstrator and lecturer, he became so attached to the place that he named his eldest son after the founder, RAHERE.

The Pathological Institute at Barts, thoroughly well equipped and up-to-date, owes its inception to the immense ability and enthusiasm of DR. A. A. KANTHACK, *the first professional pathologist* appointed, as Lecturer *and* Pathologist to any London hospital; who, at Barts *founded* the Study of *Clinical* Pathology.

In addition to which the beneficence of SIR WILLIAM DUNN has provided special laboratory accommodation for an important complete clinical, medical and surgical professorial unit of Pathology.

Barts was the *first* General Hospital to set up an Orthopædic Department, with the brilliant young surgeon, ALFRED WILLETT, in charge; and in association with which the *first* Children's Hospital for Hip Disease was established.

The purchase of a *machine for electrical treatment* nearly two hundred years ago, and subsequent developments, prove astonishingly early pioneer activity in a direction elsewhere only pursued in quite modern times. Scientific, organised work began with the appointment of DR. W. E. STEAVENSON as medical electrician to the Hospital. His able successor, DR. LEWIS JONES, the Father of Medical Electricity, created a tradition which has elevated medical electricity in England from empiricism to its present position as a recognised branch of scientific medicine. Treatment by sinusoidal currents, the "condenser method" of testing reactions, and diathermy, were first practised in this country at Barts, *which still maintains its leadership in the development of electrical therapeutics.*

Safeguarding Maternity

Barts was one of the first of the great General Hospitals in London to institute on a thoroughly organised and scientific basis, antenatal treatment for out-patients and maternity wards in complex cases. Its Medical College was one of the first in London to provide special scientific instruction and training in *Obstetrics and Gynæcology.*

It was DR. JAMES MATTHEWS DUNCAN, the famous authority on Midwifery and Women's Diseases, physician and lecturer at Barts from 1877 till his death in 1890, who built up and established this pioneer department. Barts shortly after became the *first* Hospital to send out medical men, specially and fully equipped with sterilised gowns, dressings and towels in aseptic drums for aseptic treatment of maternity cases in the patients' homes, throughout the local London districts for which it is, officially, responsible.

The post-war revolution that has taken place in the administration of anæsthetics was largely due to Barts. A machine for the administration of gas, oxygen, and carbon-dioxide was invented by a Barts specialist, and is widely used to-day both here and abroad.

Barts was among the first to recognise the need to provide for certain classes of neurasthenic and other mental cases in general hospitals; and to establish a definite out-patient Department of Psychological Medicine.

In the fight against cancer St. Bartholomew's Hospital has played and is playing an important part. It is largely due to the brilliant radium research carried out there by a group of devoted workers that the present hopeful position of radium treatment for cancer has been brought about. The department to-day possesses over £18,000 of radium. But this is insufficient. A substantially larger quantity is needed to pursue the investigations now in hand.

Handicaps to Progress

Such are a few of Barts most outstanding achievements in the advancement of medical scientific progress and the training of medical men; but the finest system and the highest ideal of training, however skilfully and loyally carried out, cannot maintain its historic record, for lack of accommodation in important departments, which rapid discovery and advance in science are day by day making so highly specialised. The College has struggled on heroically to provide for 700 students in surroundings designed for no more than half that number. Many of the lecture and demonstration theatres are quite unsuitable for modern requirements, and much of the equipment is out-of-date.

The site for new college buildings immediately necessary for Anatomy, Chemistry and Biology has been acquired, adjoining the Harvey Laboratories for Physics, Physiology and Pharmacology, but no progress can be made towards their erection until funds are forthcoming for this purpose, which forms part of the present great reconstruction appeal.

No less urgent is the need for a *Residential College,* to create and foster the spirit of *esprit de corps,* so fundamental a part of education and college life. Without such provision, the most intimate psychological influences of corporate existence cannot be realised, or are largely dissipated outside the classroom; the love and veneration of the *alma mater* must suffer.

Meanwhile, not one of the present six Chairs of Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Physiology, Anatomy and Physics, or the Readership in Chemistry, is endowed; and new Chairs are urgently needed, especially in Obstetrics, Bio-Chemistry, Clinical Pathology and Bacteriology.

Finally, there is one vital fact which every reader should fully realise and never forget. Whether or no he is ever likely to become a patient at any of our great hospitals, the skill and experience of his own medical advisers (celebrated specialist and general practitioner alike) must depend upon the comprehensive knowledge acquired during their medical training. This, in its turn, must directly depend upon the hospital—(1) being highly efficient, (2) treating a great variety of complicated—and even obscure—cases in every department, and (3) being completely equipped with the latest apparatus whatever the cost; all of which can only be provided and maintained in great *national* medical teaching institutions. Nor does Barts vital importance to the reader end there. For it is only by keeping *au fait* with the research work, developments in treatment, and technical advances evolved therein, that its doctors can ensure remaining up-to-date.

Every man, whatever his power, position, or wealth, must at least twice in his life, be served by doctors and nurses trained in *national* teaching hospitals, and must depend on the training these hospitals provide. And what *they* give us comes from what we, in our turn, give them. If we make for ourselves efficient *national* teaching hospitals, we shall have efficient doctors and nurses: if we do not, we cannot secure efficiency. That is the position in a nutshell.

Highly trained medical men are of vital necessity to the nation. Their training obviously demands the provision of the most advanced, up-to-date laboratories, lecture and demonstration theatres, equipment, apparatus and all facilities. Periodically these must be reconditioned and improved to keep step with progress.

Surely the nation will never be content that the Hospital of her great Capital City, the Mother-Hospital of the English-speaking people, should take a second place in the provision of the most advanced facilities for medical teaching, research and discovery.

The Scotland Yard of Medicine

Endowment, finally, does not exist—and is badly needed for Research, the "Scotland Yard of Medicine." Barts students are *trained* in research, and so go forth to their subsequent careers with the minds of expert detectives. But the enormous strides recently accomplished at such great national hospitals as Barts in the *advance* of medical science, and the new achievements that have almost miraculously revolutionised surgery, prove the paramount importance of endowment for research to be beyond dispute, as they reveal no less clearly the limitless possibilities that remain to be investigated. *In the busy life of a big institution it is obvious that research requires the exclusive attention of men appointed for the purpose, for whom an Endowment Fund must be formed.*

Here direct service is manifestly rendered to mankind through every doctor in the world. Every man has his share in the benefits derived from every new discovery or invention. Should some advance be made, as well it may, through the peculiar circumstances of a "cure" at Barts, new avenues of hope will open at once to the millionaire of Chicago, the merchant of Marseilles, and the mine-magnate of Johannesburg.

A Man of Vision

When Rahere, early in the 12th century, began building his hospital, with its attendant Priory and Church, he was establishing a Home of Medicine whose flame was to glow brightly and still more brightly through the coming ages. His original appeal was made to his own people. He was a man of vision; he knew that such an appeal would not fall on deaf ears. It did not. The Royal Hospital of Saint Bartholomew—a place of succour for the sick, a place of learning for the studious—is the flower and the fruit of his pleading. And while Barts remains the City's own hospital, its service extends to the length and breadth of the Kingdom; indeed, to all mankind.

Never once since its foundation has Barts let the nation down in any way. But to-day great reconstruction and additional blocks are an imperative need that can be no longer delayed. The appeal of the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew is to the whole of the English-speaking peoples. The Hospital is cramped, the Medical College is pinched—a Medical College whose traditions, whose records of pioneer activities and constant progress, entitle it to fulfil its aspiration of attaining the status of a Medical University. Once more Rahere goes forth with pleading voice.

"Will you give?" he asks. And then, with a compelling smile, he drops into his accustomed ecclesiastical Latin, *"Tangat vos Bartholomeius, Bis dat qui cito dat."*

FORM OF CONTRIBUTION OR PROMISE.
To the Honorary Treasurer,
THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, C.V.O.,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield,
London, E.C.1.

I ENCLOSE.....for £ : :
towards Barts Great Reconstruction Fund.
I will contribute a further sum of £ : :
spread over.....equal annual payments.

Signature _____

Address _____

A printed official receipt will be sent to all contributors.

Given by a king, built by a monk, trusted by citizens, sustained by public charity, and dear to the people as a holy refuge: for eight hundred years, aided by all the monarchs of the realm, The Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew has held and nourished the Heart and Spirit of the People.

The ROYAL HOSPITAL *of* ST. BARTHOLOMEW

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING. President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Hon. Treasurer: THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, C.V.O.

Please apply for "101 Ways of Aiding Barts," and booklet entitled "Barts Great Reconstruction"; address all communications and proposals regarding the Appeal to A. F. Shepherd, Esq., Appeal Director, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.1. Appeal Office Tel.: Nat. 2860.

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Barts sympathisers have generously contributed to the cost of this announcement. Others who appreciate the value of such educational publicity, are earnestly urged to proffer similar help.

OPERA.

SAVOY THEATRE. LAST WEEKS.
Proprietor, The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees, the Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees, Chas. Egerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
To-morrow, at 8.15, IOLANTHE.
Tues., at 8.15 ..... RUDDIGORE.
Wed., 2.30 and 8.15 ..... THE MIKADO.
Thurs., at 8.15 .. THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.
Fri., at 8.15 ..... "TRIAL" and "PIRATES."
Sat., 2.30 and 8.15 ..... THE GONDOLIERS.

THEATRES.

ADELPHI. (Tem. 2522.) 8.15, Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber, with
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
Nightly at 8.15. Mats., Wed. and Fri., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter, and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. 8.30. Mats., Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION, by H. M. Harwood.
ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES," by H. M. Harwood.

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. Nightly, at 8.30.
Matinées, Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
MRS. CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
"NINE TILL SIX."

COMEDY. EVENINGS, 8.30. LAST WEEK.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—M. Post.

COURT (Sloane 5137). Every Evening at 8.
Charles Macdona presents Esme Percy in
"HAMLET."
Matinees, Thurs. and Sats., 2.30. POP. PRICES.

CROYDON GRAND. 7.45. Mat., Thurs., 2.30.
HUGH WAKEFIELD and London Company in
SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!

CRITERION. At 8.30. Mats., Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLARE EAMES, ION SWINLEY.

DALY'S. LAST WEEK, 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.15.
LEON M. LION'S Production of
THIS WAY TO PARADISE.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road. Mus. 2176.
EVERY EVG., 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY,
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
JOHN KIRBY DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d., plus tax.

DRURY LANE. Tem. 7171.
Every Evg., at 7.45. Mats., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
FINAL PERFORMANCES SATURDAY NEXT.

DUCHESS. Tues., March 11, and Every Evening.
THE INTIMATE REVUE.
Morris Harvey, Oumansky's Ballet, & Florence McHugh.
Box-office (Tem. Bar 6585) now open.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Temple Bar 5122.) Evgs., 8.30. Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG in
"JEW SUSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. Commencing MON., March 3, 8.15.
I PRONOUNCE THEM.
Adapted by Grace Edwin from Woodbine Willie's novel.

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
Every Evening at 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY,
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, O. B. Clarence, Robert Douglas, Laurence Olivier, C. Harbord.

GAIETY. (Tem. Bar 6391.) Nightly, at 8.15.
Matinées, Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY, in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."

HAYMARKET. Reg. 6030. 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN IRVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, 8.15. Mats., Weds., Thurs., Sats., 2.30.
MR. CINDERS.
Musical Comedy. Bobby Howes, Rene Mallory.
All seats bookable. (Gerrard 0642.)

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor, Joseph Benson. Licensee, W. C. Gaunt.
Nightly, at 8.30. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production.
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KING'S. (Riv. 3911.) Nightly, 8. Mat., Thurs., 2.30.
RENEE REEL and GUY PLANE in
"FUNNY FACE."
The Great Musical Comedy Success.

KINGSWAY. LAST TWO WEEKS. Holborn 4032.
Nightly at 8.15. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

LEWISHAM HIPPODROME. LEE GREEN 4001-2
MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 24, NIGHTLY at 8. FOR
6 NIGHTS. MATS., THURS. and SATS., AT 2.30.
THE 5 O'CLOCK GIRL.
Presented by Macdonald and Young.
The Actual London Hippodrome Production.

LITTLE. (Tem. 6561.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HAMILTON DEANE presents
FRANKENSTEIN.
By PEGGY WEBLING.

LYCEUM. LAST TWO WEEKS. PANTOMIME.
PUSS IN BOOTS.
Twice Daily at 2 and 7.30.
"Veritable feast of humour."—D. TELEGRAPH.
Seats Bookable 2s. 4d. 3s., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 12s. inclusive. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. Licensee, A. C. Bessey. Gerr. 3686.
Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MURDER
ON THE
SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, HAMMERSMITH. EVENINGS, 8.30.
(Riverside 3012.) Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
THE FAMOUS SPORTING FARCE,
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"AN EVENING OF PURE JOY."—Evg. News.

PALACE. Gerrard 6834.
Evgs., at 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE.
Claude Hulbert, ANNIE CROFT. Vera Pearce.
Ena Grossmith, Robert Nainby, Kate Cutler.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4066.) Opp. Reg. Palace Hotel.
EVGS., at 8.15. Mats., WED., SAT., 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
A Musical Farcical Comedy.
CLIFFORD MOLLISON. EDMUND GWENN.
JEAN COLIN. RICHARD DOLMAN.
Vera Bryer, Maris Minetti, Albert Brouett, Howell, Harger, and Naldi.
Prices from 14s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. All seats bookable.

PLAYHOUSE. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 5162.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
By Eden Phillpotts.
Sam Livesey, Mary Jerrold, Horace Hodges.
"A charming play of rural love. . . Eden Phillpotts humour at its best. 'Devonshire Cream' is a play to see. It is clean, humorous, and—happy."—E. A. Baughan, Daily News.
"A better story than 'The Farmer's Wife.' . . . You could not wish a piece better acted than this was by the leading players."—MORNING POST.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor, Tenie Bruce. Lessee, Andre Charlot.
JOURNEY'S END.
Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., at 2.30.

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
Nightly, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—STAR.
HEATHER THATCHER, W. H. BERRY,
CONNIE EDISS, AUSTIN MELFORD.

QUEEN'S. (Gerr. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By
BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller. (Ger. 3903.)
EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL.

ST. MARTIN'S. Sole Lessee, B. A. Meyer.
Evg., at 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Tem. Bar 1443/4.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH.
Diana Wynyard, Morton Selten, Robert Holmes.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. (Smoking.)
8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
THE MIDDLE WATCH
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

VAUDEVILLE. (Tem. 4871.) Nightly, at 8.30.
Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
"FRENCH LEAVE."
"UPROARIOUSLY ENTERTAINING."—THE OBSERVER.

WIMBLEDON. (Wim. 5151.) At 7.45. Mat., Ths. 2.30.
GEORGE ROBEY & MARIE BLANCHE
in "HIS SHOW."

THEATRES.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
Evgs., 8.30 prompt. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
"THE CALENDAR."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
OWEN NARES. CATHLEEN NESBITT.
ALFRED DRAYTON. GORDON HARKER.
GILLIAN LIND. NIGEL BRUCE.

ARTS THEATRE CLUB, W.C.2. (Tem. Bar 7641.)
Associate membership (theatre only), 10s. annum.
Entrance fee, 10s. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, "THE DEVIL," by Benn W. Levy. Cast includes Jean Cadell, Lewis Casson, Melville Cooper, Norman McKinnel, Dennis Neilson-Terry, Ernest Thesiger, Sybil Thorndike, Diana Wynyard. (All seats sold.) SUNDAY NEXT, March 2, Mat. 3 p.m., evening 8.30, "PHEDRE," by Jean Racine, in the original French, with Sybil Thorndike.

VARIETY HOUSES.

COLISEUM (T. Bar 3161), 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.—Sybil Thorndike and Co.; Shakespeare and his Merrie Men; Houston Sisters; Talbot O'Farrell, 10 Max Rivers' Girls, etc.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford Circus, 3 and 8. JASPER MASKELYNE, OSWALD WILLIAMS, FRED CULPITT, TACETO, GLYN GRAFTON, & Full Programme. A really jolly show of magical variety.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. Joe Marks, Cyril Richard and Madge Elliott, Poodles and George Hannaford, Lily Morris, Renee and Godfrey, Harry Gordon, Mills and Bobbie, Gerardo and Adair, Valencia Trio, Naunton Wayne.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.)
Twice Nightly, at 6.15 and 8.30.
Carl Brisson, Dick Henderson, Victoria Girls, Chick Farr, Lillian Burgiss.

PICTURE THEATRES.

ALHAMBRA, Leic. Sq. Gerr. 5064. To-night, 6, 8.15. Alfred Hitchcock's "JUNO & THE PAYCOCK." Brit. Inter'l Talking Pic. with SARA ALLGOOD.

ASTORIA.—Gerr. 5528. Continuous, 6-11. Jack Holt, Lila Lee and Ralph Graves in "FLIGHT" (All-Talking, All-Thrilling); "The Screen Pageant of the Air," 6.20, 9.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. 6-11, Victor McLaglen and El. Brendel in "HOT FOR PARIS" (funnier than "The Cock-Eyed World") (All-Talking). Showing to-night at 7 and 9.30. Also Gaumont Sound News, etc.

CARLTON, Haymarket. To-night, 6 o'c., 8.45. MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE," by Lubitsch, with Jeanette MacDonald, Lupino Lane. "Most brilliant talking, singing film yet."—D. News. Dly., 2.45, 6 o'c., 8.45. "Love Parade" starts 3.10, 6.25, 9.10. All seats can be booked in advance. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 22.1.

EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. To-night, 6-11, week-days, 12-12. "THE DUNCAN SISTERS in an ALL-TALKING Musical Romance, "IT'S A GREAT LIFE." Song, Laugh, Dance Hits and Colour. Also Laurel and Hardy All-Talking Comedy.

KENSINGTON.—To-night, Silent, "THE ENEMY" (LILLIAN GISH), Talkie, "Bees Buzz." MON., "STUDIO MURDER MYSTERY" (Talkie), Cherry Kearton's "TEMBI" (Silent).

LONDON PAVILION.
To-night, 6.0 and 8.30. Week-days, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30.
Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in "Condemned"—to Devil's Island. All-Talking.

MARBLE ARCH PAV. To-night, 6, 8.30, and through-out week, George Arliss in All-Talking Triumph, "Disraeli." Mickey Mouse in "Wild Waves." Also Tkg. "Secrets of Nature." Tkg., Comedy and News.

NEW GALLERY.—Gerr. 9895. 6-11. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Mary Brough in "ROOKERY NOOK" (All-Talking Farce), at 6.30, 9.5. Also British Movietone News.

PLAZA.—All-Talking Sensation! Moran and Mack, THE TWO BLACK CROWS, in "Why Bring That Up?" with Evelyn Brent, Harry Green. Laughter! Thrills! "Let Me Explain" Talkie Yell. To-night, 6 o.c., 8.30. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent St. Mayfair 2330.
Premier presentation of "STAMPEDE" by Major and Mrs. Court Treatt. Also Charlie Chaplin in "The Rink." 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

REGAL, M. A. To-night, 6-11, the Leviathan of all Talkies, "ATLANTIC," with an all-star cast. FOR 5 DAYS ONLY. Padd. 9911.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, KINGSWAY.
TO-NIGHT (Sunday), from 6 p.m.
Dramatic Talkie, "THE CARELESS AGE";
Cherry Kearton's "TEMBI" (Silent).
WEEK OF FEB. 24th, DAILY FROM 12.30.
Talking! Singing! Dancing!
"SUNNY SIDE UP."
with JANET GAYNOR and CHARLES FARRELL;
HARRY TATE in Talkie Version of His Famous Music Hall Sketch, "SELLING A CAR."

TIVOLI.—Temple Bar 5222. 6-11. World Premiere. "HAPPY DAYS" (All-Talking, Singing and Dancing), 6.55, 9.35. Also "All Riot on the Western Front."

TUSSAUD'S, Baker St. Stn. To-night, 6—11. Ann Harding talking in "PARIS 50UND." Mon.: Talkie, "THE STUDIO MURDER MYSTERY." Also Buster Keaton in "SPITE MARRIAGE."

ART GALLERIES.

SCULPTURE BY
BENNO SCHOTZ.
ALEX. REID and LEFEVRE, LTD. (Lefevre Galleries), 1a, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10—6. Sat., 10—1.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton Place, W.
"COTSWOLD PASTORALS."
Paintings by R. SHARPLEY,
also MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS. 10-5.30.

"The Greatest Artist of Our Time."—Anatole France.
BOURDELLE.
Memorial Exhibition of Sculpture
Leicester Galleries, Leicester Sq. 10-6.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1.—EINAR FORSETH.
PAINTINGS of SWEDEN and GREECE, etc.
2.—ELAINE BARRAN.—Water-colour Drawings.
3. ETCHINGS by LEADING ARTISTS.
148, New Bond Street, W.1. Admission Free.

HOWARD GALLERY.—Paintings by an UNIDENTIFIED FRENCH ARTIST of the Early Nineteenth Century (attributed by Prof. A. P. Laurie to J. B. C. Corot). 28, Museum St. Daily 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission free.

LANDSCAPES and Portraits by GEORGE FENYO. Closing February 28th. ARLINGTON GALLERY, 22, Old Bond Street, W.1.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
JOHN SICKERT, MATTHEW SMITH, DUNCAN GRANT, and PAUL NASH.
73, Grosvenor Street, W.1. 10—6. Sats., 10—1.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.—First Exhibition of a series showing the work of living artists, English and Continental, Feb. 8 to Mar. 14. Adm. free.—Heal's MANSARD ANNEXE, 196, Tottenham Ct. Rd., W.1.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD.
IMPORTANT PAINTINGS
by MODERN FRENCH ARTISTS.
73, Grosvenor Street, W.1. 10—6. Sats., 10—1.

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond Street.
Sketches from Nature by CLAUDE FLIGHT.
Hours 10-6. Sat., 10-1. FREE.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER ETCHERS and ENGRAVERS, 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W.
48th ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Daily, 10 to 5.

ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY. Ninth Annual Exhibition. MODERN ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY. 32a, George St., Hanover Sq., W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-5.

SOCIETY OF WOMEN ARTISTS EXHIBITION.
Pictures, Sculpture, and Crafts.
Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly.
Daily 10 to 5. Admission 1s.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond Street.
1. Windmills in Sussex.—Water-colour Drawings by A. FOORD HUGHES.
2. Russia, Transcaucasia, etc.—Water-colour Drawings by ELIOT O'HARA.
3. Water-colour Landscape Paintings of Mountain Scenery by JOCK FORBES.
Admission and Catalogues—Free.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ART CLUB, Suffolk Street Galleries, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.
10-5. Admission 1s.

WOOD-BLOCK PRINTING.—An EXHIBITION of this art as applied to woodcuts and engravings, illustrated books, printed fabrics, end-papers, etc. Feb. 3—early March. Admission Free. Heal's MANSARD GALLERY, 196, Tottenham Ct. Rd., W.1.

LECTURES.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, Basinghall Street, E.C.2.
Lent Term, 1930. Sir Walford Davies will give Four Lectures on
"MUSIC AND SWEET POETRY."
with illustrations by Mr. A. C. Dixon's Male Voice Choir, on Tues., Weds., Thurs., and Frid., Feb. 25, 26, 27, and 28, at 6 p.m. The Lectures are FREE to the Public.

CONCERTS.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE CONCERTS.
PALLADIUM. TO-DAY, at 2.45.
ALL-STAR MATINEE.
In AID of the BABY CLINIC and HOSPITAL, N. Kensington, organised by Miss SYBIL THORNDIKE.
The following Artistes have kindly promised to appear:—
SARA ALLGOOD MARK HAMBOURG
JENNY BOURNE WILL KINGS
STELLA BROWNE HELEN MAR
DORIS BUCKLEY and PEGGY O'NEIL
HORACE SEQUEIRA THEA PHILIPS
EMILIO COLOMBO ION SWINLEY
MARIE DAINTON SYBIL THORNDIKE
EDWARD DYKES FREDERICK WHELDON
GARDA HALL STRALIA WILSON
GRACE IVELL and FREDERICK YEOMANS
VIVIAN WORTH.
The Rt. Hon. J. RAMSAY MacDONALD, M.P., will speak.
All seats reserved, 1s. 10d. to 12s. Box-office open 11 a.m. Gerrard 1004.

PALLADIUM. TO-NIGHT, at 6.30.
PETE MANDEL (of the Savoy Orpheans) AND HIS BAND, MAY HUXLEY, OLIVE TYSON, WEBSTER BOOTH, JACQUELINE, DOREEN MONTE, JACK SALISBURY, FREDERICK YULE, ROBERT ALGAR, WILL KINGS, SHEFFIELD ORPHEUS CHOIR, HEBE HAWORTH and DENNIS REDHEAD, KENNETH BLAIN. Reserved seats, 1s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. Box-office open 11 a.m. Gerrard 1004.

PALLADIUM. NEXT SUNDAY, at 3.15.
SPECIAL RECITAL BY
POUISHNOFF.
Blüthner Pianoforte.
Reserved seats, 1s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. Bookable in advance at Palladium and at N.S.L. Offices, 34, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, W.C.1.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
B.B.C SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
B.B.C SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Principal Violin—ARTHUR CATTERALL.
FRIDAY NEXT, at 8.
Conductor:
SIR THOMAS BEECHAM, Bt.
HANDEL'S
SOLOMON.
DORA LABBETTE. TUDOR DAVIES.
STILES-ALLEN. KEITH FALKNER.
THE NATIONAL CHORUS.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d. At Agents, Chappell's, Queen's Hall, and BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP., Savoy Hill, W.C.2.

THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

THE NEW CLOWN.

By JAMES AGATE.

Palladium. Wednesday, February 19.

VARIETY.

There is a story about a beautiful but not good actress, an incapable divinity who, in Sardou's fustian, used to play second parts to Bernhardt. But in Sardou only, for when it came to the classics the great actress had certain compunctions and would excuse the goddess. Now the goddess had a mother who watched over her from the wings and at the end of each inefficient tirade would cry:—"Mieux que Sarah!" This innocent tale came to mind when I was asked to believe by rumour, telephone, and other means of communication that Toto, the new clown at the Palladium, was better than Grock. Belief, as everybody knows, is largely a matter of practice. Was there not once a lady in a monumental work of fiction—to wit, the White Queen in "Alice"—who succeeded in believing six unbelievable things before breakfast? Holding that seeing is the better part of believing I sallied forth, "utterly purposed" not to belie either artist with false compare.

It is possible, however, that a generation has arisen which knows not Grock; and to recall what Grock was like is to go some way towards describing Toto. It is not idle, then, to recall Grock's *size*, the impression he created of a gorilla-man who, when he put on that absurd dress-suit, crept under the skin of a beetle. Obviously he was possessed of immense strength and could at will have broken as many notes in his piano as Rubinstein. He had the agility of the giant, the physical reflection of that nimbleness which characterises the master-brain. The intellectuals were conscious that he played down to them, and even the simple recognised one who could have made metaphysical mincemeat of Coleridge and had probably mastered Kant in an afternoon. Everything about the man was super-mannish. Asked if he could play the piano, he would roar in contempt. Of course he could play the piano, just as he could take a ship's bearings, compose sonnets, solve chess problems, or head a Royal Commission—because he was the man to do anything. Could he have written dramatic criticism? Walkley said Yes. "He would blandly thrust his feet through the seat of his chair and then write his criticism with them." And went on to say, joking only a little, that the criticism thus written would have been better than Sainte-Beuve.

Trop de Zèle.

The important word is "blandly," since it exactly describes everything that Grock's successor is not. Toto is not bland, but busy. Instead of discarding, as Grock did, from intellectual strength that we may be amused, Toto patently and industriously bends up each corporal agent to entertain us. For note that his prowess is almost entirely physical. Grock impinged upon the mind—that is to say, he first subdued our brains and was then graciously pleased to tickle them. Toto does not impose his mentality upon us because he is not concerned with mentality. His antics are visual. You can "get" the quality of Toto's art by noting the number and variety of accessories it demands, including dogs, a perambulator, and a mechanical baby. He will give an imitation of Pavlova which has none of the wit of Nervo's—or is it Knox's?—classical ballerina, and depends rather upon the acrobatic use of Little Tich's long boots. Incidentally, one submits that maximum ugliness of motion is not a good parody of maximum grace. Or he will give you "an impression" of an American film-star in "The Merry Widow." But take away the chrome-yellow wig, the Gaby Deslys headgear, the dress of glittering silver-foil—take these away and the comic idea has evaporated, since these were the trappings and the suits of a mirth which never really existed. The imitation of a mechanical doll is tumbling *à la* Lupino Lane—first-class tumbling, but no more.

Last, one has the uncomfortable feeling that Toto is a young man, whereas the folly of clowns should always be the bouquet of long and slowly gathered wisdom. Cleopatra's "Though age from folly could not give me freedom, It does from childishness" perfectly presents the difference between Empress and Clown. For every perfect clown possesses a child-like quality, whereas Toto's most distinguishing characteristics are awareness and extreme sophistication. If there is any hint of disparagement in the foregoing it is because an extremely clever young artist has been praised for the wrong qualities. "There are clowns and there is Grock" was a happy pronouncement. One would say that the world has many clowns, among whom, for sheer indefatigableness, Toto stands high. But for those who remember him Grock still remains: "last, loneliest, loveliest, exquisite, apart."

Good Entertainment.

There were other excellent turns in the good programme. There was Mr. De Groot, who gave a capital exposition of popular fiddling. Mr. De Groot began with Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song." After this curtains were withdrawn in the best Elizabethan-stage manner to reveal the standard Musical-At-Home setting, including standard lamp and standard performers on piano and 'cello. In this setting the trio performed first, with great gusto, Rubinstein's "Toréador et Andalouse" and then a version of "The Blue Danube" at a pace which must surely have incommoded the fastest dancers in Europe's fastest capital. Introspection then overcame Mr. De Groot, who played "The Londonderry Air" so that you could hear a pin drop. I dropped one and I know. Mr. De Groot's fiddling is good, though the position of his right elbow during bowing operations is at variance with that hidebound tradition which insisted that the elbow should be held close to the side. Mr. De Groot prefers that it should act as a permanent pointer to the Pole Star.

The evening concluded with Mr. Will Hay in his public school item. This superb sketch draws its fun from the pure fount of absurdity. Connoisseurs of humour will note how little exaggeration there is in it, and how much of actuality clings to Mr. Hay's pedagogy. The divergencies are the point here, such divergencies as that which leads the schoolmaster to confide to the newly-joined boy that he knows a girl in his town. "At the bird shop," he says in substantiation, and then, realising that the communication is unpedagogic, adds hastily: "We get our chalk there!" Mr. Hay is completely irresistible throughout.

Piccadilly. Thursday, February 20.

"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."

A Musical Comedy. By R. P. Weston, Bert Lee, and Desmond Carter. Music by Arthur Schwartz.

A fashionable and *décolleté* audience sat rapt—or shall I say unwrapped?—throughout the length and breadth of this latest example of that strange necessity to the English, Musical Comedy. How explain to, say, an intelligent Martian the popularity of this particular ollapodrida? The only way, one thinks, would be by some process of elimination and attrition like that which Mr. Belloc was wont to employ towards hostile armies. Let us employ this method, and see what we get.

Can it be the scenery? This question answers itself—that is, if you think of the scene entitled "Fred Tile's Chambers," a scene apparently deemed successful, since it was inflicted upon us twice. The walls, painted indeterminate gorgonzola, presumably represented lined and waxed oak, with curtains and, over the door, hangings of the colour of raspberry sauce. The cornice was faintly Adam, the table Empire, and the bookcase Chippendale. Round the walls were some painted books-elves while, from a nail driven apparently into the works of Dickens, was suspended a picture which looked like a bad Fantin Latour.

What about the plot? A young gentleman engaged to a pretty girl is compelled on the eve of the wedding to go through a form of marriage with the orchidaceous mistress of a Spanish cut-throat, and compelled also to spend the night in a room next to that of his unchaperoned fiancé; in other words, the familiar imbroglio of the semi-conscious film scenario-monger. The wit is non-existent, and the humour is of the cold-water-bottle-to-fevered-forehead order.

The acting? Well, there is Mr. Edmund Gwenn exploiting a rage in comparison with which Othello is merely peevish and Ford fretful. There is Mr. Clifford Mollison giving his familiar exposition of drawing-room clowning. I confess that I find it difficult to write without passion of the decline to such material of two of our best actors, a decline hardly possible in a country whose people should have any real interest in the legitimate drama. This feeling must be excused because it is there and I cannot help expressing it. For all I know Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson might make an excellent showing at musical-comedy inanities, a showing to which, remembering her Juliet, Viola, and Sonya, I should almost certainly be unfair. It is probably for this reason, and this reason only, that I cannot be enraptured by Mr. Gwenn and Mr. Mollison.

The singing? The warmest admirers of this show will not pretend that any member of the cast has pretensions to a voice. Even the speaking is poor, and one would instance the little lady who said that the night was so "weendee" that a brick fell down the "cheemnee."

This leaves the music, the dancing, and the dresses. As to the first, a famous pianist assured me that Mr. Schwartz's score was excellent, and I make it a rule never to disagree with famous pianists, who, moreover, are entitled to their little jokes. The dancing shall be declared good, and in this respect Mr. Richard Dolman and Mesdames Jean Colin and Vera Bryer eclipsed each other with regularity. The dresses, when they were of some colour other than raspberry sauce, shall be declared pleasing. There was a mannequin parade, which took place under one of Mr. Julian Wylie's handsomest chandeliers, albeit a chandelier of two dimensions, and evoked salvoes of applause.

In so far as it is a function of criticism to guess at what one's neighbours are thinking, I shall proclaim "Here Comes the Bride" to be the most stupendous example of the art dearest to the general imagination. In the matter of length of run it will probably go on, and on, and on. And on. In any case, one can smoke.

Aldwych. Tuesday, February 18.

"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."

A Farce. By Ben Travers.

Blackpool and Brighton are both jolly places, but one has heard that their natives occasionally seek change of air. Mr. Ben Travers is an excellent farce-writer, and the Aldwych Players are an excellent company of farce-actors. But it occurs to me that Mr. Travers would do well to write a farce round some other players, and that they in turn would be the better for some fresh material. In other words, both need a change of air.

The plot of "A Night Like This" is at once too complicated and too attenuated, so much so that any detailed description of it would probably be as unreadable as it is certainly unwriteable. It isn't, in either the first or last resort, funny; though there are ten entertaining minutes during which for good and sufficient reasons Messrs. Lynn and Walls persuade Mr. Robertson Hare to part with his trousers. Elsewhere the humour of these famous players was sadly to seek. In the first act, that well of apparent spontaneity, Mr. Lynn, ceased to bubble, and indeed came very near to drying up altogether. For once that most amusing comedian, Mr. Walls, and his part seemed to be on terms about as happy as the shipwrecked strangers in the Bab Ballad. Mr. Hare was, as usual, first-rate, but it was the actor and not the author who re-created that lovely figure of a limited mind reeling under unlimited shock. To Mr. Kenneth Kove alone, too, the credit of presenting an intelligence incapable of understanding how a door opens and shuts. This actor's countenance, with its complete absence of expression, is the perfect embodiment of what the nineties playfully called the sphinx without a secret.

Miss Mary Brough, as the hippopotamus-like Mrs. Decent, and Miss Ethel Coleridge as the withered Mrs Knee, offered us draughts of a familiar and lovely vintage. But here again the old wine would be none the worse for some new bottles. Miss Winifred Shotter made her fragrant best of the, as usual, utterly featureless heroine. Probably these clever people will save this farce. But it will be a near thing, and, as I hinted before, the best of partnerships is sometimes none the worse for an intermission.

THE O.U.D.S.

A PROTEST.

Sir,—May I protest against Mr. James Agate's article on the production of "Macbeth" by the O.U.D.S.? Mr. Agate complains of the setting, saying that no temple-haunting martlet could find a resting-place in that particular castle. Does this really matter? In a tragedy by Shakespeare it is very important that the intervals between the scenes should be as short as possible, which Mr. Goodden's setting effectually accomplishes.

About the Witches. In the first scene they are meant to be more or less corporeal—that is to say, visible to anybody. But after the banquet Macbeth sees them in his sleep. Banquo says earlier: "I dreamed last night of the weird sisters." Why should not Macbeth dream of them too? As they were supernatural, Macbeth would believe them just as much in his sleep as awake. The army which seems to have puzzled Mr. Agate is that of Old Siward. There is no need for Macduff to lead the army the whole way to battle.

Mr. Agate dismisses the members of the O.U.D.S. with a very unkind shrug. To my untutored mind they seemed very good, except that the Witches were rather indistinct in their speech. I can only say in conclusion that I am very glad that Mr. Agate's criticism has not appeared until after the play has been taken off the stage, and so he cannot have prevented anybody from going to see a really excellent performance.

C. M. COCKIN.

St. Edward's School, Oxford.

Perhaps the writer of this letter did not notice that the case for simplified scenery was put in the adjacent column, which happened to be a notice of "Hamlet." But it is a fact that there was not beak-hold for the most pertinacious martlet in the Oxford scenery, which looked like an army of T-squares, and I should have remembered that Oxford is a difficult place to joke in. In the matter of continuity I wholly agree, since the "two hours' interval to denote the lapse of two minutes" was always a nuisance. But I do not agree about the Witches. There can be no doubt that when Shakespeare made Macbeth say, "Come, we'll to sleep!" he meant the poor wretch to have one good night's rest. To make him continue sitting at the banquet-table and spend the night listening to the Witches trolling their nefarious roundels is, I submit, bad Shakespeare. Besides, Lady Macbeth would never have allowed it.

In the matter of the army I am completely answered. They *were* Macduff's lot, and Macduff *was* leading them from behind. Like Rosa Dartle, I only asked for information. As for the acting, I must claim that I have been in the past an O.U.D.S. enthusiast. I have the liveliest recollections of Mr. Robert Speaight's Peer Gynt, First Player in "Hamlet," and Falstaff; of Mr. Tandy's Parson and Laertes; of Mr. Grisewood's Button-Moulder and Henry IV. One of these three fine natural players is now a professional actor of great accomplishment. There was not, in my view, any individual performance in "Macbeth" which approached the standards set by the performances recalled above, and, again in my view, the general level was one of excessive amateurishness. Most of the players spoke like schoolboys reciting in class, while some attained the shy inaudibility of schoolgirls. Should not the O.U.D.S. be O.U.Dible?

J. A.

The Cambridge University Mummers.

"AT MRS. BEAM'S."

The Mummers' production on Wednesday was—so far as good acting and keenness could make it—excellent. But it suffered from chilliness of atmosphere and a depressing hall. The play is entertaining, although, like most of Mr. Munro's plays, it would be improved if the action were speeded up a little. Mr. Dermott (Alistair Cooke) and Laura (Miss Hawkey) made a singularly charming pair of crooks, and the scene in which Laura attempts to make most of the male members of the cast kiss her made most of the men in the audience wish they too had a part in the play. The dull dowdiness and talkative virtue of the Victorian survivals who still live in cheap boarding-houses was well brought out, although Mrs. Beam (Miss Howard) failed to "buffoon" as I suspect that Mr. Munro meant his landlady to do. Finally, a word of praise for the grass widow, the inimitable Mrs. Stone (Miss Charles), who, with the other female members of the cast, successfully demonstrated that Newnham and Girton are not so unattractive as some people seem to think. A delightful play, well played.

E. M. K.

Continued at foot of next column.

Continued from preceding column.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

"MAX" AND SHAW.

To-night.—Queen's: Green Room Rag. R.A.D.A.: "Stephanie."

Feb. 24.—Old Vic: "Androcles and the Lion" and "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets." Embassy: Half-Term Theatre.

Feb. 25.—Haymarket (matinée): "Savonarola Brown." Lyric, Hammersmith (matinée): Marie Rambert.

Feb. 28.—Globe: "Charles and Mary" (transfer).

March 1.—New: "Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise."

**March

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

FICTION ABOUT WAGNER.

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

II.

Such errors in detail as I noted in my last week's article—and there are more of them—might charitably be regarded individually as the sort of lapse any writer might be guilty of without much damage to his reputation; but when they occur in such numbers as they do in the book of Messrs. Hurn and Root they indicate either an imperfect acquaintance with the subject, or constitutional carelessness, or both. These gentlemen, while professing to be the only people who can tell "the truth about Wagner," apparently have not even read "Mein Leben" with ordinary care. They tell us that the Fourth (and final) Part goes down to 1866. It does not; it goes to 1864. This is not to be explained away as a printer's error or a slip of the pen. Our authors, having said that the Third Part ends with 1861—as it does—say that "the authorised version *adds five more years to the tale*" (italics their own); and in the next sentence they repeat their howler—"There is no indication in the authorised version that those last five years were *added* (italics theirs) to the original autobiography or that they were written by another hand than Wagner's. . . . Who wrote the story of those last years? Was it Cosima?" A reference to "Mein Leben" would have shown them that the book ends not with 1866, but with the rescue of Wagner by King Ludwig in May, 1864.

At this stage the ordinary reader may like to be reminded of some leading facts and dates. Between about 1870 and 1875 Wagner had his autobiography privately printed, for secrecy's sake, by an Italian printer in Basel, one Bonfantini. Fifteen copies were struck off, and the sagacious Bonfantini printed at least one extra copy (perhaps three) for himself. Wagner died in 1883. In 1892 Mrs. Burrell ferreted out the extra copy and bought it from Bonfantini's widow. Armed with this she got on the track of several of the people mentioned in it and bought up all the Wagner material she could. The public edition of "Mein Leben" was issued in 1911. For convenience' sake I will refer to the private imprint and the public issue as ML1 and ML2. ML1 is in three volumes, corresponding to Parts I., II., and III. of ML2. Part IV. of ML2, dealing with the years 1861 to May, 1864, is not in ML1.

Cosima and Mein Leben.

Mrs. Burrell began a biography of Wagner, but died in 1898 before she had carried the story beyond his twenty-first year. Her work was issued after her death in a sumptuous volume in a very limited edition. She had been horrified at the tone of ML1, and, as, apparently, she disliked Cosima (for reasons which it would be interesting to know) she confidently decided that, as she says, "Richard Wagner is not responsible for this book"—"this miserable book" as she calls it in the preceding sentence. The culprit, in her opinion, *must* have been Cosima. Mrs. Burrell declared that the language "is not the German of a German." Mr. Hight submitted this opinion to Professor Fiedler, of Oxford who "confirms it generally, and has pointed out several slight solecisms, which, though trifling enough in themselves, are not such as a German would have written. Madame Cosima," Mr. Hight goes on to say, "was not a German; she was brought up in Paris, and though she spoke it perfectly, German was not her native language."

No one will question Professor Fiedler's authority as regards German. On the other hand, there are many considerations that forbid us to dispose of the matter in this off-hand way. Cosima, when little more than a baby, had been sent to live in Paris with Liszt's German-speaking mother; and that she must have learned German from her infancy is evident from the fact that we have specimens of her composition in it at about the age of seven. She settled in Germany for good at the age of seventeen. It is a little difficult to believe, then, that German was always something of a foreign tongue to her. We have abundant specimens of her own prose in mature years, and the style of them is not the style of "Mein Leben," either in pace, rhythm, texture or construction. On the other hand, the style of "Mein Leben" agrees in these respects with Wagner's ordinary prose style. No conclusion as to the suggested share of Cosima in "Mein Leben" is possible until some expert, familiar with the whole material, has made a searching analysis of the respective styles of Wagner and Cosima: the matter is not to be settled by the naive process of attributing an unpleasant work to Cosima merely because you dislike Cosima and want to whitewash Wagner.

Messrs. Hurn and Root, for many reasons, are incapable of such an analysis; they have neither the knowledge, the technique nor the temperament for coldly impartial research work of this kind. Their method is to say the most improbable or impossible things with such an air of exclusive knowledge, and to go on repeating them so often—very much in the style of American "song-plugging"—that the ordinary reader, with no first-hand knowledge of the subject, is liable to accept what they say as gospel. To examine in detail their absurd and often self-contradictory deliverances on the authorship of "Mein Leben" would mean my filling the whole of this page of the SUNDAY TIMES with nothing else. I reserve the duty and the pleasure of that microscopic examination for another place. Here I can only set forth a typical example of their reckless way of founding aspersions on insufficient evidence or no evidence at all.

Wagner's Paternity.

They take up the old question of whether Wagner was or was not the son of Ludwig Geyer. They sagely decide that Cosima, being herself illegitimate, was "touchy on the subject of illegitimacy," and therefore saw to it that the autobiography "was not printed as he (Wagner) originally intended that it should be printed." "It was at the very inception of the autobiography," they confidently assert, "that she made it into a document that has been branded as untrustworthy by subsequent biographers"—in a word, she used her malign influence over poor weak Richard to make him change the original opening of the manuscript of "Mein Leben"—"I am the son of Ludwig Geyer"—into the present opening, in which he says his father was Friedrich Wagner. In support of this fantastic theory they can bring nothing forward but the supposed evidence of Nietzsche. I say "supposed" advisedly.

The history of this business is peculiar and instructive. The story was long current that ML1—then unknown to the world—opened with "I am the son of Ludwig Geyer." James Huneker tells us that in the presence of several well-known musical critics Felix Mottl, in New York in 1904, declared that he had read that sentence himself in ML1. Had Mrs. Burrell's copy of ML1 not survived, that legend would still have held good, and Cosima would have been regarded as convicted of falsifying the passage in ML2. But it is now perfectly certain that neither Mottl nor anyone else ever read those words in ML1 for the simple reason that, as Mrs. Burrell's copy shows, they are not there. The opening of ML2 agrees with that of ML1.

This old line of attack on Cosima having failed, another had to be found. The new charge is not that ML2 is a falsification of ML1, but that ML1 is a falsification, due to the wicked Cosima, of *the original manuscript!* To support this grave charge, Messrs. Hurn and Root bring forward the familiar facts of the earlier pages and the earlier proofs having passed through Nietzsche's hands, he being the intermediary between Wagner and Bonfantini. "It was *in the original manuscript*" (which they have never seen!), our authors tell us with their customary assurance, "that Nietzsche *saw the famous line* which, *he afterwards asserted*, read, 'I am the son of Ludwig Geyer.'" (Italics mine.)

The subject of Wagner's paternity does not in itself concern us here; all we are doing is to test Messrs. Hurn and Root's knowledge of the matter and their judicial faculty. It is clear that their whole outrageous indictment of Cosima stands or falls by that alleged remark of Nietzsche; and I invite them to do what no one has yet succeeded in doing—to tell us *when and where Nietzsche ever said anything of the kind.* All we know for certain is that in his anti-Wagnerian booklet, "Der Fall Wagner," Nietzsche asked "Was he a German at all?" and continued, "His father was an actor of the name of Geyer." That is a very different matter, and one capable of a quite simple explanation. We know that in his later years Wagner made no secret, in his own circle, of his belief that Geyer may have been his father. There is evidence that he was set thinking about the matter by some letters from Geyer to his (Wagner's) mother that Richard's sister Cäcilie sent him about Christmas 1869. Now Nietzsche was a visitor to Triebschen (Wagner's place at Lucerne) round about that time. That Nietzsche had been the confidant of Wagner's views on the matter is shown by their correspondence on the subject of a vulture (in German *Geyer*) as a crest; we have also the explicit declaration of Frau Förster-Nietzsche that "my brother told me that Wagner regarded his stepfather, Geyer, as his real father." Nietzsche's knowledge of Wagner's views about his possible paternity can easily be explained as the result of confidential conversations at Triebschen; and Nietzsche was a cad to betray that confidence.

Messrs. Hurn and Root base their venomous charge against Cosima wholly on the alleged fact that Nietzsche *had seen*, and *said he had seen*, the words, "I am the son of Ludwig Geyer" in the *original manuscript* of ML1. I once more ask them to tell us, if they can, where and when Nietzsche said anything of the kind. Without the production of this vital piece of evidence—and no one has yet been able to produce it—while the case for or against the Geyer paternity remains exactly where it was, the supposed case against Cosima as a falsifier of the manuscript vanishes into thin air. But Messrs. Hurn and Root are always better at assumption and cocksure assertion than at the production of evidence that would stand cross-examination in a court of law. I shall deal with other aspects of their book in a further article.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

The Philharmonic Concert.

Evidently M. Cortot is one of the world's quickest thinkers, and London orchestral players have a rapidity in the uptake that would be invaluable to any Minister dealing with "remarks" in the House. A slip in the Beethoven fourth concerto was put right by a swift direction to the orchestra; and the stoppage was so short as hardly to be noticeable. Some of us actually welcomed it as brightening up a performance that was not exactly ideal. Sir Thomas Beecham and M. Cortot were admirable individually, but obviously their respective conceptions of the work did not always blend. The most impressive part of the performance was the dialoguing of orchestra and piano in the second movement, the iron rigour of Sir Thomas Beecham's delivery of the threatening orchestral phrases and the plaintive appeal of the answering phrases in the piano made us think once again of that conversation between Beethoven and Schindler in which the composer seemed to agree to the suggestion that in some of his works he had in mind the conflict of "two principles." (Beethoven students may like to be told of Arnold Schmitz's book on this subject, "Beethovens 'Zwei Prinzipe,' ihre Bedeutung für Themen- und Satzbau," in which the theory is examined in all its bearings.)

Sir Thomas gave us a highly-charged reading of the splendid "Thamar" of the unduly neglected Balakirev—a work I cannot remember having heard since the great days of the Diaghileff ballet. He also continued his good work of educating us in Dvorak backwards. For a long time our public knew only the fifth Dvorak symphony—the New World. Two performances of the fourth under Sir Thomas Beecham made it clear that this melodious work had been too long forgotten. Last Thursday he introduced us to the second symphony; and in process of time we shall no doubt arrive at the first.

The second, in D minor, might well go into the repertory. It is not an early work; Dvorak was well into his forties when he wrote it. There is, therefore, nothing juvenile or tentative about it; Dvorak knew perfectly what he wanted to say, and how to say it. The occasional thematic reminders of other composers mostly mean nothing more than that such musical epithets, as we may call them, were in the air about that time. The most curious feature of the symphony, perhaps, is its independence of the later Dvorak works in the same genre. There is a point in most composers' lives when they seem destined to travel a particular road, which, for some deep-seated reason or other, they afterwards abandon; "Lohengrin" marks such a point in the work of Wagner, for example. This second symphony of Dvorak appears to represent the climax of the composer's efforts in a particular direction. It is almost over-rich in invention; in later years Dvorak saw the advisability of curbing his exuberance of fancy in order to achieve a more closely-woven and stronger texture. It is in the finale that the symphony is weakest; he had not yet learned how to make his exit from the stage with the maximum of effect and the minimum of gesture. The scoring of the work is full of the characteristically lovely and ingenious Dvorak touches, but the brass is sometimes lacerating. Or was this a peculiarity of Thursday's performance rather than of the work?

Old Music.

The Tudor Singers, who, under the conductorship of Mr. Cuthbert Bates, appeared at the last Wednesday Evening Concert, are a very capable handful of people. There are some excellent individual voices among the twelve, their discipline and musicianship are admirable, and they have a way of getting to the root of the matter in concerted music of the most varied kinds. If they have a fault, it is an occasional tendency to over-elaborate a specially expressive passage—the "sleeping" and "weeping" and "anguish" in Bateson's madrigal "Cupid in a bed of roses," for example. In addition to a number of the finest specimens of the Tudor polyphonic school they gave us Bax's remarkable motet "This Worlde's Joie," in which they duly harrowed our souls with that grisly reiterated motive that seems to have come straight from the mediæval horror of the grave—and some modern arrangements of folk-songs by Holst, Vaughan Williams, and Arnold Foster. In these the scholastic overlay was sometimes too apparent; but most of the tunes are far too good to be spoiled by any arranger. The Brosa Quartet, with Mr. James Lockyer, added to our evening's pleasure by fine performances of a couple of Purcell Fantasies for strings.

Toch at the B.B.C.

Friday's B.B.C. concert was in the hands of Hermann Scherchen, who gave us, among other good things, a lively performance of the Beethoven No. 7, in which the orchestra showed the fine material of which it is made. The novelty of the evening was Toch's piano concerto, with Walter Frey in the solo part. Mr. Eric Blom, in his excellent programme note, tried to make our flesh creep with the usual antithesis of the naughty harmonic romanticism of the nineteenth century—as if romanticism were something that had perished from a now enlightened earth, or were ever likely to perish from it!—and the virtuous non-romantic polyphony of the twentieth. I respectfully suggest that these well-worn clichés be given a rest. They are a survival from the silly season (about 1919 to 1925) of musical criticism, and really have no meaning at all to-day. As Mr. Blom himself indicates in his notes, in this very concerto Toch is by turns polyphonist and romanticist.

The brass tacks of the matter is that a work is good or bad not in virtue of the theory that may be supposed to have inspired it but in virtue of the music that is in it; and that question will be decided not by the theorists but by the public. Its verdict on the Toch concerto will probably be that it is well worth hearing again. The music, if sometimes rowdy, is crystal-clear and perfectly easy to follow, and the composer is plainly a master of his job. The main asset of the work is its infectious vitality. Whether there is

Continued at foot of next column.

THE GALLERIES.

BOURDELLE, FORSETH, AND SICKERT.

By FRANK RUTTER.

During the past week a dozen exhibitions have opened in London, among them being three one-man shows of exceptional importance. With magnificent courage the Leicester Galleries has brought to London a collection of some fifty bronzes, several life-size, by Antoine Bourdelle, whose death last October was so grievous a loss to European sculpture. Bourdelle has long been regarded as France's greatest sculptor since Rodin—whose principal assistant he was for many years—but this remarkably representative collection of his work will give many visitors a new idea of his immense power and wide range.

Not only was Bourdelle, like his master, a superb modeller, whose subtle skill can be seen in a sequence of portrait busts and figures, but he was also a creative genius in plastic design, with a finer sense of arrangement and drama than Rodin ever possessed. His "Heracles: The Archer" (54) is an outstanding example of his achievement in this particular, an invention of boundless energy such as Rodin, with all his gifts, could never have conceived or executed. If this dynamic figure reveals the influence of Greek sculpture of the sixth century or earlier, his colossal "Grande Vierge d'Alsace" (55) shows Bourdelle's equal sympathy with Gothic sculpture of the fourteenth century. He drew inspiration from the sculpture of the many lands and periods, Minoan, Greek, Etruscan, Gothic, and Renaissance; but what he admired he assimilated and made his own, so while his wide range includes an unusual variety of style, each of his works remains supremely personal, and his *œuvre* as a whole has unity and individual distinction. London is indeed fortunate to have in its midst so fine a display of works by so great a master.

EINAR FORSETH.

Everybody who has visited Stockholm, and indeed anybody who takes an interest in the highest achievements of modern architecture, is familiar with the "Golden Hall" of the Stadshuset, Stockholm. Mr. Einar Forseth, the gifted young Swedish artist whose mosaics there are the most wonderful and beautiful things of their kind that have been executed in Europe for many centuries, is now holding an exhibition at the Fine Art Society's galleries, where many of his designs for this crowning achievement in mosaic can be seen and studied. While Mr. Forseth is first and foremost a decorative artist, working with equal distinction in mosaic, fresco, and stained glass, he is also a painter of very considerable gifts. These are seen to high advantage in his impressive portrait of "Mr. Raguar Ostberg" (31), the architect of the famous town hall. In this painting Mr. Forseth not only gives us a striking likeness and penetrating character-study of the great architect, but he also presents him in a setting that is equally successful as decoration and symbolism, giving us a lovely view of Stockholm in the background, and a model of the town hall in the foreground. Thus, knit into one superbly decorative and significant whole, Mr. Forseth puts before us his synthetic vision of a man, his city, and his work. It is a great portrait, worthy of the sitter and the artist. Though still a young man, Mr. Forseth has been a great traveller, and his other paintings in New Bond Street include memorable impressions of the classic scenery of Athens, Delphi, and the Coast of the Ægean, scenes in North Africa, and romantic decorative compositions, as well as many very charming and delightfully executed landscapes of his own beautiful country, Sweden.

SICKERT.

A fascinating exhibition of new pictures by Mr. Sickert at the Savile Gallery is the third great one-man show that has opened in London this week. Mr. Sickert grows younger and more audacious every day, and his increasing power and brilliance as a colourist is one of the features of this remarkable exhibition. Recently he has been amusing himself by taking some engravings of Sir John Gilbert as points of departure, and "after" them he has produced a series of delightfully vivacious and radiant little "conversation pieces" which, but for their date, would be highly eligible for such an exhibition as that which Sir Philip Sassoon is now organising. The coaching scene, entitled "A Nativity" (3) and the interior "Collaboration" (18) are among the gems of this class, which so amusingly echo the past yet present it in an idiom of to-day. The artist's self-portrait, pregnantly entitled "The Servant of Abraham" (28), "The Plaza Tiller Girls" (17)—also the subject of one of the most brilliant of Mr. Sickert's recent etchings—a radiant landscape of "Epping, 1848—After Weir" (16), and a "Portrait of Degas," as he was in 1885, further reveal Mr. Sickert's exuberant fertility of invention and his masterly handling of life and light. His skill in composition, his keen sense of life, and his unrivalled power of registering relative degrees of illumination, are exquisitely revealed in a little gaming scene, "Baccarat" (20), a veritable masterwork in which the joy of shimmering colour is added to all those other high qualities which we associate with our one and only Sickert.

MING PORCELAIN.

Students of Chinese porcelain will welcome a choice exhibition in Mr. John Sparks's gallery of Ming Five-colour and Blue-and-White, including several pieces formerly in the private collection of the last Emperor of China, and a few specimens from the Imperial Porcelain Treasury. Among the former is a superb Large Porcelain Ewer (9) of the mid-sixteenth century, with two broadly handled panels of boys at play in underglaze blue of a superb deep hue. From the same collection, and also with the mark of Chia Ching (1522-1566) is an exquisite Five-colour Long-necked Vase (103), while a still larger and more strikingly decorative five-colour piece is the Imperial Square Beaker (108), with five-claw dragons and flowers, considered by Chinese experts to date from the period of Ch'eng Hua (1465-1487). An illuminating feature of this exhibition is the presence of a number of maturely polished examples which Chinese experts confidently place in the Ming period, though European connoisseurs have been inclined hitherto to give them a later date. The masterly ease and freeness of the drawing is particularly remarkable in the Blue-and-White pieces.

Continued from preceding column.

enough fundamental brainwork behind this largely physical exhilaration to carry the concerto through the years, no one can yet say. The swirl of the finale of the Beethoven No. 7 must have been a similar sort of intoxicant to the men who heard it first. It is physically exciting yet; but what makes the music still vital is not this, but the quality of the thinking at the back of the hurrying, eddying notes; without that, the physical exuberance of the notes would impress us no more to-day than most of the physical exuberance of Rossini does. Only after repeated hearings of the Toch concerto shall we be able to decide whether it is in the Rossini class or the Beethoven class. Meanwhile a work of such undoubted technical competence and such splendid "go" should soon become popular. It is in a different class from most of the "new" music that has been tried on a long-suffering public in recent years. E. N.

British Women's Symphony Orchestra.

That the potentiality of the British Women's Symphony Orchestra, as a whole, has been immeasurably heightened since Dr. Malcolm Sargent became their permanent conductor no careful observer would deny; and often enough it has been realised. The curious thing is that, at Queen's Hall, on Monday, when their programme began with Mozart's Overture, "Idomeneo," which sounded a good deal too heavy in texture; ended with Beethoven's eighth symphony; and included Frank Bridge's graceful, if inconclusive, Suite for Strings in E minor, the strings would be playing one phrase with all the marks of salted, seasoned orchestralism, only to be guilty, perhaps in the very next, of infelicities that one hesitates to term amateurish. H. F.

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AFFIRMATIONS, God in the Modern World, edited by the Bishop of Liverpool and Dr. Percy Dearmer, summon the minds of a material age to vigorous spiritual thinking. The new shilling books are THE WAY TO WORLD PEACE, by H. G. Wells; THE REALITY OF A SPIRITUAL WORLD, by Sir Oliver Lodge; FEAR AND RELIGION, by the Rev. Geoffrey Woolley, V.C.; THE ESCAPE FROM IDOLATRY, by Dr. Percy Dearmer; INSTITUTIONAL RELIGION, by J. C. Hardwick; THE LAW OF SELF-SACRIFICE, by W. J. Blyton.

FRESH HOWLERS, by H. Cecil Hunt, is likely to surpass the remarkable popularity of his first collection, HOWLERS (60,000 copies sold). 11,000 copies of FRESH HOWLERS were sold *on publication*, last Friday. These books cost 1*s.* 6*d.* net each, and there are at least three laughs on every page of both.

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

RICHARDSON AND PROUST.

"Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded." By Samuel Richardson. (Basil Blackwell. 4 vols. Set of 19 vols. 17½ gns.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

Messrs. Blackwell are about to publish a complete edition—a most attractive one—of the novels of Samuel Richardson in nineteen volumes. "Pamela," in four volumes, has just appeared. The story of "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded," is a minute circumstantial description, given in letters which purport to be written by an exceedingly sententious young servant-girl, of repeated attempts to seduce her on the part of her dominating and elegant master. In short, Pamela, as Mrs. Barbauld put it, is "the conscious possessor of a treasure which she is wisely resolved not to part with but for its just price"; and at the end of volume two, after resisting incessant persuasion and persecution, and on at least two occasions sustaining an excitingly close siege, she accepts the offer of his hand and heart.

The full title of this once famous novel, which characteristically is part puff and part description, runs as follows:—"Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded. . . A Narrative which has its Foundation in *Truth* and *Nature;* and at the same time that it agreeably entertains, by a variety of *Curious* and *affecting Incidents*, is entirely divested of all those images which, in too many Pieces calculated for Amusement only tend to *inflame* the Minds they should *instruct*." It was published in November, 1740, and was instantly swept to success by a wave of collective sensibility. It was equally popular with mistress and maid. Discriminating males also revelled in it. At Ranelagh elegant ladies held up copies to each other to show what they were reading; clergy recommended it from their pulpits, and at Slough, where the local blacksmith had been reading it aloud to the villagers, his audience rushed to ring the church bells at the point where the heroine succeeds at last in bringing her would-be seducer to his knees with an offer of marriage.

All of which goes to show that the eighteenth century was a more excitable age than we sometimes allow for, and that a theme which delights the prurient while lulling their consciences, when it is treated by a gifted author who aims ostensibly at improving our morals, is ever sure of a prodigious triumph. In December, 1741, Richardson followed it up by a two-volume continuation, describing Pamela's life after her marriage. These are intolerably tedious. Although "Pamela" is greatly inferior to "Clarissa Harlowe," and even to "Sir Charles Grandison," that description certainly does not fit the first two volumes. The peculiarity of this new edition is that it is a reprint of the sixth together with the gushing recommendatory letter and introductory preface of Richardson's second edition, probably both written by him, which were afterwards omitted as going too far in the direction of puffery.

Coleridge on Richardson.

As a rule I find myself in agreement with orthodox opinions upon great writers, and tend to feel uneasy when I am not. But in the case of Richardson I differ jubilantly. The mind behind these famous books is repellent to me. When I read him I feel that I am in mean company, which is a great deal worse than low company. Yet no one can fail to see that Richardson must be ranked as a great English novelist. Though his influence has worked itself out, he has left an indelible mark on the literature not only of his own country but of Europe. He is now commonly neglected by the incurious, and regarded by those not anxious to hold instructed opinions as a tedious writer.

This, however, is not the stone I would throw at him. Dr. Johnson once replied to an observation of Thomas Erskine to the effect that Richardson was dull: "Why, sir, if you were to read Richardson for the story, your impatience would be so much fretted that you would hang yourself. But you must read him for the sentiment, and consider the story only as the occasion for the sentiment." If for the word "sentiment" the phrase "intellectual and æsthetic curiosity" were substituted, Johnson's answer would meet equally well modern objectors to Proust. In his "Biographia Literaria," Coleridge speaks of "the loaded sensibility, the minute detail" of Richardson's work, of "the morbid consciousness of every thought and feeling in the whole flux and reflex of the mind, in short, its self-involution and dream-like continuity"; and these phrases also are applicable to the work of Proust.

Richardson, in his day, performed much the same service for his contemporaries and successors as Proust has done for us. He, too, fixed attention upon the texture of experience, while extracting from it a sense of values equally welcome to contemporary sensibility, though now old-fashioned.

The House that Proust Built.

In one of his letters the late Sir Walter Raleigh drew up a general scheme of the plot of Richardson's novels on the principle of "The House that Jack Built"—it applies chiefly to "Sir Charles Grandison."

This is the next to nothing that happened.
This is the young lady who wrote to her friend describing the next to nothing that happened.
This is the friend who approved the young lady for the decorum of the manner with which she described the next to nothing that happened.
This is the admirable baronet who chanced to find the letter to the young lady approving the decorum, etc.
This is the punctilio of honour that prevented the admirable baronet from reading more than the first thirteen pages of the letter to the young lady, etc.
This is the company of brilliant conversationalists that discussed the punctilio of honour, etc.
This is the marriage in high life that resulted from the meeting of the company of brilliant conversationalists that, etc.
And so on.

"The house that Proust built" was very different in substance, but there is a resemblance between the impression made by both writers on contemporary critics. Recall Johnson's comparison of Richardson and Fielding: "There was as great a difference between them," he said, "as between a man who knew how a watch was made and a man who could tell the hour by looking at the dial-plate." "Now, at last," exclaimed the critics on reading "A La Recherche du Temps Perdu," "we are allowed to watch the very pulse of the machine; hitherto novelists have merely contented themselves with reporting the movement of the hour-hand." Both writers discovered a new manner of writing—long-winded, meticulous, acute. The picture of life is in each case all foreground; both dwell continually upon trifles because they are significant of the important feelings which they desire to communicate, and in the quality of their observation and interests there is a marked femininity (Lovelace, at the moment of Clarissa's elopement, will stop to describe her dress to Belford with the zest of a milliner.) The method of both, though prolix and digressive, has this great advantage, that it permits scrutiny of every character the moment he or she appears, however transiently, with the result that they can crowd their pages with small vivid portraits; and, above all, both confirmed and directed the sensibility of their day. That this sensibility was, in 1740, emotionally lachrymose and sentimentally moral, and in 1920 predominantly sceptical, æsthetic and amoral, does not affect the relation in which their preternaturally minute imaginative faculties stood to their times; though it does alter, of course, their comparative value for us.

The Valetudinarian Temperament.

Both had valetudinarian temperaments. "His perpetual study," Johnson says of Richardson, "was to ward off petty inconveniences, and procure petty pleasures." Life also compelled Proust to take continual precautions and narrowed the range of his responses, but there was a stoical detachment in him born of far greater suffering, which removes from his work every trace of that smug timidity which is so trying in Richardson's. Richardson's world is, after all, the world of a thoroughgoing muff, and the absence of all virility in it is not compensated by æsthetic sensibility, which in the case of other authors, and most notably in Proust's, often more than makes up for such a deficiency. Feminine is not a term of abuse, but there is something about masculine-femininity in literature which is apt to produce, in the opposite sex at least, a curious exasperation.

Fielding felt it, and though his authorship of "An Apology for the Life of Mrs. Shamela Andrews," which appeared in April, 1741, just after the third edition of Pamela was issued, has been disputed, his "Adventures of Joseph Andrews" was inspired in the first instance by a strong desire to strike at what he despised in Richardson. But he also learnt, as is not uncommon, something from the author he mocked. There seems to be a reluctance on the part of critics to attribute "Shamela" to Fielding because the satire in it is blunt and coarse, but when we take into consideration that Fielding was capable of both bluntness and coarseness, and that certain malapropisms which occur in "Shamela" are repeated in "Joseph Andrews," the case for Fielding's authorship seems fairly strong, especially as he returned to the attack. A critic can obtain a verdict of non-proven, but that is all.

Mrs. Jewkes and Mrs. Slipslop.

Fielding, to borrow a phrase from Walter Raleigh's talk, when reading Richardson must have felt like a dog reading a book by a cat. The streak of uneasy servility (the expression is Austin Dobson's, who admired his genius) in Richardson must have been peculiarly repulsive to him, especially combined with excitable sanctimoniousness. Fielding, of course, was an observer—not a subtle one, but direct and sure, while Richardson belonged to the spider class of creators, who spin their work out of their own consciousness. Being three-parts woman, he understood the workings of women's minds from within incomparably better, and dipping, as he occasionally does, in the concealed turbid sediment of his own sympathies, he succeeds sometimes in producing a thoroughly convincing female villain. If one compares Mrs. Jewkes in "Pamela" with Mrs. Slipslop in "Joseph Andrews," one is struck at once with the contrast between a really sordid nature known from within and the portrait of a rather similar woman drawn with good-natured and amused contempt from without. Mrs. Jewkes is the most real character in "Pamela," for Mr. B. is waxwork and Pamela herself only comes alive at moments when her creator is unconsciously aware that she is really a minx, and oblivious of the moral which he wishes us to draw. "Pamela" is a curious work, in which the conflict between unconscious hypocrisy and the impulse of a genuine artist is visible on every page.

To draw Richardson himself would require a subtlety almost equal to his own. When "Clarissa" appears I shall have an opportunity of dwelling upon his extraordinary merits as a novelist. But no critic can forget that in his case genius is mixed with the most ignoble characteristics. His influence was rapid and immense. It extended to France, Germany, and Italy. Diderot compared him to Homer, and, indeed, he was the master of that *sensiblerie* in which Diderot himself unfortunately and incongruously revelled. "Oh, Richardson, Richardson," he exclaimed, "a man unique in my eyes, you shall be my reading at all times!" For many years Ossian, Richardson, and Sterne represented in the eyes of Europe British genius. For Musset, too, "Clarissa" was "le premier roman du monde."

ANTI-ROMANTICISM.

"Mil-neuf-cent-trente, ou l'Antiromantisme." By Henry Champly. (Paris: Librairie Valois. 12f.)

Reviewed by LAURIE MAGNUS.

Punctually at the centenary of February 25, 1830, when Victor Hugo's "Hernani" was produced at the Théâtre Français, and, by its capture of the French stage for the Romantic movement, invented the slogan, "Mil-huit-cent-trente" as a synonym for anti-Classicism, M. Champly has timed his gospel of anti-Romanticism under the style of "Mil-neuf-cent-trente." 1930 is to avenge 1830. Indeed, at the risk of making a fetish of chronology, he discovers something fatal about the thirties; in the 1530's, Marot and Rabelais; in the 1630's, Descartes and Corneille; in the 1730's, Voltaire and Montesquieu.

It is an odd book which he has written in the series of "La Vie en Marche," and it is not easy for a foreigner to follow We concede his statement that "l'Histoire sourcilleuse s'assouplit en vies romancées," for the succession of romantic biographers to the old guard of formal historians has dowered us in England, too, with Mr. Lytton Strachey and his school. But we have no means of checking his further statement, that the canons of French literature to-day have to "exclure l'adultère, parce qu'il faut vendre l'édition en langue anglaise." It is a species of unction which a casual acquaintance with English fiction of to-day hardly permits us to lay to our flattered souls. M. Champly is convinced that "toute réforme politique n'est qu'une conséquence d'un épanouissement des arts et des lettres." In this he agrees with Paulsen, who, in his study of Kant, tells us that "a transformation in our attitude towards life and in our general view of the world always shows itself first in the æsthetic field"; and it is by this general law that such essays in criticism as M. Champly's present volume are justified. He is not certain where to expect this new burgeoning, this "épanouissement." His last words in the dialogue, into which he has cast his reflections, are:—

Pour moi le problème est résolu. La religion, c'est le lien de l'homme fini à un infini intelligible. Or, ce lien, je l'ai trouvé dans mon art, et je ne cherche pas au-delà. Mais nos successeurs seront plus ambitieux, plus hardis.

MAKING GOOD.

"Weetman Pearson, First Viscount Cowdray, 1856-1927." By J. A. Spender. (Cassell. 21s.)

"About Myself, 1863-1930." By Ben Turner. (Toulmin. 10s. 6d.)

"President Masaryk." By C. J. C. Street. (Bles. 7s. 6d.)

"Twenty Thousand Miles in a Flying Boat: My Flight Round Africa." By Sir Alan Cobham. (Harrap. 10s. 6d.)

"The Life and Reminiscences of Jessie Bond, the Old Savoyard." As told by herself to Ethel MacGeorge. (Lane. 7s. 6d.)

"Vagaries of a Vagabond." By "the Fighting Parson" (George Gray). (Heath Cranton. 12s. 6d.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

The phrase "making good," which is by no means synonymous with all forms of success, is peculiarly applicable to the late Lord Cowdray, for, with his construction of sewers, drains, railways, tunnels, canals, docks, and irrigation works, and his oil prospecting, he left the world cleaner, safer, more accessible, and more productive than he found it, to say nothing of his munificence to hospitals and the nursing profession, museums, art galleries, and clubs, which his millions made possible.

That is the inspiring story which Mr. Spender has to tell, and with his grasp of principles he presents the significance of Lord Cowdray's great achievement; while he tells the story of the material results, involving as they do intense energy, inventiveness, and high adventure, as interestingly as Smiles in his classic "Lives of the Engineers." The general result is a first-rate tonic, especially valuable in this time of national pessimism.

The Road to Success.

Weetman Pearson did not, it is true, start at zero, for the family firm was founded by his vigorous grandfather in 1844, twelve years before he was born; but Lord Cowdray enlarged it out of all recognition, opening out in London from his Bradford base at the age of six and twenty. How did he do it? Yorkshire born and bred, he had determination, unfailing courage, perseverance, and inexhaustible patience. But he brought other qualities all his own, including a high gift of imagination; and, as Mr. Spender admirably says, "among men of his calling he was probably unique in combining the caution and grasp of detail characteristic of the expert with the daring of the pioneer, and the two things in combination accounted for his success." Furthermore, he had a wonderful (and rare) instinct for choosing the right men to help him, such as Sir Ernest Moir, who contrived the remarkable Blackwall "shield" for tunnelling. The ingenuity which had to be constantly displayed in various engineering operations, such as the making of the Hudson and the Blackwall tunnels, makes really thrilling reading, not least in the case of the latter, which the present writer traversed while it was under construction. The whole story of Lord Cowdray's varied activities, including his work as a financier in the Mexican oil fields and his fine efforts on the Air Board during the war, makes an inspiring story, for, as Mr. Spender says:—

Few individuals can have contributed more in their lifetime to the sum of things which make up the resources of a nation when its strength is put to the test.

Yorkshire Personality.

Mr. Ben Turner, who is also a fine specimen of Yorkshire character quite unalloyed, has made good mainly by dint of his virile personality. Mr. Turner, who as a boy of 13 was working in a wool mill at Huddersfield, near which Lord Cowdray had been born seven years before him, is essentially individualistic in outlook, despite his service to various "-isms," and his shrewd independence constantly asserts itself—quite daringly so when he flatly told Lenin in Moscow that he did not agree with his methods. "You can't justify one revolution," he said to the Dictator with a blunt "I'm from Yorkshire," "by pointing out that another upheaval (the French revolution) was worse." Mr. Turner, who speaks (he loves the word "mulock"), writes and thinks Yorkshire, is bracing.

From Blacksmith to President.

President Masaryk, the maker of Czecho-slovakia, has made good on lines very different from Lord Cowdray, his junior by six years, and still more from Mr. Turner, for his inspiration was Plato himself. He started quite at zero, for his father was an ignorant Slovak peasant—but luckily he had a wise and eager Czech mother, who had been a cook—and he was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Vienna at the age of 13. The anvil was symbolical of his rise, for he hammered himself into shape with infinite perseverance, and he fashioned a new European State, which, under his wise guidance, has gained the respect of Europe. He has done so, not in the usual crude, nationalistic way, but from the basis of philosophy, for, while still a pupil at the High School at Vienna, which he entered at the age of 19, he fell under the influence of Plato, and the idealism of "The Republic" has sustained him throughout life. The development of his character, including his rejection of Romanism over the Infallibility dogma of 1870, makes very interesting reading, not least in showing how the thinker, so often despised by the "red bloods" of life, can be a practical man of action.

Cobham's 20,000 Miles Flight.

Lord Cowdray, who equipped the R.A.F. Club at a cost of £347,000, would have been intensely interested in the flight (November 19, 1927-May 31, 1928) made by Sir Alan Cobham and his wife round Africa in a flying boat, the Singapore, though less well-informed people would have liked a time-table of the tour, for there is not a single date in the book, and the map is a poor one. He tells us what he saw in an easy-going yarn, just as the globe-trotter who sticks to the land and the sea would do. Not the least interesting part of the book are the forty-six illustrations.

A Charming Savoyard.

Jessie Bond, who is still lively, though she is 77, not only made good as an artist, but made hundreds of thousands of people feel good by her very charming work, for nearly a quarter of a century, in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Though born in London, she was bred in Liverpool, where she made her début as a pianist at the age of eight. A very unhappy marriage with a German, forced on her before she was 20, so far from wrecking her career, made her determined to succeed, and at the age of 25 she made her first stage appearance in the truncated part of Hebe in "H.M.S. Pinafore" at £3 a week, under the management of Mr. D'Oyly Carte, whose Christian name is misspelt throughout the book with an "e."

She has produced a first-rate, frank book, full of the information beloved by Savoyards, and always very human. Thus, few people know that Sullivan started the orchestral scoring of "The Pirates" only ten days before the opening night; and that "Iolanthe" was to have been called "Perola." She thinks Gilbert was "a greater man than Sullivan," for he was "the originator and inspirer. It was his idea that often gave birth to Sullivan's music," though Bab himself "did not know one note from another."

Every Gilbert and Sullivanite must get Jessie Bond for his bookshelves; but no theatrical library will greatly miss the ramshackle autobiography of Mr. George Gray, the so-called "Fighting Parson," even though Dame Kendal introduces it.

TWO CONGREVE PLAYS

"The Way of the World" and "Love for Love." By William Congreve. Illustrated by John Kettelwell. (Bodley Head. 21s.)

Congreve's masterpieces "The Way of the World" and "Love For Love" are here reprinted in a form that well suits their insolent and polished grace. The great playwright has enjoyed a revival of esteem lately, and we have all learned to know Millament coming "full Sail, with her Fan spread and Streamers out, and a Shoal of Fools for Tenders," or Prue, that "dear apt Scholar" in complacency Mr. Kettelwell's illustrations show a pretty appreciation of Congreve's wit, and the book is finely printed on paper of an agreeable thickness.

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SAMPSON LOW

FROM A TO Z.

"Human History." By G. Elliot Smith, Litt.D., F.R.S. (Cape. 21s.)

Reviewed by H. J. MASSINGHAM.

Even if the reviewer could commandeer all the literary columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, it would be impossible to give more than a bare indication of Professor Elliot Smith's remarkable contribution to the theme of universal history. "Human History" is a study which ranges historically from the mammalian progenitors of the humanoid stock—the tarsiers and tree-shrews—to the world-wide influence of Greek thought upon India and the Far East up to the tenth century A.D. and the restoration of Greek sanity to the West through the medium of the Arabic-speaking peoples. In spite of the immense area covered and the necessity to reconcile synthetically different branches of knowledge, the book is distinguished by a most unprofessorial freedom from prejudice and pedantry and by a masterly coherence and simplicity. An intelligent child can understand what the author is driving at; an artist can appreciate his power of orderly presentation, while no specialist can point either to the paucity of the evidence set forth or its exploitation by dubious speculative methods. There is some repetition—that is all you can say.

A Re-interpretation.

The book, as the Professor has very handsomely acknowledged, owes a great deal to the pioneer researches and far-sighted deductions of Dr. W. J. Perry. But the dovetailing of that knowledge into a landscape of human history, "broad as ten thousand beaves of pasture," and the co-ordination of such multiple strands of history, philosophy, and science into a structural unity are the Professor's own unique contribution to modern learning and modern discovery. For the main conclusions drawn from this vast accumulation of knowledge were entirely heretical ten years ago, and even now are only partially and grudgingly accepted by the orthodox school of anthropology. Herein Professor Elliot Smith's great work differs from Mr. H. G. Wells's somewhat similar attempt to tell the story of Genus Homo and Homo Sapiens. Mr. Wells relied for his biological and ethnological data upon those theories and dogmas in possession of the scholastic field. The basis of his history was ready-made for him and in no sense originative. The Professor has not only created a universal history, endowed with a treasury of scientific fact, but reinterpreted its significance as a means to forming a new philosophy of life upon it.

For if his exposition of human history be accepted, it demands a revaluation of our ideas about the past of mankind, and so a readjustment of our attitude to the complex problems of modern life. The old school, deriving its traditional stock of thought from the Cartesian application of the invariable laws of nature to the history of humanity and from Tylor's doctrine of similar physical conditions producing similar results in the invention of the civilised arts and crafts, postulated an inherent tendency towards progress in mankind, and savagery as at once the bedrock of human institutions and the key to human nature. The Professor has overwhelmed this theory from two directions of attack. Reviewing the earlier cultures, he reveals that their respective cultures were interdependent and the consequence of a series of borrowings and assimilations whose ultimate source was one place and one people. That nucleus was ancient Egypt at about 4,000 B.C. Its unique geographical environment stimulated the dormant powers not of the people as a whole but a few observant Egyptians, of which Osiris was the first, to profit by the lessons nature was continually suggesting far more insistently than in other lands. This traditional heritage was by slow degrees handed on to the rest of the world, and, of course, modified in transit.

Savage and Primitive.

The Professor's second point of attack is the distinction between the savage and the primitive. The savage is not primitive at all; he betrays the vestigial relics of archaic culture, whereas the true primitive community, which still survives in unprofitable pockets and corners of the world, is destitute of all the recognisable elements of civilised society. He is, in fact, the raw material of human nature before it is manipulated by its social environment. Primitive habits and disposition are thus of incalculable importance in evaluating human psychology. The Professor devotes a large portion of his book to quoting extracts from the field records of primitive society, and in so doing demonstrates that the persistent tradition of the Golden Age is no idle fiction but a positive truth of our past history.

These are the main tenets in this landmark in the study of the humanities. Of its further investigations, particularly the liberation of the human mind by the Ionian Greeks in the sixth century B.C., from the bondage of the State autocracy primarily developed in Egypt, there is no room to speak. But I have said enough to vouch for the fact that "Human History" not only offers an intelligible perspective of our human past in continuity, but is certain to mould the intellectual history of the future.

A CHILD'S LIFE OF CHRIST.

"The Hero of Heroes: A Life of Christ for Young People." By Robert F. Horton, M.A., D.D. (Jarrolds. 3s. 6d.)

This is a new and revised edition of a book which deserves to be known to a new generation of readers. It is fitting that it should appear at the time when the author is completing the fiftieth year of his ministry in Hampstead. This Life is not a work of piety, sitting lightly to historical documents, but the work of a historian, who desires his young readers to learn the Divine story in such a way that they will not need to unlearn it afterwards.

NEW FICTION.

A SANE WAR BOOK.

"War Is War." By Ex-Private X. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)
"Pending Heaven." By William Gerhardi. (Duckworth. 7s. 6d.)
"Piecrust." By Daisy Fisher. (Murray. 7s. 6d.)
"Æsop Dancing." By J. E. Buckrose. (Nash and Grayson. 7s. 6d.)
"The Coat of Many Colours." By "Ephesian." (Lane. 7s. 6d.)
"Cora Potts." By Ward Greene. (Brentanos. 7s. 6d.)
"Half-Mast Murder." By Milward Kennedy. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)
"The Dead Mouse." By Austin Allen. (Bles. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

Not a week passes these days without the publication of some book designed to show exactly what it meant to be fighting in France or Flanders during the Great War, and future historians will have no lack of first-rate material. Yet they will be obliged to be on their guard, for they will realise how easily an accomplished writer can cause an "extreme" picture to masquerade as the whole truth. Quite unwittingly he may ignore so many sides of war which he has not "seen." And so, where one record will be all mud and beastliness, another may be little but "nerves" and terror, and a third "muddle" and dull anger.

That our own war books are as good as any produced in Europe will hardly be disputed, but it would serve little purpose to discriminate too closely between them. Yet I cannot help thinking that of all such books "War Is War" is the *sanest*. Its author is, it is true, a professional writer, and, therefore, in some quarters, I suppose, suspect, but there is not a line in his book, from the moment of his being drafted as an infantryman to France, after being refused a commission, to his final return in a hospital train, that has not the ring of authenticity about it. He admits that he was a bad soldier, that he loathed "the staff," and that he and his friends often behaved in a manner which many good folk at home might reasonably have deplored. But he does not forget the finer side of war, nor its comic side, and he is just as outspoken (without being offensive) as any of the others.

There is this, too, to be said about his book: all the way through it is queerly exciting. His experiences were not very different from those of thousands of others, yet there is an attractive novelty about them. It is as though the reader, invisible and invulnerable, had been miraculously permitted to accompany him into every corner. And there is no hysteria in his pages: this is no more and no less than what happened.

* * * *

The publisher of Mr. Gerhardi's new novel describes it as "a chronicling of contemporary life," but the definition is about as unsatisfactory as it very well could be, for there is hardly a man or woman in its inconsequent and whimsical and sometimes not very pleasant pages who is real, and hardly an incident recorded which is likely to occur outside the author's imagination. A novelist flying from his wife gradually collects a harem about him. This, to the modern mind, may be magnificent, but it is hardly contemporary life. The harem grows, and the novelists troubles not unnaturally grow with it. The ladies accompany their lord to France and later to Algiers. Some droll adventures come their way, and others not as amusing as they might be. The novelist's final experience is in a lift at Grosvenor House—alone.

You may be entertained; you may be bored. The spectacle of Max Fisher collecting ladies as other people collect stamps or first editions may strike you as very bold or merely silly. The book is a fantasy, and as such it certainly has its delectable moments. But it is no work of genius.

Novelists would seem to be peculiarly unlucky in their love affairs. Another one called Hayward Clear is the chief figure in Miss Fisher's first novel. He, like the amorous Max, is looking for the perfect companion, and, after a disastrous interlude with Camilla, wisely seeks peace in a country village. Here he meets the sweet Rose, whose father must be the best-natured baronet who ever lived in or out of a book, and adores her, though only until he meets her youngest sister Stephanie. He marries Stephanie in a registry office (she is under age and her parents have not given their consent: surely a little curious?), Camilla reappears and makes mischief, and some time elapses before all ideas of piecrust can be legitimately forgotten. The story is rather old-fashioned, but it is told in a lively way, and there is a distinct charm about most of the portraits.

* * * *

In accordance with the now fashionable practice of retelling the lives of famous men in the guise of fiction Mrs. Buckrose attempts a portrait of Goldsmith, and it may be said at once that her book is not likely to give rise to any passionate controversy, in spite of its little inaccuracies. The Goldsmith she presents is, at any rate, human and understandable, and those who know the poet only from his works will find much to entertain them in the portrait of this vain and inconsequent and lovable man who had nobody but himself to blame for his misfortunes. At the same time, I find odd gaps in the story, some of which, at any rate, might easily have been filled. And with a little wider reading on the part of the author the background could have been considerably enriched. The book, however, makes pleasantly light reading.

Mr. Bechofer Roberts ("Ephesian") is also

Continued at foot of next column.

FOXHOUNDS.

"Lord Henry Bentinck's Foxhounds." By Lord Charles Bentinck. (Hutchinson. 21s.)

Reviewed by Major the HON. JOHN DARLING, D.S.O.

I tackle this book with great misgivings, being neither a breeder nor a master of hounds, though a keen student during the past thirty years of their performances in the field. I therefore judge a hound more by his deeds out hunting than by his looks in the kennel. Lord Henry Bentinck became M.F.H. in 1835, but it was not until 1842 that he took the Burton Hounds, and it was from that date that he took up hound breeding scientifically, continuing to breed with great success until 1864. In this time he built up a first-rate pack of hounds, whose blood still runs in the veins of the majority of well-bred foxhounds at the present time

Though Lord Henry left no notes describing the methods he employed in reaching the results he desired to obtain, he left carefully-prepared pedigrees of his hounds, and the author of this book sets himself the task of unravelling these methods, and does it with great success. This must have been a tremendous work, and the results should be of outstanding interest to breeders of foxhounds. The pity is that in these days of short masterships and constant changes it is rare for any one man to be in charge of the breeding of any one pack for so long a period as the masters of fifty to a hundred years ago. Lord Henry clearly believed in the lines:—

As well as shape full well he knows,
To kill their fox they must have nose.

Crazy's Breed.

I am not going to enter into the controversy of what exactly is meant by "nose" in a hound, but Lord Henry evidently bred from hounds showing sterling qualities in the field rather than on the show bench. Would that all masters did likewise! There was one hound in particular, a bitch called Crazy (1840), bred by Lord Ducie and bought by Lord Henry Bentinck when he bought the entire V.W.H. pack in 1842, whose blood ran in the veins of every hound in Lord Henry's pack in 1864. A pedigree showing her descendants appears in the book. Of this bitch her master says, "Too hard a runner at 2 years old; settled down and ran a capital bitch until 8 years old; very cropked" I am sure there are many masters who would refuse to breed from "a very crooked" bitch, even though she were the best fox killer in the pack, yet this bitch produced as descendants thirty-seven stallion hounds and 105 brood bitches that were used as such by Lord Henry.

From studying pedigrees the author has deduced that to avoid in-breeding six generations were allowed to elapse before a recurrence of any particular strain. Great importance seems to have been attached to the female line as exemplified by Crazy, already mentioned, Mr. Meynell's Blowsy, and Sir Thomas Mostyn's Lady. Some pedigrees are reproduced that should prove of great interest to all breeders of foxhounds, and they include the descendants of Mr. Foljambe's Herald (1835), his Sparkler (1836), and his Albion (1840). It is a pity we are not told more of the methods of handling hounds in the field, but we are given most interesting extracts from a letter written by Lord Henry to Mr. (afterwards the first Lord) Chaplin about '64 or '65 on how he liked to see hounds hunted, and we are told that "although he hunted six days a week, Sunday was his huntsman's hardest day, as not only would Lord Henry spend many hours in kennel . . . but would at the same time point out to him every mistake he had made in the handling of hounds the whole of the past week."

Continued from preceding column.

embroidering biography in his story of Joseph and his brethren, and here, too, no offence will be taken, in spite of the fact that his Joseph—this was to be expected—is not the Joseph of legend. On the contrary, he is the smart careerist, not always very lovable, but never difficult to understand. And it says much for the author's skill in reconstruction that his picture of old Egypt has all the thrill of a living drama

* * * *

In the little note, printed so conveniently on the "jacket," the publisher of "Cora Potts" tells us that such a woman would be impossible in any country except the United States of America. It is certainly to be hoped that he is speaking the truth, for Cora's career is exceedingly unpleasant. As a girl she runs away from home with cash stolen from her father's till. For some years she runs a house of ill-fame. Driven on again, she turns to the worst sort of quack medicine, with such good results that when the war comes she is in a position to give largely to charity. Finally, after coolly, but most dexterously, murdering the one man who knows too much, she marries into an old family, and, had Mr. Greene chosen to carry on her story a little further, he would no doubt have shown her now entertaining lavishly over here in Grosvenor Square. Put thus, the book sounds singularly beastly. It is not that, for Mr. Greene writes well, and with considerable restraint, but it is to be hoped that he will choose a more gracious subject for his next novel.

I may end with two good thrillers. Mr. Kennedy by this time is an old hand at contriving a really dexterous puzzle, and in his account of Superintendent Guest's investigations into the death of Professor Paley—found drugged *and* stabbed in his summer-house—he shifts our suspicions from one character to another in the most delightful way. And in the end, of course, the murderer is nobody whom you had ever suspected. Mr. Kennedy writes amusingly and well, and here he is at his best. Mr. Allen, too, has devised a cunning business, in which the dead mouse certainly plays its part. Here two people are found dead in some Turkish baths, and there is no lack of mystery and excitement.

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A LEADER IN THE CIVIL WAR.

"Sherman." By B. H. Liddell Hart. (Benn. 21s.)

Reviewed by MILTON WALDMAN.

The sub-title of Captain Hart's study, "The Genius of the Civil War," is somewhat challenging because, whatever one has been taught to believe about the military capacity of Sherman's chief, General Grant, it is the impression of the ordinary layman that the outstanding military genius of the great American conflict was the leader of the defeated Confederate forces, General Lee. Captain Hart does not institute any comparisons between his hero and Lee, but by implication he makes it clear that he rates the former's capacities much higher than those of the Confederate commander-in-chief.

The particular interest of this volume is, of course, the study of Sherman's methods and his results. It is this phase of Sherman's career which Captain Hart is peculiarly competent to expound. The author knows military history, is a student of strategy and of tactics, and has the ability to make the layman visualise the relationship of two armies to one another on a given terrain and to appreciate the factors—mental, moral, and topographical—which determined the results when they clashed.

His point of view is broader, however, than that of the purely military critic. He does not see war as a cold-blooded game of chess. He recognises the importance, the transcendent weight, of the imponderables. He weighs the "will to victory," the moral fervour, the physical resources of the civilian population, and their effect on the combatants' prospects; he analyses convincingly the repercussions of the actions in the field upon the population for whom these actions were fought. He is more than a scholar in military history—he is a student of modern nations at war.

The Study of a Mind.

In his preface, however, Captain Hart states that his primary purpose in this book is not the study of Sherman the commander but of Sherman the man.

> This study of Sherman is an attempt to portray the working of a man's mind, not merely of a man's limbs and muscles encased in uniform cloth.

This attempt is not completely successful. In small part the fault is due to Captain Hart's tendency to moralise when he should be narrating or illustrating. He succumbs too often to the temptation to sententious discussion of abstract or incidental subjects. In discussing West Point he makes too much of its deficiencies and too little of its effect for good or evil on Sherman.

> You think, perchance, rugged reader, that the picture is too blackly shaded? You would argue that this Spartan training makes men and that the system of an institution which produced so many great leaders is above criticism. But much depends upon where one puts the emphasis. Makes *men*, only in so far as it instils manly virtues, but every check to initiative, self-reliance, and the growth of personal judgment detracts proportionately from their manhood *Makes* men, unhappily, too often by giving to the conventional what is euphemistically called "a useful start" in their profession, all the more useful in a profession whose real test—war—comes so rarely. By its aid, provided that their individuality remains dormant, they may hope to keep the lead from their fellows who are handicapped by an uncomfortably progressive mind which "makes trouble"—or by an excess of moral courage—which betokens a "lack of discipline." For smooth answers smooth the path to promotion.

In describing Sherman's commercial life in San Francisco he delivers himself of—

> Friendship is a great force for good; so also is loyalty Yet the bulk of the harm which history records has been wrought in the main by these twin virtues. It is a sobering reflection.

Character.

The principal reason, however, why this volume is absorbing as a military study rather than as a biography is in the character of the subject himself. Sherman was a straightforward, decent man, with few inspirations and fewer subtleties. One cannot but admire his soldierly loyalty to Lincoln and to Grant when the disgruntled were trying to tear them down and to elevate him in their place; but traits such as these, though they may endear, do not excite. As a husband and lover he was even rather comic. There is no question of his devotion to his wife, but even in the period of courtship he wrote her pages of geographical information and economic fact rather than the outpourings of a passionate heart. These same qualities of sobriety, thoroughness, and conscientiousness marked his career as the commander of a great army, and, in Captain Hart's view, explain his success. Captain Hart approves of these methods because in his conception of war there is little room for inspiration; luck and spontaneous impulses explain a great deal of military success, and luck is more likely to follow the man who has made a sound disposition of his forces at the beginning. By this definition Sherman was a great military genius. But the lay reader cannot help wishing that there had been a little more dash, warmth, and imagination about him both in life and in the field of battle. As Captain Hart himself might have said, "It is a sad reflection that worthy, honest, and successful men are not so interesting to read about as more erratic and colourful ones."

STUDIES IN SPLENDOUR

"Hannibal." By G. P. Baker. (Nash and Grayson. 18s.)

"Lorenzo the Magnificent." By David Loth. (Routledge. 15s.)

Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.

The appetite for biography, it appears, is on the increase, sometimes in unlikely quarters. A friend tells me of an innkeeper's wife in Southern Ireland who never looks at a novel, but devours every "Life" she can get. Authors, for their part, are not slow to meet the demand; but as the supply of eminent persons who lately figured on the stage of life is not unlimited, the would-be biographer is often impelled to let down his net into the waters of remote centuries. So it is that we get a new study of Hannibal from Mr. G. P. Baker, who has already taken two other prominent men of antiquity under his wing, and from Mr. David Loth a new sketch of Lorenzo de' Medici, seemingly a maiden effort.

Dr. Johnson once expressed the wish that the Second Punic War might never again be mentioned in his hearing, but if the reader can get over the sensation of returning to school, and can struggle through some heavily philosophic preliminary reflections, he will find that Mr. Baker has set forth the actual career of the great Carthaginian in direct and lucid sequence. The author's initial profundity is of that order which consists in making simple things difficult. In reality, the clash between Rome and Carthage was natural and inevitable; and its outcome, though deferred by the military genius and stubborn character of Hannibal, was only what was to be expected when a nation of freemen fought against a mercenary army. Mr. Baker remarks that "to a stranger" the institutions of the two countries might seem to differ only in minor details; but surely the dullest of strangers must have noticed one all-important difference, that the voice of the people had no means of making itself heard at Carthage, whereas at Rome the Comitia possessed a moral force which the Senate and Consuls could not afford to overlook. This the author himself eventually admits. "The war proved," he writes, "that a greater power and a firmer unity was forged in the Forum and the Senate than could be achieved out of the resemblances of family likeness and the dynamic energy of individual genius."

The Magnificence of Lorenzo.

"Lorenzo di Piero di Cosimo de' Medici was engaged to be married, and all business was suspended in Florence." Thus, without any parade of original sources, without so much as a mention of Sismondi or of Roscoe, does Mr. Loth plunge into his subject. We at once conclude that the magnificence of Lorenzo and the ruthless thoroughness of his age are to be exploited for all that they are worth, if not for more, nor are we disappointed. Mr. Loth does not err by under-statement. If a pageant is to be described, he revels in the dresses and the jewels. Of the executions of those who conspired to murder Lorenzo we are spared no detail. Mr. Loth is an American, and his book might supply Hollywood with some good material. But what in the world (O shade of Noah Webster!) is a show-down? And what does "to ballyhoo the press" mean?

Nevertheless, despite his verbal and other eccentricities, Mr. Loth has compiled a very readable account of Lorenzo the Magnificent. His comments, too, are often shrewd. Thus, speaking of his hero's piety, which occasionally manifested itself, "Intelligent men," he says,

> made a very real distinction between their religion and the Church. As a sensible, reflective, human being Lorenzo regarded his relations with God as quite personal. For the Church, recognised as the traditional medium of communication with Heaven, he had affection without respect.

Even the retention of affection was creditable to him, when it is realised that those who plotted to assassinate his brother and himself in the Duomo at Florence, at the moment of the elevation of the Host, included a Pope, a Cardinal, and an Archbishop, and that the dagger which grazed but failed to kill him was in the hand of a priest; "an incontrovertible proof," wrote Roscoe, "of the practical atheism of the time."

Politic schemer, patron of the arts, manager of men, unrestrained in excess, Lorenzo has been variously estimated by historians. Sismondi under-rated him, Roscoe over-praised him. Mr Loth wisely lets the facts speak for themselves, and leaves the judgment to his reader.

THE LEAGUE'S WORK.

"Ten Years' Life of the League of Nations." Compiled by John Eppstein. (May Fair Press. 7s. 6d.)

In effective outline the origin and history of the League of Nations is told by Mr. Eppstein, who, to give his work an official character, has interlarded his chapters from a symposium of messages sent by Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, Mr. Henderson, Lord Grey, Lord Burnham, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Count André de Chalendar, and others. Lord Cecil of Chelwood writes an introduction and Professor Gilbert Murray an epilogue.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY.

WEETMAN PEARSON, FIRST VISCOUNT COWDRAY.
By J. A. Spender (Cassell. 21s.).

THE BEST OF ENGLAND.
By H. A. Vachell (Faber and Faber. 10s. 6d.).

THE LIFE AND REMINISCENCES OF JESSIE BOND.
As told to Ethel MacGeorge (Lane. 7s. 6d.).

TIME, GENTLEMEN! TIME!
By Norah Hoult (Heinemann. 7s. 6d.).

The Wagnerites are having a great time of it. Some use has been made of the famous Burrell collection in "The Truth About Wagner," which Mr. Ernest Newman is criticising severely elsewhere in this issue. But no one has ever been allowed to use the actual material as apart from the catalogue of the collection. It is to be sent to Germany to be examined by Dr. Julius Kapp, for a book to be published by Harrap, which will include a transcript of the unique copy of the first printed version of "Mein Leben." Harrap is also publishing another book, "Wagner in Exile," by Dr. Woldemar Lippert, Director of the Saxon State Archives, who deals with the composer's wanderings from his native land owing to his complicity in the Dresden rising of 1849.

* * * *

The memories of battles long ago will resound in a book, "Froude and Carlyle," to be issued by Longmans next month, in which Professor Waldo H. Dunn, of the College of Wooster, U.S.A., surveys old questions raised by Froude's life. The book will contain hitherto unpublished letters from and about Ruskin, and papers concerning the relations between Carlyle and his wife.

* * * *

The French editions of M. Maurois's book on "Byron" have been so highly praised by competent critics that the keenest interest is being displayed in the English edition which Cape will publish to-morrow week.

* * * *

Devotees of Waverley are looking forward to the issue through Hodder and Stoughton of "The Private Letter Books of Sir Walter Scott," culled from over 5,000 letters which have remained in the possession of the Scott family at Abbotsford. The volume is being edited by Mr. Wilfred Partington, with an introduction by Mr. Hugh Walpole, who has just announced that he is to leave his own collection of 6,000 letters to Scott to the National Library of Scotland. Mr. Stephen Gwynn's new life of Scott will be published this week by Thornton Butterworth and Mr. Donald Carsewell is also at work on another life.

* * * *

Still another Indian book is announced in the shape of Mr. A P. Nicholson's "Scraps of Paper," to be issued by Ernest Benn this week. It is a dramatic presentation of crucial problems in India, including the rights of the princes and the Swarajist ambitions. The case submitted by the Indian States to the Harcourt-Butler Committee, hitherto unpublished forms an amazing story.

* * * *

Lord Birkenhead should make lively reading in his book, "The World in 2030," prophetically illustrated by Mr. McKnight Kauffer, which Hodder and Stoughton have in hand. Lord Birkenhead writes of science, war, industry, and "even of women," as his publishers say. Meanwhile his daughter's, Lady Eleanor Smith's, circus story, "Red Wagon," her first novel, will be published by Gollancz to-morrow.

* * * *

If Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon writes all she know in her autobiography, "As I Knew Them," which Hutchinson is to publish, she will be able to give us a very interesting book, for she was born into literature, her father having been editor of the *Athenæum* for sixteen years, and she herself, since she began writing fiction in 1894, has known a great many people in all lines of life, including diplomacy.

* * * *

The recent discovery of the coffin plate of Queen Caroline gives unusual interest to Sir Edward Parry's forthcoming Benn book on Queen Caroline, which treats her as the woman rather than as the Queen. Sir Edward takes Thackeray's point of view that the "great, hearty" people of England were right in supporting the Queen. Lord Ponsonby, however, has just been expressing his belief that the Queen was "really an impossible woman."

* * * *

The interest in Charles Lamb has undoubtedly been quickened by Miss Joan Temple's play at the Everyman Theatre. It will be further encouraged by a book on "Thomas Hood and Charles Lamb," by the late Walter Jerrold, who had something of the charm of Lamb in himself, and knew a great deal of the literary history of his time.

J. M. B.

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Who Moved the Stone ?

GERMAN ATTITUDE TO ENGLAND.

A NEW ERA.

By MAJOR E. W. POLSON NEWMAN.

(The author of this article has just returned from studying conditions in Germany.)

The first thing that strikes the British visitor to post-Hague Germany is the fact that finance dominates the whole German people from the highest official to the humblest artisan, but behind this financial mist there is quietly developing an interesting situation that points to a new era in Anglo-German relations.

Even a year before the evacuation of the Rhineland by British troops, there was noticeable in Berlin a distinctly friendly feeling towards Great Britain, which is now free to develop owing to the removal of the "occupation" obstacle to full friendly relations, and has been stimulated by certain circumstances and actions of policy. A very good impression was created at the beginning of last year by the frank attitude of the British Embassy towards the German Government over the Anglo-French Naval Compromise—a move incurring great responsibility, which was amply justified in view of the importance of the question at the time. This open attitude with the Germans, together with the praiseworthy conduct of the Army of the Rhine, helped to earn for Britain a reputation for straightness and justice, which won her high respect if not great affection. This relationship, existing between the Germans and that particular ex-enemy which is most akin to them in racial character, caused Germany to begin to look to the British nation in her effort to obtain justice and fair play. In her hopes Germany was not disappointed.

"A FRIENDLY ACT."

Whereas, before the first Hague Conference, there was a strong feeling in Germany that Locarno was a one-sided affair from which Germany derived no benefit—and there seemed at the time to be considerable grounds for this contention—things have moved rapidly in the last few months to show that Great Britain intends to support Locarno with regard to Germany as well as with regard to France. Not only has Great Britain taken the lead in the evacuation of the Rhineland, and thereby broken up the Allied "stickiness" on the banks of the Rhine, but she has also demanded justice for Germany in the Reparations settlement at the Hague. Even Count Westarp's nationalist paper *Kreuz Zeitung* wrote that Mr. Henderson's offer to Herr Stresemann to evacuate the Rhineland, independently of France, before the end of 1929, was "a really friendly act"; and Mr. Snowden's insistence at the Hague that there should be no settlement of differences between creditor nations at the expense of Germany has been added to the credit of Great Britain.

While it is too much to expect actual gratitude for all this—gratitude is too rare a commodity—there certainly is in Germany to-day a deep sense of appreciation, although it is temporarily obscured by internal economic matters. The Germans also realise that, while France, Italy and Belgium receive considerable sums on account of Reparations, Great Britain received very little after the settlement of the American debt; and, when all Reparations payments are made through the International Bank under the Young Plan, this will be still more apparent.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

British Rhine policy has certainly improved the German attitude towards Great Britain, and the British soldier has made a great contribution towards this improvement. A senior official of the Ministry of Occupied Territories in Berlin has just spoken to me in the highest terms of the British troops, emphasising the correctness of their whole attitude, and explaining that the impression they created was specially good because they showed by their demeanour that only duty had brought them there. The Germans much appreciated their complete detachment from internal affairs and politics, as well as the high sense of justice of the British General Officer Commanding. There were very few instances of unpleasantness in the British zone apart from the actual fact of occupation, and there was general satisfaction with the justice administered by the military courts. This German official assured me that there was a general feeling of appreciation throughout Germany that it was due to the firm attitude of the British Government that general evacuation was agreed upon at the first Hague Conference.

Against this, however, must be set the friction caused over the question of German private property in England, although this matter has now been finally settled, for better or worse, in the Young Plan; economic jealousy and commercial competition at a time when Germany is compelled to press her export trade; and the failure of the German Press to respond to friendly acts on the part of Great Britain. While German statesmen and officials have been quick to appreciate any friendly gesture, such as the evacuation of German families by air from Kabul about a year ago, the Press have alluded to such incidents with reluctance, and only after pressure has been brought to bear by the Foreign Minister. In this way the German Press has hindered progress in Anglo-German relations, although there are now editors known to me in Berlin who are anxious to help in the furtherance of friendship.

WANTED—A COMMON INTEREST.

Since the troops left the Rhine, perhaps the most striking symptom of friendliness on the part of the Germans has been the increase in callers at the Berlin Embassy. Hitherto, it was impossible, on principle, for certain German official classes to mix freely with English people in Germany, but now that the Chief of the General Staff has "broken the ice," the way is clear again for normal peace conditions. The last few weeks have also seen an improvement in the attitude of the country gentry, and there is a general softening on the part of those who held themselves aloof from any form of intimacy as long as the occupation lasted. As most of these people have a strong influence in Germany, the change in their feelings is of importance. But, before there can be any solidity in Anglo-German relations, it is essential to find some corner-stone for co-operation. Friendship and good will are all very well, but there must be some basis of common interest. Such a basis is already provided between Germany and France by the "mobilisation" provisions of the Young Plan, and the provision of a similar foundation for Anglo-German relations would be a valuable contribution to Locarno.

IRISH FREE STATE

COMPULSORY GAELIC.

GROWING RESENTMENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

The compulsory Irish movement is growing rather than slackening in intensity, with dire results. Wherever the Government has any body of persons wholly or partly within its power, it bullies them into learning more Irish. Several civil servants, who have entered the service as the result of a very stiff competitive examination in which Irish is one of the principal subjects, are being subjected to further linguistic tests. These tests are getting more and more severe, and unfortunate civil servants who have spent their whole day in their offices are compelled to spend their evenings at Irish classes The result is that there is growing up a hearty hatred of the language among civil servants, and, what is more serious, there is developing a widespread sense of injustice and discontent which will undoubtedly have the effect of reducing the efficiency of the service.

The sorest point of all is that the gentlemen at the head of departments do not know a single word of Irish, and many of them are believed to be themselves hostile to the attempted language revival. Some of the younger members of the service who have been through the language mill derive considerable amusement from addressing their superior officers in Irish, whereupon an interpreter has to be summoned forthwith. Such sport is, however, hardly calculated to accelerate promotion.

The adverse trade balance, which has been a feature of the external trade of the Free State, slightly increased last year. Although the actual increase is negligible, it has proved the opportunity for fresh outbursts by Protectionists, who apparently think that it is only by a diminution of imports that the adverse balance can be reduced The possibility of increasing exports never seems to penetrate the mind of the Protectionist, who sees in all traffic with his neighbour an evil thing. As a matter of fact, the large improvement in the trade balance in the last five years has been mainly due to an increase in exports. One article alone, namely, tractors, has accounted for an increase in exports of nearly £1,000,000.

FORD FACTORY AT CORK.

Indeed, of all the industrial developments that have been attempted in the Free State, the Ford tractor factory in Cork has proved the most completely successful. At present over 6,000 men (of whom 95 per cent. are Irish) are employed in this great enterprise. Wages are at the same level as in the Ford works in America, and the output per man is said to be greater than in Detroit. About 200 tractors are turned out daily, and are exported to all parts of the world, including the United States. It is impossible that other industries should fail to spring up in the neighbourhood of this successful experiment, and it is confidently expected that Cork will become an important industrial centre, thanks to the example of Mr. Ford. The success of the Ford works proves that Irish labour, when competently managed, is perfectly efficient, and also that it is possible to develop export trades in the Free State. Already the annual value of the output of this single factory is greater than the additional output resulting from the tariff in all the protected industries.

QUI S'EXCUSE.

Dublin has been entertained by a perfect example of the truth of the old saying, *qui s'excuse s'accuse*. A few weeks ago, as stated in these columns, a distinguished Jesuit delivered an attack on a section of the sectarian Press, which he described as being "calculated rather to injure the cause of Christian charity than to advance that of Catholic truth." He mentioned no paper by name, and the publication of the February numbers of several periodicals was eagerly awaited. Several of them apparently felt that they answered to the description, because they attempted with various degrees of indignation to justify their methods of controversy against the attacks of the eminent preacher.

DR. BUTLER'S DEATH.

By the death of Dr. William F. Butler, which occurred last week, Ireland has lost a very distinguished citizen. In his early years Dr. Butler had been Professor of Modern Languages in University College, Cork, but for many years before his death he occupied the position of Assistant Commissioner for Intermediate Education. He was a historian of exceptional ability. As a young man he published a "History of the Lombard Communes," which won him a reputation among students of mediæval history, and during the later years of his life he published many valuable papers on Irish history. Most of these papers are collected in two volumes entitled "Confiscation in Irish History" and "Gleanings from Irish History."

His work, which was thoroughly scholarly and sound, did not attract the same popular attention as the publications of several less original but more showy writers, but its merit was recognised among all students of Irish history as being of the greatest value. The award of the degree of Doctor of Literature *honoris causa* by the National University and his election to the presidency of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland were tokens of the value in which his work was held in the world of scholarship. Dr. Butler was a most charming personality, and his premature death leaves a void in Dublin society impossible to fill.

FILM NOTES.

A GOOD BRITISH FILM.

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

That peerless brace of light comedians, Mr. Tom Walls and Mr. Ralph Lynn, have made theatrical history at the Aldwych. With the aid of Mr. Robertson Hare they now look like repeating their great success in riotous farce on the talking screen.

Walls is inimitable. His genial personality gets over on the celluloid with almost the same breadth and joviality as in the flesh. He is the champion spoofer. Lynn is the slyest and most entertaining of silly asses, whilst Hare, as their abject, fluttering victim, rouses the sense of cruelty and teasing that roots itself in the mildest of breasts.

The picture is just a shade too near a stage play. It lacks cinematic adventure. It is indifferently lit. But it makes us roar with its humour, and that is much in these times.

* * *

At the comfortable Plaza, Moran and Mack, the "Two Black Crows," make their film début. These ebony-faced chortlers are known all over the world that speaks English. By radio and gramophone have their talents been spread. Now they give us their first "talking picture," "Why Bring That Up?" The variety stage of America boasts the Crows as one of its most popular turns.

"Why Bring That Up" deals with the career of the two comics from the most insignificant of vaudeville items to the biggest success on Broadway. George Abbot's direction and Marion Junior's dialogue help not a little.

* * *

There are always "sisters" where there are music-halls. The Duncan pair, having blossomed out into "talkie" stars, may now be discovered at the Empire. The title of their picture is "It's a Great Life."

* * *

"Storm Over Asia" is being shown by the Film Society this afternoon at the Tivoli. This is the notorious Pudovkin picture. It was rejected by the British Board of Film Censors on the ground of its anti-British tendencies It shows troops wearing British uniforms in a bad light.

A satirical attack on the Censorship in the shape of a picture by Adrian Brunel, called "Cut It Out," will also be seen.

OUR PARIS LETTER

NEW PREMIER.

A GOVERNMENT OF THE LEFT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Tardieu Government has come and gone, and now we have in its place a Government of the Left, under M. Chautemps, dependent for its existence on the vagaries of the Socialist Party, without whose support it cannot live. M. Chautemps is a young man, practically unknown outside the Chamber and his party. For his maiden trip as President of the Council he will require all the Parliamentary gifts with which he is credited if he is to keep his team together in face of the exigencies of his Socialist supporters and the opposition of his Right Wing to Socialist legislation.

Before the war the average life of a French Cabinet was reckoned at about eight months. Short enough for any consecutive work to be accomplished, even this span has nowadays been considerably reduced. M. Doumergue became President of the Republic in the summer of 1924, and the Cabinet crisis which he has had on his hands this week is already the eleventh that he has had to solve in less than six years of office. And M. Poincaré's two Cabinets alone filled nearly half of this period!

M. Tardieu, who came into power full of plans for constructive legislation, has found his Government cut off in its infancy at the age of three and a-half months. No wonder that politics in France appear to the outsider as a game in which anybody may one day succeed in drawing a winner. Had M. Tardieu not had to take to his bed with influenza the moment he arrived back from London, it is probable that on the very secondary question which caused his fall he would not have been defeated. But influenza or no, the Opposition, and many of the Government majority as well, were out after M Chéron's skin, and as M. Tardieu had proclaimed himself at one with his Minister of Finance in refusing all taxation cuts, a Government defeat sooner or later was probably inevitable. This was more especially the case in view of the fact that with the London Conference still on his hands the Prime Minister could not have always been in the Chamber to keep a tight hand on the situation.

A SYMPTOMATIC CRISIS.

The circumstances of the fall of the Tardieu Cabinet have thus been very symptomatic of French parliamentary life. The composition of the present Chamber, which was at bottom elected for or against M. Poincaré much more than on strictly party programmes, renders exceedingly difficult the formation of a stable government. Necessary at any time, the constant presence of the Prime Minister in the Chamber and the lobbies, where he can keep touch with his own followers and maintain a firm hand over nascent anti-governmental intrigues, is in such circumstances more than ever demanded. And this is precisely what M. Tardieu, thanks to The Hague and London Conferences, was not able to do. Hence, although there were no criticisms of his policy in London, M. Tardieu fell a victim of politicians who made the most of his absence to push their party politics.

Yet all this would have been considerably more difficult but for the widespread dissatisfaction with M. Chéron's financial policy of "safety first" in the matter of tax reduction. For his refusal to let go his big treasury balances and devote them to the alleviation of taxation rather than to the amortisation of the debt is generally represented as one of the principal causes for a distinct slacking-off in business activity that has set in recently in France.

ANTI-SOVIET FEELING.

The anti-Soviet feeling roused by the disappearance of General Koutepoff has undoubtedly been increased by the news of the troubles in Indo-China. For there now seems no question that the mutiny last week at Yen-Bay, in Tonkin, which cost the lives of five French officers and non-commissioned officers was the result of a carefully organised campaign of Communist propaganda throughout the colony. A widespread agitation, it is officially admitted, has been carried on for a year past under the direction of Annamites resident in China, and acting in accordance with advice given them by "foreigners." In some quarters it is believed that the decision to foster a Communist movement in Indo-China was taken at a meeting of the Third International held at Hankow in 1927, at which among others the well-known French militant Communist Doriot was present.

Although this agitation may leave untouched the majority of the population of Indo-China its promoters are none the less active, and according to the Ministry of Colonies it was only timely precautions which prevented the outbreak of mutinies similar to that of Yen-Bay at other points. Had the fall of M. Tardieu's Government not prevented the raising in the Chamber of the Koutepoff affair the other day, as was expected, it is certain that tacked on to it there would have been a question about this Communist movement in Indo-China, which, in turn, has certainly intensified the desire existing in many quarters to see the relations between France and Moscow broken off. It is difficult to say what the general attitude of the Chamber towards such a proposal would be; but had a demand for the departure of the Soviet Embassy from Paris been backed by a clear majority M. Tardieu would hardly have opposed it.

Generally speaking, the situation between France and Russia is such that so long as no definite reason for a rupture arises it is felt that things may as well go on as they are. On the other hand, the maintenance of relations with Moscow is of such very limited utility from the French point of view that little would be lost if they were to come to an end.

A NEW THEATRE.

Paris is soon to have a new theatre on an old site. Behind high hoardings at the bottom of the Champs Elysées, where used to stand the old early Victorian (in date) "Ambassadeurs," is now arising a great concrete building. The new Ambassadeurs is to house not only a restaurant and stage—thus maintaining the old traditions of the place—but a luxuriously appointed theatre with nearly 1,000 seats as well. When the demolition of the old *café chantant*—it had recently been completely Americanised and lost all its character—was begun there was an outcry that the new white concrete structure that was planned might ruin altogether the sylvan amenities of this spot in the centre of Paris. But not a single tree is to be sacrificed, it is said, while the long low lines of the new theatre will, it is optimistically promised, in no way detract from the general atmosphere of this part of the Champs Elysées.

The Ambassadeurs has a long history behind it, dating from as far back as 1764. When the building that has just been demolished was set up the rent paid for the ground rose from 1 franc per square metre for the first nine to 2 francs per square metre for the last nine years of the thirty-six years' concession granted to the proprietors. Those were indeed happy days of cheap living in Paris. But the heyday of the old *café chantant*, which in pre-war times was such a popular resort on warm summer evenings, stretched from the eighties of the last century until 1914. Fragson, Polaire, Dranem, Yvette Guilbert, Paulus, Mistinguett, Maurice Chevalier, and all the other stars of that particular firmament delighted at different times the audience that, seated on chairs below, or dining on the terrace above, flocked to applaud an entertainment that was typically French. For those were the days before amusements had become standardised and cosmopolitanised, and when you came to Paris you saw something really Parisian.

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

TRANS-ATLANTICISMS

By E. V. LUCAS.

A discussion has been in progress as to the word "questionnaire"—which has recently been much fondled by publicists—whether it should be pronounced as though French or English, and whether we should retain it at all. Personally, I should let it return to France and use in its place either "list of questions" or "catechism." The office of interrogator is, however, so little in my line that I have no strong feelings on the matter beyond the wish to keep English English; but that there are others who have a deeper desire to probe, and who begin early, is proved by a letter I received a few days ago from a total stranger, an American schoolgirl, who, after flinging a number of gratifying bouquets, came down to what some of her countrymen—but not, I am sure, she herself—would call brass tacks, in these formidable words: "Please answer the following questions:—

"What do you consider the more important in its influence, heredity or environment? Why?

"How can one face the death of a beloved one if reason forbids one to believe in immortality?

"What are the titles of your favourite books and who are your favorite authors?

"What are your hobbies?

"What is your philosophy of life?

"What do you think the world needs most in order to make it a better place in which to live?"

* * * *

To answer faithfully this questi—this list of questions—would be to write an autobiography, and an autobiography of singular frankness; and the small amount of time I have been able to give to the matter tells me that the task would be a very difficult one. What, for instance, is my philisophy of life? I had never thought about it until this most inquisitive of Columbia's daughters got to work. Many pages, many chapters, would be required in the pursuit of the reply, and then probably it would be very hazy. Looking closely at the phrase "philosophy of life" I fail even to discern what it means. "Bear and forebear," "Live and let live"—those are excellent maxims to pin to one of the House of Life's walls; but they are not exactly a philosophy, they are a rule. "What is your system for the conduct of life?" was probably meant.

* * * *

Only a student who has given all his attention to the subject can say anything pertinent about the rival claims of heredity and environment as influences of character; but I might so far fall into the trap as to record that I have always been much struck by the odd way in which members of one family, brothers and sisters, can differ; some resembling, or deriving from, one parent, some from the other, and some manifesting qualities or defects that were distinguishing marks of their grandparents. My own observation would, I think, justify me in saying that we inherit more from our grandparents than our parents; it would also justify me in saying that heredity is a stronger power than environment, especially, at any rate, in men.

* * * *

We are on more solid ground in the question about books and authors; but here a definite answer would be far from easy. Our favourites change with our years. Once, very early, I should have said Hans Christian Andersen. Then Captain Marryat ("The Children of the New Forest"). Then Ballantyne the brave. Then Talbot Baines Reed. Then William Harrison Ainsworth. Then Dickens. To-day I should have to look very narrowly into my soul. Matthew Arnold and Anatole France would emerge, for certain. Easier perhaps, as one grows older, to name the authors who are not favourites—I mean favorites. But the mention of Arnold is yet another reminder of the fact that we move in circles, or even backwards. "What do I think the world needs most in order to make it a better place in which to live?" I think as Arnold thought and said many decades ago—Sweetness and Light.

* * * *

Having begun with a curiosity from America, let me conclude with others. Mr. Frank J. Wilstach, who every year garners the best similes he can find in periodicals and books, has again sent me his list, a selection of which I append. They strike me as rather less spontaneous, rather more sought after, than some of his earlier examples, but once again they illustrate how pictorial is the American mind and how terse and telling, at times, a verbose folk can be.

About as uproarious as a gnat's laugh.

Busting along with all the speed of a spavined snail.

Her smile was like something left out over night.

Nauseating as a seasick coquette.

Corpulent as a city directory.

Dry as a Washington cop watching diplomatic liquor roll by.

Gave him no more attention than a coal-heaver gives his finger nails.

Sour as a Quaker who has inherited a chain of speakeasies.

Innocent as a bee on a paper flower.

Smiling on one another like two owners of new teeth.

Overworked as a floor-walker's index finger.

As modest as a suicide leaping from the fourth floor of the Woolworth building.

Scarcer than porcupine quills on a kangaroo's back.

Closer than a florist's shop is to a hospital.

About as much chance as a toupee in a rough and tumble fight.

Easy to hit as a stuffed elephant.

Dull as an illustrated lecture on Barnacle Breeding.

Stood out like a queen bee in a flea circus.

She (Miss Texas Guinan) is as hard to rattle as a feather pillow.

As little to do as a speakeasy window-dresser.

Her days . . . like drops upon a window-pane, ran together and trickled away.

About as much need for a fur coat as a Congo native has for skates.

As wrong as an ambulance surgeon's diagnosis.

As self-conscious as a man reading Balzac's "Droll Stories" in a smoking car passing through Boston.

As out of place as a dress suit at a picnic.

As out of place as lace curtains on the portholes of a dreadnought.

Faded from the picture as swiftly as a girl smoking her first cigar.

Hollow as a radio announcer's laugh.

To these I may add one of my own: As unwelcome as your dentist's assistant.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Sherlock Holmes of Science."

Sir,—In your last issue, under the heading "Sherlock Holmes of Science," you quote from an article by Mr. George Godwin in the *London Magazine* for March.

In this article Mr. Godwin states that it was the evidence of Sir Bernard Spilsbury that convicted Seddon, the North London poisoner, but in the Life of Sir E. Marshall Hall, Mr. Marjoribanks gives the credit to Sir Wm. Willcox. Who is correct?

Glasgow. R. SCOTT FREW.

Merchant Taylors' School.

Sir,—With reference to the two letters appearing in your last two issues from Old Merchant Taylors, may I, an old boy of a much later generation, call the writers' attention to a History of Merchant Taylors' School which has just been published by Basil Blackwell; it may help to bring back further happy memories to them? WILLIAM FARR.

Wadham College, Oxford.

Cathedral of Rome.

Sir,—Mr. Henry Lygon makes the not unusual mistake of regarding St. Peter's as the cathedral of Rome. It is not a cathedral at all. St. John Lateran is the cathedral of Rome. On its façade, in huge letters, runs the proud inscription, "Sacrosancta Lateranensis ecclesia, Omnium urbis et orbis Ecclesiarum Mater et Caput." The chapter of the Lateran takes precedence over that of St. Peter's, and before 1870 newly-elected Popes used to go thither for their coronation.

Seaford. R. G. WEBB.

[Mr. George H. Bishop (Shanklin, I. of W.) writes to the same effect.]

"Baedeker."

Sir,—From Mr. Frank Rutter's article on the Vatican Picture Gallery in your last issue your readers might gain an impression that the Italian editions of Baedeker's Guide Books are out of date. In point of fact, Melozzo da Forli's frescoes and Barocci's "Flight Into Egypt" are duly mentioned in Baedeker's "Rome and Central Italy" (1930) and in "Italy" (1928).

H. A. PIEHLER
(Editor, Baedeker's Guide Books).

Brook Green, W.

Joan of Arc MS.

Sir,—I must apologise heartily for the omission of some significant words in the title of the "Inventaire" bought by Thomas Astle in 1793, and can only plead that my letter in your last issue was written rather hastily to catch the post.

In case this MS. should be thought of importance in research for the provenance of the Joan of Arc document, I now give its full title:—

Inventaire chronologique de toutes les Chartres qui se trouvent dans les archives des Comtes de Flandres deposées dans l'ancienne Chambre des Comptes du Roi à Lille, par M. Godefroy, Garde des Archives des Comtes de Flandres commencant à 706 et finissant à l'année 1770 (2 tom. MS. gilt leaves).

W. G. CARWARDINE PROBERT.

Bures, Suffolk.

Animal Friendships.

Sir,—Your "Zoo" correspondent's notes in your issue of the 9th on animal friendships caused me to recall something more than friendship which developed between a mother cat and three motherless squirrels and a kitten.

Three baby squirrels were taken before they were able to see, just at the time that the cat had been bereft of her kittens, except one, which was mercifully left with her, and the old cat immediately took to the young squirrels and suckled and reared them, and the happy family afforded youngsters endless fun by their antics; the kitten ignominiously and continually failing to travel along a clothes-line from which the squirrels dependently passed and repassed each other at great speed, to the annoyance of the kitten, who would persist in the erect attitude of a tight-rope walker, with the result that she invariably swung round so suddenly as to lose hold, and fall.

Moston, Lancashire. E. T. D.

Jonathan Wild.

Sir,—An interesting supplement to Mr. E. V. Lucas's account of the audacities of that arch-rogue Jonathan Wild is found in a letter he addressed to the Corporation of London asking for remuneration for services he had rendered to justice (*sic*). This letter, written in 1723, ran thus (according to Chambers' "Book of Days"):—

The Humble Petition of Jonathan Wild showeth: That your petitioner has been at great trouble and charge in apprehending and convicting divers felons for returning from transportation since October, 1720 (the names of whom are mentioned in an account hereto annexed). That your petitioner has never received any reward or gratuity for such his service. That he is very desirous to become a freeman of this honourable city, wherefore your petitioner most humbly prays that your Honours will (in consideration of the said services) be pleased to admit him into the freedom of this honourable city. And your petitioner shall ever pray, etc. JONATHAN WILD.

The petition was read by the Court of Aldermen, but the result would appear to have been negative.

Bournemouth HEDLEY GANDER.

The Late Sir Lewis Coward.

Sir,—Following the lead given by "Atticus" in the last issue of the SUNDAY TIMES:

A good many years ago Sir Lewis Coward (he was then Mr. Lewis Coward and a stuff-gownsman) was appearing for one of the parties concerned in the proceedings upon a Private Bill before a Lords' Committee.

It was just before the end of the luncheon interval. The proceedings had not been resumed, but the chairman and another member of the committee were in their seats, and Mr. Coward, who was on his feet at counsel's table, was making search in his brief-bag for some elusive paper. The chairman, addressing him, said that he and his fellow member of the committee had been guessing at his height and would he mind telling them what it was. "Certainly, my lord," Mr. Coward responded, with characteristically gracious smile and a twinkle in his eyes as he "worked off" the joke. "It is six feet six inches, and I am said to be the biggest coward at the bar."

North Shields. JOHN F. SMILLIE.

Sir,—I notice that "Atticus" refers in his column to my old friend Lascelles, the "Magdalen Giant."

He was never a "don" at Magdalen, but after taking his degree he stayed some years in Oxford, until in 1885 he went to Harrow as science master, later becoming librarian. His exact height was 6 ft. 10 2-3 in. I saw him measured at the Oxford Police Station; the machine in the gymnasium was not high enough!

Aberystwyth. J. T. JOHNSON.

"Hike."

Sir,—In reply to N. K. Wilson (Walton-on-Thames), the word "hike" is now generally used in America in connection with the outings of Boy Scouts or Girl Guides, who go for a long "hike," tramping the country and roughing it with a pack on their backs and a camp bed. It is an old English word. Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," 1860, gives it as:—To swing; to put in motion; to toss; to throw; to strike; to hoist; to go away; to hurry.

William Holloway's "General Dictionary of Provincialisms" (1838) says:—

To Hike (Higan, Sax. to hie). To push with the horns. Craven (in the West Riding). To go away, used generally in a contemptuous sense, as 'Hike off,' get away as quickly as you can or I will compel you. (Yorks, Norfolk, Sussex Hants.)

Trowbridge. JAMES STRONG.

Sir,—The word is given in "An American Glossary" (1912) as:—

To move vigorously. A college word *c.* 1872. "You've got to hike around and fling some style inter your victuals."—J. M. Bailey, "Folks at Danbury," p. 48.

A LOVER OF QUOTATIONS.

Hyde Park, W.

Sir,—"Hike" or "hiking" is a good old Cornish word, and means walking with good will.

Ipswich. PHIL. W. THOMPSON.

[A reply has also been received from F. W. Thomas (Seaford).]

The Lions of Peterborough Court.

Sir,—As a journalist who came to Fleet Street fifty-three years ago, I have been much interested in your account of the rise of the *Daily Telegraph* to a supreme position in daily journalism and your mention of its distinguished writers, most of whom I knew. But I notice in the list the omission of Mr. Clement Scott, who was the brilliant dramatic critic of the *Daily Telegraph* for many years, as well as one of its finest descriptive writers.

Being engaged in the same work myself, I remember he wrote a thrilling description of the final midnight scene at the Old Bailey in the Penge murder case, to which attention has just been called on the occasion of the 89th birthday of Sir Edward Clarke, who made his great stand at the bar in that trial in 1877. Clement Scott also used to describe "The Road to the Derby" for his paper, and I can recall him journeying by coach to Epsom in the jovial company of J. L. Toole and other theatrical folk. There is another distinguished contributor to the *Daily Telegraph* who might be mentioned in this connection. That is E. L. Blanchard, who also for a number of years wrote "the book" for the Drury Lane pantomime.

I am glad to see a place of honour is given to Sir Edwin Arnold as a member of the staff. I recollect that in 1881, at the trial of the case "Lawson v. Labouchere," being proceedings for libel by the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph* against Mr. Henry Labouchere, when Sir Edwin Arnold was asked, in cross-examination by Mr. Labouchere, why he advised Mr. Edward Levy Lawson to decline a challenge to a duel, he replied: "I advised him not to pit such a life as *his* against such a life as *yours*." The emphasis on "his" and "yours" was very dramatic. Mr. Labouchere smiled cynically, as was his wont. That was at the old Law Courts at Westminster.

Brixton Hill, S.W. J. H. HERON.

The Oxford-Harvard Boat Race.

Sir,—"Atticus," in last week's SUNDAY TIMES, apparently invites one or other of the "old men who still creep among us," who saw the famous boat race between Oxford and Harvard, U.S., in 1860, to tell your readers something about it. As one of those fortunate ancients (I do not admit the "creep"), I beg leave to accept his kind invitation.

And first, one remembers with amusement the astonishing way in which the American papers boomed their young oarsmen before the event. We had detailed accounts of almost their whole life history, while for size, skill, and physical prowess generally they were depicted as almost superhuman. So confident were their countrymen of the issue that numerous bonfires, we read, were prepared to celebrate their victory. As one of our own papers tersely remarked, "Those bonfires were never lighted."

No wonder, after all this, we on this side looked forward to the race with some trepidation—at least, I can answer for myself. In this mood I took up a position with a few friends on the Surrey side of the river a little above Hammersmith Bridge. The bend of the river here prevented a view of more than about seventy or eighty yards of the course, and as presently the increasing roar of the crowd proclaimed the near approach of the boats, we strained forward in our excitement to see which boat would appear first round the corner. To our horror, it was Harvard, and no sign of Oxford! But only for a couple of seconds. Then the Oxford four appeared, rowing well within themselves with long, steady strokes, in striking contrast to the shorter and much quicker stroke of Harvard. Just then Oxford spurted, and at once came abreast of their opponents exactly opposite to where we stood. Our group were all Cambridge men, but never did we cheer Cambridge to victory more heartily than we did Oxford then.

From that moment anyone with half a rowing eye could see that the race was virtually over, and though Harvard made a plucky effort to draw up, it was utterly ineffectual, and Yarborough, without quickening his stroke, went right away, to win eventually by any distance he chose.

The Oxford four consisted of Yarborough (stroke); Tinne, 3 (as fine an oar as ever stepped into a boat); Willan, I think, bow; but who was number two I forget. But it matters not, for are not their names written in the book of the chronicles of famous Oxford oarsmen?

Tenby. (Rev.) GETHIN W. GRIFFITH.

First Editions.

Sir,—First editions to the collector often mean nothing more than rarity or costliness, perhaps both; but to the student of literature they may disclose, by comparison with later editions, a change in the taste, judgment, or knowledge of the author.

Possession of a first edition of D. G. Rossetti's "Poems" (1870) and the so-called "new edition" of 1881 led me to compare them. The 1881 edition, I found, was not only a re-issue of some of the poems, but contained new matter, and in so far was a first edition. But the interesting thing to me was that Rossetti had revised the text in several of the original poems. For example, in the "Blessed Damozel" (1870) he wrote:—

Heard hardly, some of her new friends
Amid their loving games
Spake evermore among themselves
Their virginal chaste names;

and in 1881 the lines appear thus:—

Around her, lovers newly met
'Mid deathless love's acclaims,
Spoke evermore among themselves
Their heart-remembered names.

There are other changes in this famous poem. In "Sister Helen" the fourteenth stanza is completely altered, and there are two other verses in which revisions have been made. Again, in "The Staff and Scrip" new verses have been added, and other emendations made in the text; also "Love's Nocturn" has been amended. The sonnet "Venus" in the 1870 edition becomes "Venus Verticordia" in 1881, and the last line is changed completely.

Woodlands, N.W. A. J. THOROGOOD

Mr. Fage, of Pepys' Diary.

Sir,—In your columns on February 16, Mr. R. James seeks information about a Mr. Fage, whom Pepys consulted about the "cancer on my mouth, which begins to grow dangerous." Mr. Valentine Fige (as the name is spelt in the records of the Society of Apothecaries) was bound apprentice to Mr. Noke, an original member of the society (spelt "Nocke" in the charter) on October 20, 1618, and was made free on October 25, 1626. In June, 1633, he subscribed to the fund which enabled the society to purchase Cobham House from Lady Howard of Effingham, and to convert it into the Apothecaries' Hall. He was elected into the Livery on August 14, 1641, became Renter Warden in 1659, and Upper Warden in 1662. In 1664, in connection with a dispute between the Society and the Distillers' Company he was appointed to a committee for the purpose of searching the public rolls for the distillers' charter. In 1669, he was named for Master, but wrote a pathetic letter of excuse, saying that he had "never shirked either office or purse" in the service of the society, but that now he was infirm in body and of advanced age, had been nearly ruined by the Great Fire of 1666, and had left London. He begged the acceptance of £10 as a gift, and not as a fine.

Thomas Fige, son of Valentine, was master of the Society of Apothecaries in 1696, having been Renter Warden in 1688, and Upper Warden in 1692.

Cavendish Place, W.1. CECIL WALL.

Queens Flaunt in Ermine.

Sir,—I was interested to read your correspondent "C. Druce's" query regarding the origin of the quotation—

Stoats we call vermin.
But Queens flaunt in ermine.

I am almost sure that this is not from Browning, because I can well remember my aunt reading it to us children soon after it first came out, and this would be after his death. I have searched for the book—which was a small duodecimo volume with brown linen covers—but it evidently got mislaid at some subsequent move. Perhaps this clue may help one of your other readers to locate it? (Miss) CHRISTINA ROBERTS.

Chelsea, S.W.

Films in Tropical Africa.

Sir,—Many of your subscribers will have read with very great interest the timely article by Sir Hesketh Bell in your last issue on the subject of the censorship of films in our tropical African possessions.

As one who has been intimately connected with Eastern Africa for over fifteen years, I can testify to the immense importance of this subject. It is impossible to gauge the incalculable harm that may result from the exhibition of even a single unsuitable film to an unsophisticated African community.

In Uganda the censorship of films has always been regarded as a matter of the first importance, and it is especially pleasing to learn that the policy adopted in that Protectorate has been found to be sound and judicious, and is regarded as worthy of adoption generally throughout our African possessions.

The establishment of a board in London, working in association with the already existing British Board of Film Censors, to censor all films for exhibition in tropical Africa, is a practical suggestion which will readily commend itself to all those who have the best interests of the native races of these dependencies at heart as well as the prestige of Europeans. E. B. JARVIS
(Formerly Chief Secretary, Uganda Protectorate).

Queen's Gate, S.W.

Sir,—As a director of cinemas and one who has had a wide experience of coloured peoples in various parts of the globe, I should like to endorse the very excellent article of Sir Hesketh Bell, for there is no gainsaying that the silly tosh often portrayed on American films does materially help to lower the prestige of the "white man" in the eyes of the unsophisticated native. I myself have seen the most ridiculous nonsense portrayed to a low-class audience in Japan, sitting on wooden benches, in a twopenny gaff, the same audience looking askance at myself and other Europeans present.

Even in our own country the recent outbreaks of bag-snatching, motor-car stealing, smash-and-grab methods can, I think, all be traced to the bad influence of the "underworld" and "jazz" pictures which have been issued from Hollywood in so liberal a manner, for I am of Sir Hesketh's opinion—that the film is one of the greatest instruments of propaganda we possess in modern times, and it is quite time that some change in the *modus operandi* of the Film Censorship should be effected by efficient legislation, for I understand the present rules do not permit the Censor to cast out any film unless it is strictly indecent or immoral or casting reflection upon certain forms of religion or the Governments of other countries, as well as our own, the certificates "A" and "U" being thought sufficient to frank the film.

King's Bench Walk, Temple. PEE JAY.

The Moderator Lamp.

From COL. SIR STUART SANKEY, K.B.E., C.V.O.

Sir,—In answer to Mr. Russell's query, the "Moderateur" he mentions was doubtless the "lampe à modérateur" or moderator lamp which was in use before volatile oils were in vogue: the flow of oil was regulated or moderated by an internal winding arrangement or pump. In my day our rooms at Christ Church had no gas-fittings, electric lighting was non-existent, and mineral oil was considered dangerous, so that moderator lamps burning colza oil at 5s. per gallon were our customary illuminant.

STUART SANKEY.

Queensborough Terrace, W.

Sir,—My parents had a "moderateur" lamp, of French make, in daily use fifty-five years ago.

It was an ordinary table lamp, fitted with twin wicks (flat) and a lever extinguisher.

Colza oil was burnt, the reservoir being fitted with a rack and pinion feed, and when the wicks required more oil, two or three turns of the pinion sufficed to lift same up the wicks.

The lamp required attention and cleanliness, gave a soft mellow light, and made a really good table reading lamp.

Walton-on-Thames. ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Sir,—The moderator lamp was very popular in the sixties, and in many good houses well into the seventies.

The "containers" were generally made of china, sometimes beautifully painted, which led to their being converted into stands for the popular duplex lamp. Later, many were used for electric light, and some beautiful examples may still be picked up in second-hand shops.

Leatherhead. W. H. WOODS.

[Replies have also been received from E. Merton Atkins (Bush Hill Park), W. L. Bird (Teddington), Stanley Pearson (Brant), E. J. Beavis (East Sheen, S.W.), Charles Pettiward (Stowmarket), J. F. Prideaut (Sloane Gardens, S.W.), Charlotte M. Reid (St Albans), G. F. W. (London, W.), Stanley Marling (Amberley), M. F. Reynard (Bedale), G. M. Sewill (Meadvale), Major E. F. Oakeley (Eynsham), A. Maude (Forest Row), E. Pask (Salisbury), A. Brooking (Heavitree), V. S. (London, S.W.), Charles Pakeman (Stone Buildings, E.C.), A. Harvey Trollope (Munstead Belt), E. A. Fry (Gerrards Cross), H. W. Willis (Nottingham), Percy Maylam (Canterbury), Res Ker (Walthamstow), A Lover of Quotations (Hyde Park, W.), F. Rennington (Reform Club, S.W.), Hierus; H. T. (Banff), Margaret C. Beverley (Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W.), B. Kemp (Weston-super-Mare), G. W. Younger (Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.), Edwin W. Thomson (Crowborough), A. G. (Tatsfield), and Edward Setzer (Manchester).]

Skating.

Sir,—I can corroborate what your correspondent "R." says about the skating in Canada, at least in the eighties—I cannot go back to the sixties and seventies there.

When I see the couples during a "valsing interval" in a London rink to-day I feel more inclined to weep than to "laugh out loud," as "R" did, for I cannot help remembering the grace of the ice-valsers in Nova Scotia when I first went there forty-five years ago.

It is hard to discover any grace in the antics of the present-day ice-valsers, except in very, very few. It is sad to think how much they miss of the joy of the valse, for it is only on rare occasions that you see a couple skating in time with the music.

Combined figures, such as the Rose, the Lily, and the good old Lancers, are unknown, apparently, not only in England but all over Europe.

Let us hope that advantage will be taken of the present "boom" in ice skating to improve the standard of ice-valsing, and to explore the fascinating field of combined figure skating.

Kent. RANSOME.

Sir,—In the eighties it was thought bad form to bend the knees when doing the outside and inside edges in skating. Lifting the legs high and swinging them to do figure threes, loop threes, forward and backward eights, and other figures were considered worse. It made figure-skating much easier, was called "trick" skating, and was avoided by all good amateur skaters.

Taunton. D. A. V.

Neo-English.

Sir,—Referring to Sir Henry Barnett's protest, may I ask what has become of the word "begin"? It has apparently disappeared from the English language. Even the best writers use the word "start" instead, and it seems to me a poor exchange. "Start" must have been originally a sporting term.

ANGLO-DANE.

Kissendrupgaard, Ullersley, Denmark.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

What is the origin of the name of "Bubble and Squeak"?—KYA HAI (Knowle).

What is the meaning or origin of the word "Rents" in street names?—R. A. JEFFREY (Harrow).

Can any of your readers state who are the actual owners of the cathedrals and parish churches (Established Church) of England?—H. W. WILLIS (Nottingham).

Can anybody tell me if there exists any statue of Alice in Wonderland?—M. R. (Guildford).

What are the correct origin and meaning of the term Boxer (with reference to the Boxer campaign in China) and the designation Fascisti under the Mussolini regime in Italy?—SUBSCRIBER (St. Raphael).

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UNDERGROUND

THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

RATIONALISING THE COUNTRYSIDE.

A MEMORABLE DEBATE.

By A STUDENT OF POLITICS.

The most interesting debate at Westminster last week centred in Sir E. Hilton Young's Bill on Friday. This was described as a Bill to rationalise the English countryside; more simply, it is a Bill to save the South of England from the fate that has spoilt the former beauty of the Industrial North. The looks of East Lancashire and other Northern and Midland districts were spoilt by laissez-faire and rampantly flourishing industry, but the motor-car is the chief villain in these days. Nearly everyone spoke well, and there was general agreement of appropriate sentiments at the marring of the countryside. The weakness of the debate was in the remedies that were proposed.

The Bill, though it goes into some detail, hardly pretends to be more than an outline of the sort of legislation that is needed, and one dare not hope too much of a measure that in the main relies on an extension of the Town Planning Acts to country districts. But it was a great thing to have the danger so generally recognised, and that alone is sufficient to make last week memorable. Is it wise, one wonders, for Parliament to go on heaping more work and more power on the local government bodies? Shall we not sooner or later have to come to a system of State Prefects in this country, with power to co-ordinate the policy of their whole province? Wells's prophecy of a London extending from Harwich to Southampton is approaching fulfilment already, and the problem is clearly getting beyond local government as we know it. When bouquets to societies and other helpers in the cause of the threatened countryside were being handed so freely, it was surprising to hear no acknowledgment of the work that the *Daily Telegraph* has done in making this a live public question. If any there was, it was not while this writer was in the House.

LORDS AND RUSSIA.

The other event of the week was Lord Birkenhead's motion on diplomatic relations with Russia. The writer had to miss this and several other debates in the week through illness, but to judge from the reports it was not one of Lord Birkenhead's best efforts. Wisely, however, he restrained his natural exuberance and carefully measured his words until later in the debate, when Lord Ponsonby gave him an opening that he could hardly have been expected to resist.

Lord Parmoor, on the other hand, seemed to be stronger and more vigorous than usual, but the speech well illustrated the truth that the half can be more than the whole. It is arguable either that any agitation here over persecuted Christians is bad because it will make their sufferings worse, or that agitation is bad for trade, but it takes a cleverer teamster than Lord Parmoor to run both arguments abreast, as he seemed to try to do. If the Government had half the frankness of the spokesmen of Soviet policy it would save much misunderstanding and be fairer to our own people.

DE VARIIS.

The rest of the week was somewhat uneventful. The new Mental Treatment Bill, which produced some admirable debates on Monday in the Lords, had a flat Second Reading in the Commons, which found so little that was new to say that the whole debate need not have taken more than the hour which Mr. Greenwood took to explain it. Why do Ministers always treat members as though they could not read and knew nothing of what had already been said in the other House? There are occasions when Ministers must speak *ore rotundo* and at length, but when a Bill has been fully debated in one House, speeches can hardly be too short and might well confine themselves to any contentious points. Front Bench speeches are far too long.

Tuesday saw another Bill read a second time in the Commons after being introduced and debated fully in the Lords. This was the Road Traffic Bill, a livelier and more contentious measure than the Mental Treatment Bill, and one on which the Commons might reasonably expect the fullest explanation. But Mr. Morrison, too, might have been briefer and given more time for private members to speak, for on a subject like this the principles are few and the utility of debate is rather in the variety of opinion on points of detail.

Mr. Morrison, however, continues to advance his reputation as a forceful and agile speaker His speech at the end of the Charing Cross Bridge Bill the following night struck most of those who heard it as a very clever performance. Whether the case for the scheme of this bridge was made out is much more doubtful. The most impressive speech of the debate was certainly that of Sir Martin Conway, who vehemently opposed and called it a "rubbishy scheme" and "the bankruptcy of imagination."

Sir Martin Conway speaks seldom, but never without contributing of his keen sense of beauty and the warm glow of his imagination. A mind like his is a precious reinforcement to the House in those departments of thought where it most needs reinforcement, for the one compliment that can never truthfully be paid to the British House of Commons is that it gives the pride of the eye and a sense of the beautiful their true value in life. Yet they are as much a part of politics as insurance cards and the figures of unemployment. One hopes that he may long be spared to fill this void in our politics.

REMEMBRANCE.

By JOYCE EVELEGH.

Few people who pass through Canterbury in the course of a day are witnesses of a simple yet soul-stirring act of devotional remembrance that takes place every morning in a tiny chapel beside one of the south doors in the Cathedral

The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael and is known as the Warriors' Chapel; around its walls are countless memorials to the officers and men of the Royal West Kent Regiment—The Buffs—and overhead hang the standards of that regiment together with those of the Canadian Buffs. On the left-hand side of the Altar is a lectern, bearing in a glass fronted case The Buffs' Book of Remembrance, wherein each name is written in beautiful script.

* * * *

Every morning just before eleven o'clock the south door opens, and a youthful private from the Buffs headquarters in Canterbury marches into the Cathedral and stands at ease some few paces outside the railings of the Warriors' Chapel. As the clock strikes the hour, an elderly verger passes within the railings followed by the young khaki-clad figure, whose boots resound upon the ancient stone flooring.

Before the Book of Remembrance he halts, stands to attention, and with all the dignity of a veteran, salutes While the verger unlocks the small padlocks at either end and opens the case, the boy lays down cap, cane, and white woollen gloves upon the Altar steps, then, standing up to his full height, he slowly and reverently turns over the page.

* * * *

Gravely the verger closes the glass front, and the padlocks are refastened by the young soldier, who, replacing cap and gloves, stands once more, cane beneath left arm, and salutes that glorious company, while all around the great Cathedral seems to kneel with bowed head.

There is a clatter of boots across the stone flags, the opening and shutting of a door, and the boy is out in the sunlight again, making for the depôt.

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

HERR VON STHAMER—MR. CAMPBELL SWINTON—SIR EDWARD CLARKE—MADAME KIRKBY LUNN.

By ATTICUS.

It is a sign of the times that a new Anglo-German Association has been formed. It gave a dinner the other day to Dr. Cuno, who is the managing director of the Hamburg-America line, and was for a short, but critical, period the Imperial Chancellor.

I hope the new Association will be more fortunate than a similar society formed some years before the Great War, of which I was a member. We tried to persuade ourselves and others that there was no real obstacle to an Anglo-German understanding, and worked hard to overcome the mutual suspicions rife in both countries. I cannot say we met with much success. It was a case in which, to quote a famous cynical saying, "All the wise men were on one side and all the damned fools on the other, and, unfortunately, the damned fools were right." At least, we had to think so when the summer of 1914 came, and for the next four years most of us English members of the Society were engaged in patriotically doing all we could to "down" Germany.

Now we hope the two countries can grow friendly again. Germany has contributed usefully to that end by the appointment of her present Ambassador, who has made himself as popular and respected in London as his predecessor, Prince Lichnowsky, whose career was so sadly terminated by the catastrophe he had done his best to avert, and Herr von Sthamer, so it is rumoured, is to be succeeded in Carlton House Terrace by another diplomatist, who also knows England well, and will likewise be *persona grata* in English society.

SCIENCE AND GENIALITY.

Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton, who died last Wednesday, was a practical, as well as a highly scientific, engineer. He was a director of the Parsons Steam Turbine Company and other great manufacturing concerns. But his chief interest was in the developments of wireless and other forms of electric transmission, of which he was one of the earliest exponents in this country. He knew more than almost anybody else about the theoretical basis of radiography, Röntgen rays, and television, and a talk with him on such subjects was illuminating, for he brought independent thought, as well as detailed knowledge, to bear upon them.

I had many such conversations with him, and found him always willing to place his ordered scientific knowledge at the disposal of any reasonably intelligent listener. To an ignoramus like myself it was interesting to have so much serious information conveyed so lightly and so pleasantly.

Swinton was a popular figure at the Athenæum, where the combination of learning and geniality is much appreciated. The famous club in Waterloo Place is by no means the solemn resort outsiders sometimes imagine it to be. True, it is one of the few places still left in London where it is not bad form to converse on serious and important topics; but then it is expected that the conversation should be conducted without pedantry and pervaded by "a certain liveliness." I think there is really a friendlier tone about the Athenæum than in almost any other London club with which I am acquainted. The stories about its frigidity have usually been invented by the members themselves, just as the Aberdeen folks revel in anecdotical calumnies of their own kindly and humorous city. Personally, I am sure that I could embark upon an intimate talk with a total stranger, though he might be a bishop or a professor, at the Athenæum more easily than with an actor or a stockbroker at one of the other establishments.

A GREAT TOWN-PLANNER.

A brother of the eminent engineer is Captain G. S. Campbell Swinton, who has just expressed his regret that the Holborn-Aldwych subway has been pronounced unsuitable for general traffic. Captain Swinton was almost alone among the London County Council members of twenty-five years ago in advocating an extensive system of subways and viaducts in London so as to overcome the rapidly growing congestion of the streets. But he fought a fruitless and unaided battle against colleagues pledged to their cumbrous and obstructive tramways.

Captain Swinton had been a smart young officer in a Highland regiment, who had seen some service in India, when he got himself elected to the L.C.C., intending, I daresay, to make this position a step to the House of Commons. But he got so much interested in the work of the Council that he stuck to it, and has filled various offices in the L.C.C. "ministry," finally becoming Chairman in 1912. By this time his reputation as a town-planning expert was so well established that he was invited to resign the chair of the L.C.C. in order to accept that of the Committee which laid out the city of New Delhi. The noble capital of the Indian Empire is an enduring monument to his artistic taste and his knowledge of urban needs and conditions. I have always regretted that he has never had full scope for his ideas in London. If the new Charing Cross Bridge scheme could be left in his hands we should get something better than the present proposal, which is now presumably to be carried into effect.

LONGEVITY AND THE LAW.

The Bar is certainly a profession that favours length of days and prolonged activity at an advanced age. The late Sir Thomas Willes Chitty was an illustration; so is Sir Edward Clarke, still happily with us. Sir Edward, who is entering upon his 91st year, must be one of the oldest living barristers, if not the actual and titular Father of the Bar. It is sixty-six years since he was called at Lincoln's Inn, and fifty-three since he leaped into fame through his defence of the female prisoner in the celebrated Penge trial. Three years afterwards he entered Parliament, where his keen legal intellect and exceptional skill in debate carried him to the Solicitor-Generalship in Lord Salisbury's Government.

Higher honours or the easy dignity of a Lord of Appeal might have come to him if he could have brought himself to sacrifice his convictions to party exigencies. Much to his credit, he declined, and went back to his practice at the Bar till he retired in 1914. Since then he has published several books, including one on a new system of shorthand, a corrected version of the New Testament, and an interesting sketch of Disraeli. Physically, as well as mentally, he maintained his unabated energies beyond the ordinary span of man's life. When the Great War came he did not feel too old—at 74—to join a Volunteer battalion, and until a year or two ago one constantly met him, alert and dapper, with his Victorian whiskers and Victorian grey frockcoat, stepping smartly down the Strand to lunch at the Garrick Club.

Perhaps his most notable achievement at the Bar was his conduct of the famous Baccarat case, in which he had the unique and difficult task of cross-examining the future King of England. He was formidable but tactful in cross-examination. I once underwent the ordeal of being questioned by him in the witness-box, and was equally impressed by his penetrating acuteness and his smooth and courteous manner.

AN ENGLISH SINGER.

British operatic singers are rather uncommon. Madame Kirkby Lunn was one of the finest in this select company, and if we had a regular opera in London worthy of the name she would have been a more familiar figure than she was with the public. This also she might have become if she had constantly performed in "ballad concerts" and other popular forms of musical entertainment. But she persistently declined this use or misuse of her powers. She was, and knew herself to be, an artist in grand opera and oratorio, capable of doing full justice to the best creations of Wagner and Elgar, and in these her excellence was admitted by all competent judges. If she had been an Italian or a German soprano she would no doubt have acquired a world-wide reputation. But the path of an English singer is beset with obstacles more numerous than ever in the post-war period; and though all real music-lovers in Britain respected and esteemed Kirkby Lunn, she never attained the international position which might well have been hers in more favourable conditions.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By AUTOLYCUS.

Lord Stamfordham, the King's Private Secretary and confidential political adviser, has a most interesting anniversary to celebrate this year, for he completes his fiftieth year in Royal service, and although nearly 81 years of age is still carrying on. I saw the veteran courtier yesterday walking from the Palace in company with Captain Sir Charles Cust, R.N., another who has seen many years at Court. He, incidentally, celebrates the sixty-sixth anniversary of his birthday next Thursday.

It was in 1879 that Lord Stamfordham, then Captain Arthur Bigge, of the Royal Artillery, was deputed to bring home from the Zulu war the body of the Prince Imperial, and a year later he received his first appointment as a Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria. Later in the same year he was appointed assistant-secretary, and continuously since he has been associated with the Sovereign. A friend asked him recently when he was retiring. "When the King has no further use for my services," was the immediate reply. As proof of his energy Lord Stamfordham still rides in the park and plays a good game of golf.

***

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., who is 41 to-day, is the only son of a distinguished Aberdonian, the late Sir Jas. Mackenzie Davidson, but came south for his education to Westminster and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Thereafter entering the Colonial Office he had the good fortune to become private secretary to three Ministers in succession Lord Crewe, Lord Harcourt, and Mr. Bonar Law—and when the last named became Premier he chose Mr. Davidson as his Parliamentary Private Secretary. Office followed, for he became first Chancellor of the Duchy in Mr. Baldwin's first administration, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty in the second, resigning the latter post in 1927 to become Chairman of the Party. He is the *fidus Achates* of his leader, who stood stoutly by him last autumn, when an attempt was made to saddle him with the responsibility of the election disaster, and he will probably have a leading post in the next Conservative Ministry.

***

Lord and Lady Allendale entertained the delegates to the Naval Conference in a refreshingly original manner last week, for their dinner party of some forty guests at 144, Piccadilly, was followed, not by the usual formal reception, but by a dance, the "clou" of which was an excellent cabaret show. The "turns" included a very amusing juggler with a high, dome-like forehead, rather in the Grock tradition, and Miss Dora Maughan, who sang the sort of songs in which the music is of distinctly minor importance, provided one can hear all the words! The party was also by way of being a family celebration, since the next day saw the christening of Lord and Lady Allendale's fourth child, who was named Edward Nicholas Canning, and was quite the most resplendent baby I have ever seen, arrayed in the family christening robe of wonderful old lace, over which he wore an ermine-trimmed cape.

***

The recent Wall Street financial crisis gave rise to many amusing stories, of which this is a typical example. One man, who had lost his all, cabled to his wife, then on her way to Europe, to return at once. "I can't," she wirelessed back, "we're in mid-Atlantic." The answer she got was: "Splendid, use your unused half-passage to get home on." When eventually she arrived, her husband began admiring her two new diamond bracelets, and said he'd take them away with him. "But why, they don't need repairing, and anyhow they're mine," said the puzzled wife. "You're quite wrong there," said her husband, "they belong to my broker now; so does this house and everything in it and, what's more, he's turning us out to-morrow, and I'm ruined." "Who did it?" inquired the wife in amazement. "My broker," was the terse reply. Jumping up, she donned her hat, and commenced to pack her bag. "And where are *you* going to?" cried the husband; but the only answer he got was, "To your broker."

***

Late arrivals at the crowded *soirée musicale* at Burlington House last week were unusually fortunate in being able to examine at their leisure the Primitives in the first room without the usual seething crowd. The only disadvantage, and it was a small one, was the necessity for proceeding on tip-toe and conversing solely by signs, in order not to disturb those listening to the concert. This was given in the large central gallery, where the pictures on the walls formed an ideal setting for the seventeenth and eighteenth century Italian music given by Mr. Anthony Bernard and his excellent orchestra, and also for the three charming solos played on a tinkling harpsichord. Lady Chamberlain, who had come on from the dinner party given by Major A. A. Longden at the Berkeley, had exchanged her usual green-rimmed spectacles for a pair with sealing-wax red rims. Lord Crawford sat in the front row, intently following each note; Mrs. Philip Snowden came with Mr. and Mrs. Emile Mond, the latter picturesque as ever in rose-pink velvet with her enormous aquamarine and diamond plaque; and the Italian Ambassador, Lady Jowitt, Sir William Llewellyn, and Prince George Chavchavadze were others I met wandering about during the interval.

***

The conversion of Regent's Park Chapel into a clinic for the treatment of rheumatism is more in keeping with the building's past than the fate which has overtaken a number of other once-famous chapels in London in recent years. Sutherland Chapel, Walworth Road, where Dr. Andrews, father of Coventry Patmore's Angel in the House used to minister, is now a cinema, while the neighbouring Beresford Street Chapel, where Ruskin worshipped as a boy, does duty as a billiard hall, and the old Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars Road, where Dr Rowland Hill drew crowded congregations a century ago, is "The Ring," renowned in the world of pugilism. The South London Music Hall, too, occupies what was once a Roman Catholic church. And the list could be considerably extended.

***

First editions have sold freely this week. For the earlier Indian editions of Kipling, prices ran into double figures. But three first editions of plays by Bernard Shaw, in a bundle, only fetched a few shillings. An interesting volume of Barrie's "Margaret Ogilvy," with an inscription by his mother, ran up to over £30, and the first edition of "Pride and Prejudice," by Jane Austen, £260. A first edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses" in the original cloth sold for £35.

SHIPPING.

A STAPLE INDUSTRY.

ITS PRESENT TROUBLES.

By HAROLD COX.

In the past week two important bodies representing the shipping industry of Great Britain, namely, the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, published their annual reports, both of which are well worth reading. Englishmen ought never to forget that shipping is one of our most important staple industries. Historically, indeed, it is the most important. It was on navigation and commerce, rather than on manufacturing, that England's prosperity was built up and her Empire founded. We had been traders throughout the world long before we began to develop on any extensive scale the manufacturing industries on which so large a proportion of our people now depend for their existence.

But those industries themselves are in turn closely linked with shipping. For unless we can succeed in finding foreign markets for the goods produced in our factories we shall not be able to maintain our home industries. This point is strongly emphasised in a sentence quoted by the Chamber of Shipping from the final report of the Committee on Industry and Trade issued last March:—"The whole of our industries, whether making for the home or the overseas market, are alike dependent on the maintenance of our export trade, inasmuch as it is only by successful exportation that necessary supplies of food and materials can be obtained." That is the basic fact of British industry, and it is the realisation of that fact, as well as the realisation of the special interest of the shipping industry in the free movement of commerce, that makes the leaders of this great national industry so strongly opposed to tariff barriers.

TARIFFS v. TRADE.

This point is emphasised in both the reports above referred to. Unfortunately, especially at a time when so many people are eager to promote inter-Imperial trade, we find that the increase of tariff barriers is greater within the Empire than it is in foreign countries. The Liverpool report states that since the war "the main increases of tariff rates on British exports have been within the Empire, where the average *ad valorem* incidence has risen by nearly two-thirds, while in foreign countries the average *ad valorem* incidence has decreased by one-fifth." In other words, we are getting more assistance from foreign countries in the development of our export trade than we are from countries within the Empire.

As a particular example of how tariff barriers interfere with the movement of trade, it is interesting to quote the action taken last spring by the Dutch Tea Importers' Association. This body was very much distressed when the tea duty in England was abolished, and at once presented a report to the Dutch Government, saying that the effect of abolishing the tea duty in England would be to make it easier and cheaper to handle tea in London than in Amsterdam, with the result that London would gain an advantage over Amsterdam in the re-export trade. The Association, therefore, asked that the Dutch duty on tea should also be abolished.

To demonstrate the importance of the shipping industry to Great Britain striking figures are given in the report of the Chamber of Shipping. They show that Great Britain's share of the tonnage of the whole world is as high as one-third, and that the gross earnings of our shipping are round about £120,000,000 a year. This money is spent on providing healthy and stimulating employment for thousands of British seamen and also for providing a large part of the employment of those persons who are engaged in equipping that industry, notably the shipbuilders

TOO MUCH TONNAGE.

Unfortunately, however, shipping, like many other industries in our own country and in other countries as well, is not at the present time in a very happy condition. It is up against the crude difficulty that there is too much tonnage afloat, with the result that ships that ought to be at sea are laid up in harbour. World tonnage, in fact, has expanded at a greater rate than world trade. Also, it is notable that the greater speed of our ships, by increasing their efficiency, has rendered less tonnage necessary. As a consequence of this increased competition of ships for the amount of trade available, freights have fallen, but unfortunately at the same time costs have risen. Part of the rise in costs is due, in shipping as in other industries, to the burden of taxation. Both these shipping reports lay stress on this point. Yet the movement of all political parties unfortunately still seems to be in the direction of increased expenditure on what are called social services, and also on every kind of interference with private enterprise. With admirable detachment, Mr. J. H. Thomas emphasised the danger of this policy in his speech at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Shipping last Thursday. As reported in the *Daily Telegraph*, he said:—"There is nothing I deplore more than the modern tendency, not only on the part of the worker but on the part of all classes, to look to the Government for help. In other words, we are becoming too spoon-fed." That is an accurate definition of the present situation. In earlier decades, the wage-earner, if he could not find employment at home, started off at his own risk to look for work in the overseas Dominions. To-day he sits at home and draws the dole. In the same way we find many of our industries which are engaged in making goods for the home market now clamouring for protection against those imported goods which compete with their trade.

FAVOURS FOR THE FEW.

Doubtless in particular cases arguments can be found for giving favours of this kind to some particular industries, but it has to be realised that such special favours can only be given at the expense of other industries. We cannot, for example, safeguard the makers of iron and steel without hurting the shipbuilders and makers of railway locomotives. More generally, as these shipping reports bring out, favours given to industries working for the home market tend to check the movement of trade, thus injuring not only our shipping industry, but also our exporting industries that have to fight for their overseas markets by the use of their own energy and enterprise. From the national point of view, industries which are fighting to win their own way in the world are of more value to us than industries which are sitting down at home behind a comfortable tariff barrier.

The injury that tariffs, whether British or foreign or Imperial, inflict upon British trade was also emphasised last week at a luncheon given by the National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers, where a resolution was passed calling attention to the present serious industrial situation both at home and abroad, and declaring that: "To meet the situation the freest interchange of commodities and of services must be encouraged, and this can best be effected by the lowering of tariffs throughout the world." This, of course, is the problem that Geneva has been discussing, but, unfortunately, in all discussions upon tariffs, private and particular interests are generally allowed to override national and world interests. And so we remain much where we were before

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The book trade is the spiritual barometer of a nation's well-being.—*Colonel John Buchan, M.P.*

This nation is overwhelmed with regulations. There is a never-ceasing flood of them, drawn up by complacent officials; regulations so innumerable and complex that no one can grasp them.—*Mr. Justice McCardie.*

The Bolshevists remind me of those unattractive members of the animal world which were pronounced to be untamable, such as boa constrictors and alligators. They accept anything offered, but are ready to swallow their keeper at the first opportunity.—*Lord Newton.*

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, at 8 p.m.

The Chair will be taken by MISS LIND-AF-HAGEBY.

SPEAKERS.

THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON.
MR. GEORGE ARLISS.
R. FIELDING-OULD, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P.
MR. HANNEY SWAFFER.
LT.-COL. J. F. DONEGAN, C.B., LL.D., L.R.C.S. (late R.A.M.C.).
M. BEDDOW BAYLY, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
MRS. HEDLEY THOMSON (E. DOUGLAS HUME).
And others.

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To demand the immediate exclusion of vivisection experiments from research now carried out at the Public Expense out of "moneys provided by Parliament," in view of the strong moral objection held by a large section of the public to such experiments. (The sum of £148,000 was provided by Parliament for the expenditure of the Medical Research Council during the year ending 31st March, 1929.)

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Theatres, Concerts, etc., will be found on Page 6.

P & O

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1930.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEW PARTY.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S action in launching his new political party looks like the finest gift to Socialism an anti-Socialist could make. He and his colleague, Lord ROTHERMERE, are not fools, and presumably they have foreseen the consequences of their decision. Whatever repercussions their move may be causing in other circles, its reception by the Socialists is unmistakable. The party of the Left is jubilant, and its jubilation will increase as the new party's following increases, and for the excellent reason that Socialism is bound to gain by any weakening of solidarity elsewhere. Not that there are signs of this: on the contrary, the first result of the new development has been to quiet murmurings in the Conservative ranks and unite the party under Mr. BALDWIN'S leadership more effectively than at any time since the election. But, in the nature of things, any success the United Empire Party may achieve is bound to be at the expense of the older parties, and its strength can increase only in proportion to its success in weakening them.

* * * *

So long as the new leader stuck to his Empire Crusade and kept attention firmly fixed on the advantages of Imperial development he was doing useful work. Even those who could not swallow his creed of Empire Free Trade were able to applaud his motives and his enthusiasm But now that his valour has got the better of his discretion, the position is radically changed.

Why has this thing been done? What advantage to his cause does the new leader hope to reap by his impatience? He declares himself tired of the old parties, their delays and compromises. No new wine, he complains, can be expected from these old bottles. His metaphor is unfortunately chosen. New wine is raw and rasping—it is immature; and that is precisely what his new policy is. If he had been content to "lay it down," to let it mellow in hospitable cellars, he might have succeeded in maturing an historic vintage. As it is, he is throwing away a promising growth and ruining the reputation of his vineyard.

* * * *

From the first his plans are impossible. Two things make them so In the first place, the policy of Empire Free Trade implies full-blooded Protection, with taxes on imported foods. The British electorate has given repeated and emphatic proof that it will not stand for these. Secondly, even supposing success in winning approval for food taxes, the whole scheme depends on the agreement of the rest of the Empire. What chance has the new party in any foreseeable future of inducing the Colonies and India to discriminate against foreign manufactures, or the Dominions to forgo the tariffs with which they have protected their growing industries in favour of our manufacturers here at home? The answer is, None whatever. The ideal is undeniably a great one, but politics must deal in practicalities.

* * * *

Mr. BALDWIN saw this when, in his Coliseum speech, he pledged the Conservative Party to Imperial economic unity as an ultimate goal, but meanwhile was content to set about formulating the first practical steps towards it. If the promoters of the United Empire Party cannot get the moon in a day, presumably they should welcome anything that promises to help them even a yard towards it. This Mr. BALDWIN offers, and with a gesture of impatient contempt they refuse it. The logic of their refusal is not plain, but the results of it are only too apparent. In grasping the shadow they will lose the substance. Their precipitancy will not only imperil their own cause, it will endanger the prospects of other parties intent on saving the country from the menace of Socialism.

Whether it wills it or not, the United Empire Party is a direct challenge to all who make it their business to see that the dangers of Socialism are kept in check. It is the enemy of these, because by force of circumstances it can only take votes from the parties opposed to Socialism. Its promoters admit it is to concentrate for a start on constituencies in the South; Labour strongholds in the North are to be left unchallenged If Socialism triumphs, not only England but the Empire itself is endangered. That would be a strange day's work, indeed, for a party called into being ostensibly in the interests of the Empire!

* * * *

The country must not under-estimate the danger. So far there is little evidence of defections from the older parties, but the new leaders are men of ability and resource; they have energy and they command vast engines of wealth and propaganda. They will not accept defeat without a struggle, and the struggle may be tougher than some are at present prepared to admit. At all events, the possibility must be faced. Any weakening among others will mean a strengthening of Socialism; every vote taken from Conservatives and Liberals by this new party will be a vote indirectly given to Labour. The new party might fail to get a single candidate into Parliament and yet succeed in putting Labour in. By resolute refusal to be stampeded, the nation and the Empire must deny the promoters of the United Empire Party the doubtful satisfaction of knowing that their combined efforts have put Socialism in the saddle.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE light-heartedness with which the French Chamber disposes of its Governments and does not hesitate to induce crises even at moments when national solidarity would seem to be important can seldom have been exemplified more dramatically than by the vote which brought M TARDIEU'S Ministry to an end in the midst of its labours at the Naval Conference and has now placed the youthful M. CHAUTEMPS precariously in his shoes. M. TARDIEU'S Government had only been in existence some fifteen weeks, and there have been a dozen in six years. Nothing could prove more emphatically the instability of group government, and the extent to which it places statesmen and policies at the mercy of political intrigue.

The new Premier had great difficulty in forming his Government, and now that he has done so it does not look like lasting for very long. The Cabinet contains many famous personalities, but they do not wear the air of permanence in their present company. The present Chamber was elected chiefly as either pro- or anti-POINCARÉ, and therefore the formation of any combination that cuts across these lines is made exceptionally difficult. M. CHAUTEMPS will have to rely on the support of the Socialists without having the strength or security that would come of numbering their representatives among his Cabinet, and with this uncertain backing he will have to face the opposition of the Right.

Despite the change in the complexion of the Government, there is little likelihood of any alteration in the French attitude at the Naval Conference. M. BRIAND remains Foreign Minister; besides, M. TARDIEU was defeated on finance, not on any question touching national defence, on which the French nation was solidly behind him. It may reasonably be expected, then, that when the Conference, interrupted by M. TARDIEU'S defeat, resumes its deliberations on Wednesday the French position will be the same. That position is the key position to the success of the negotiations. The high figures of tonnage claimed by France embarrass the whole basis on which the Anglo-American agreement on parity is established. If she persists in her claims, the task of the Conference will be to find some political or other formula that will satisfy her sufficiently to reduce them.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

FROM time to time waves of false sentimentality pass over the country, often doing much harm. The latest is in regard to the abolition of capital punishment. There are well-meaning but badly informed people who are obsessed with the idea that it is wrong to hang a murderer. We cannot help feeling that they have got an entirely false perspective. Of much more importance than the murderer are his victim and his victim's relatives, to say nothing of the general public, who have a very real interest in murder. No one likes capital punishment for its own sake. Its chief object is to act as a deterrent, and the experience of history shows that it has been effective.

Those who talk so lightly about the abolition of capital punishment have evidently never lived in a country where murder has been rife. If they had that experience they would adopt a different attitude to the question. The only way to get rid of the extreme penalty for wrong-doing is to end murder, but as long as there are men and women who, for the lust of gain or in order to avenge a wrong, are prepared to slay their fellows, then the community must maintain the right to punish this sort of crime in a way that will not make it attractive. Any relaxation of the law in regard to murder would mean an increase in crime. The hardened criminal is not guided by moral reasons. The only thing he fears is punishment, and because of this punishment must be kept in reserve. The safety of the ordinary citizen is of much more importance than the conscience of the criminal.

RURAL AMENITIES.

THE enthusiasm with which Sir HILTON YOUNG'S measure to provide for the better preservation of the beauties of the countryside was received by the House of Commons is fully shared by the people. As foreigners admit, England is the most beautiful country in the world, but at times it would appear as if we were oblivious of the fact. Since the war the vandal has been carrying on a ruthless policy, and, if prompt steps are not taken to curb his operations, in a short time irreparable damage will be done. Damage to an industry is capable of repair, but once the natural beauties of a country are damaged they can never be restored, and the urgency for legislation is so apparent that we sincerely hope the Government will provide facilities for the remaining stages of Sir HILTON YOUNG'S Bill. In view of the unanimity which prevails regarding it, the amount of Parliamentary time necessary would not be great, and certainly it would be welcomed by those who are anxious to maintain one of England's greatest glories.

The debate in the House of Commons is strongly reinforced by an illuminating and instructive article from the pen of Sir FABIAN WARE, which we publish in another column. As he points out, during the forty years that Alsace was held by the Germans nothing was done by them to destroy the natural charms of the country. In the Alsatian villages, which bear a strong resemblance to our Cotswold villages, strict regulations were laid down which prevented the erection of buildings out of harmony with those in existence. In this country little or no attention has been given by the authorities to this matter, with the result that in many parts of England the whole harmony of the landscape has been destroyed. In town and country alike the time has come for a drastic change in our regulations in regard to building operations unless we are prepared to allow beauty to be dethroned by ugliness.

THE WAR ON RELIGION.

DETESTATION of the Soviet's war on religion is general; opinion only differs on the best way in which that detestation can be expressed Lord BIRKENHEAD, in the House of Lords on Thursday, claimed that the issue was inseparable from politics and that there was ample justification for Britain to make it the cause of breaking off diplomatic relations. The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, representing Christianity in this country, favours action less precipitate, deeming it wise to ensure that political motives shall not become entangled with a concern primarily religious, and so turn it to questionable purposes.

The difficulty with a matter like this is to know what course is likely to be most efficacious. Protest is demanded, but, being made, what exactly can it do? A suspicion that agitation against the Soviet persecutions is being used by a few unworthily gives a handle to religion's enemies, and even used with the strictest scruple it still may remain ineffective. If the protest were unavailing, the logical consequence would be to follow it up with diplomatic action; but, again, what benefit would result? All it might do would be to intensify persecution and at the same time to cut off the persecuted from their one means of contact with humanity.

POST OFFICE CLOTHES.

TALK has gone on for some time about Post Office reform. Now this is truly to come from within; the employees are asking to be differently dressed. From the ashes of their burnt cast-offs, one may expect a more excellent service to rise, phœnix-like, before the astonished public. Beautified first, these workers will then sweep—"with trousers creased down the centre instead of at the side," for example—towards a new efficiency. Behind the delicate grill each woman in sleeveless frock will be graceful, quick to sell stamps, and polite, unless she is to mar (and what woman even in a post office would) the effect of her setting; for, no doubt, the Post Office will help here by hanging embroideries on the walls. It is probably true, what a great English poet meant to write:—

> A slight disorder in the dress
> Kindles a fierce officiousness.

Neatness and beauty are, therefore, to be emboldened in official places.

But postmen, unlike other Government employees, wish also to be ahead of the times in the reform movement for dress and to wear Byronic collars in hot weather. And this will make for gaiety. Let us now think of the jolly postman who will come singing along the road, carrying our bills in white envelopes, all on a summer's morning.

THE ADJOURNED CONFERENCE —AND AFTER.

WHAT ARE NAVIES FOR?

"THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

By Wickham Steed.

The Naval Conference has got itself into a tight place, and does not know how to get out of it. For the better part of a week four of the five Delegations have been taking, though not enjoying, a "naval holiday" which none of them foresaw. The fifth Delegation evaporated when the French Chamber overturned the Tardieu Government upon a pettifogging financial question; and nobody knows when or how it will reappear. Meanwhile, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Stimson in London, and President Hoover at Washington, have been wondering whether any country can say what sort of navy it wants unless it knows what navies are for.

The truth is that not a delegate to the Conference, nor any of the Governments which the delegates represent, now knows what navies are for. Twenty years ago the question could have been answered easily. Navies were wanted to fight or blockade an enemy or enemies, to beat off attack, to protect trade on the seas, to go anywhere and do anything that sailors, ships and guns could do. During the Great War the British Navy, helped by those of the Allies, blockaded Germany, cut off her trade and established what we used to call a "strangle-hold" upon her. When the German fleet tried to break out, the British Navy exchanged some hard knocks with it, and it never tried again. But the Germans hit back by using their submarines to sink our merchantmen at sight, in the hope of starving us out. Presently they began to sink neutral merchantmen as well. Then the United States came into the war against Germany in the name of the "freedom of the seas," which, in practice, means that countries at war shall not meddle with American shipping or seaborne trade, as long as the United States is neutral.

Neutral Rights.

Before coming into the war against Germany, the United States had been thinking of coming into the war against us and our Allies because our Navy had been interfering with American trade in order to stop the smuggling of war goods to Germany. Great Britain has long claimed the right to seize and to search neutral shipping suspected of smuggling war goods. The United States, when neutral, has always claimed that neutral shipping should be free on the high seas, in war and peace, except when manifestly engaged in war smuggling. It was about this that the Anglo-American war of 1812 was fought. Naturally, when the United States was at war, and we were neutral, both of us thought differently. Indeed, in making war, the United States was harder upon neutral shipping than Great Britain had ever been; and when it came into the Great War in April 1917, it tightened up the British "strangle-hold" on Germany and treated neutral rights as fairy tales.

Wilson's Second Point.

But, in the eyes of the United States, those were the exceptions that proved the rule. In January, 1918, President Wilson summed up the war aims of the United States in his famous Fourteen Points. The Second Point said:—

> Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, *except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.*

Towards the end of the war the Germans asked for an armistice, and offered to make peace, according to President Wilson's Fourteen Points. The British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, flatly refused to accept the second of these Points as a basis of peace. He said that it meant the destruction of the British power to blockade an enemy, a power which Great Britain could not forgo *unless and until the League of Nations were established and had become a reality.* President Wilson answered that if the British would not accept the principle of the "freedom of the seas," they could count upon the certainty that the United States would build up the strongest navy which its resources might permit, such a navy, indeed, as its people had long desired. His representative, Colonel House, told Mr. Lloyd George frankly that the only obstacle to Anglo-American friendship lay in British naval policy.

The League Covenant.

The dispute was shelved for a while on the understanding that it would be thrashed out at the Paris Peace Conference; and the other thirteen Points served as a basis for the Armistice. In Paris President Wilson succeeded in getting the Conference to begin by framing the League Covenant. When the Covenant had been drawn up he saw that the "freedom of the seas" had lost its meaning because, as he said, in the League there would be no neutrals. All its members would jump upon a Covenant-breaker, cut off its trade, and, if necessary, use their armies and navies against it. The Covenant-breaker would have no rights and no friends.

But in 1920 the United States Senate repudiated the League Covenant. Then the "freedom of the seas" revived, since the United States had become neutral towards the members of the League, even if they should jointly jump upon a Covenant-breaker. The demand for "parity" with the British Navy, which the United States made at the Washington Naval Conference of 1921, expressed the American desire that Great Britain should have to think twice before trying to stop, upon the high seas, an American ship or a ship carrying American goods.

Paris Peace Pact.

Nothing happened to change this position until the Paris Peace Pact was signed in August, 1928. By that Pact fifty-six nations gave up the idea of ever making war upon each other. Logically, neutral rights vanished with the renunciation of war. No war, no neutrals. Nobody dared to ask officially what was to happen if one of the signatories of the Paris Peace Pact should break its word. Were all the others to stand idly by and see the victim of attack defend itself against the aggressor? Or were all of them to get together and teach the aggressor a lesson?

The members of the League of Nations said, of course, that they would all get together against an aggressor because the aggressor would have broken the League Covenant as well as the Paris Pact. But the United States, which is not a member of the League, would not say whether it would turn against the violator of the Peace Pact, or whether it would help the violator by lending it money, trading with it, and claiming in the name of the "freedom of the seas," neutral rights against the other signatories of the Peace Pact who should be trying to do their duty as members of the League. On the other hand, the United States has never said that it would help a violator of the Peace Pact. It has left the whole question in the air, suggesting only that the moral pressure of public opinion would be enough to prevent any country from going to war in violation of the Peace Pact.

France's Pertinent Question.

This strikes other countries as a little vague. Not knowing whether they will have the United States with them or against them if things come to the pinch, they wonder whether they ought not to keep up their armies and navies to such a level that, if any wicked country does make war, they can look after themselves without counting upon outside help. This is the meaning of the downright statement in the French reply (of December 20, 1929) to the British invitation to the London Naval Conference, that a complete naval agreement presupposes "an understanding upon the question of the freedom of the seas, defining the rights of belligerents and the rights of neutrals, and providing for the prospective co-operation of other fleets against that of an aggressor country."

In other words, France asked: "What are navies for?" If every country has to look after itself, notwithstanding the League Covenant and Paris Pact, navies will be wanted for national wars. If everybody is going to help everybody else, they will only be wanted for police work, and might be cut down accordingly. For "private" war—that is to say, war of the good, old-fashioned sort, waged for purposes of national policy and in pursuit of national advantage, navies must be as big as possible. But if there is to be no more "private" war, if navies are only to be used to cut off the trade and generally to punish a violator of the Paris Pact by means of a "public" blockade or war, navies should be as small as possible.

There is no getting round this dilemma. It has to be faced. If the London Conference had faced it from the start, and had set itself to decide what navies are for, seeing that everybody has renounced war, some progress might have been made. We should at least have known where the various Naval Powers stand, and whether the United States will or can say what it will do or not do if anybody breaks the Peace Pact. Because this question was evaded, the Conference spent its time in talking about "global tonnage" and "categories," only to find, when it got to arithmetic, that French demands would be high if navies were to be used for "private" fighting and low if they were to be used for "public" police purposes.

A Time for Thinking Hard.

So, during their "naval holiday," Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Stimson, and President Hoover have been thinking hard. It is almost time for the peoples of Great Britain and of the United States to begin to think also. As a start, they might do worse than make up their minds whether they are going to think about war or about peace. If they really believe that war is certain to come one day, they had better decide that navies will be wanted for fighting, and give up the idea of cutting them down. If they really believe that peace can and ought to be organised, they should think how it can be done, and whether it is worth while to run the risk of having smaller navies for the sake of peace.

As an aid to their peoples' thought, it might be well if Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and President Hoover would now say precisely what is in their minds, and what they really meant when they declared jointly at Washington last October that they look upon the Peace Pact "not only as a declaration of our good intentions, but as a positive obligation to direct our national policy in accordance with its pledge."

Otherwise the peoples of Great Britain and of the United States, as well as the rest of the world, may by their own unaided thought come to the doubtless mistaken—conclusion that the Peace Pact, the joint Washington declaration and the London Conference are little more than portentous make-believe.

Headlights.

By NINA CONDRON.

Rending the veil of sleep from patient night,
Piercing her heart with quick, impermanent light,
We go.
Like a relentless river in full flood
The road runs on before us swift as doom,
Hurling itself to abysses of gloom.

And wintry trees awakened from their dream
Stretch out gnarled, hungry branches to the gleam
Of singing lamps.
From shadowed copse and ditch green jewelled eyes
Of ghost or gnome or little hunting beast
Look out at us in agonised surprise.

Beauty of fire we give, as we pass by,
The beechen hedge refusing still to die
Or shed its leaves;
Shaking its withered splendour in the cold
While momentary autumn once more weaves
From our bright coming aureoles of gold.

A vagrant man who limps at weary pace
Turns towards radiance a suppliant face,
Then vanishes
Where in our wake unconquered darkness reigns
Sweetly unruffled as the heavens are
After the brilliance of a falling star.

SAVING THE COTSWOLDS.

A THREAT TO BEAUTY

By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FABIAN WARE.

Sir Hilton Young's Rural Amenities Bill, even if it does no more, places it on record for future generations that Parliament and the Government have been formally notified of the rapid destruction of the beauty of England, for which they are, in the last resort, responsible. The attack on every one of the objects which the Bill cites in its definition of "rural amenities" is proving so successful that, in moments of depression, one pictures to oneself a deliberate strategy carefully planned by the Powers of Evil themselves, or at least by our lesser enemies, who desire that England should make "a shameful conquest of itself." There are still, however, strongholds holding out desperately in the Cotswolds, which, if we get the help we have the right to expect from Government, may yet prove the bases for the gradual recovery of the whole of that beautiful area.

Let me try, through one vivid personal experience, to expose the salient features of the situation, as they might be seen by anyone who did not, out of very shame, throw over them a cloak of national prejudice. Recently I visited the grave of a Cotswold boy in one of our war cemeteries in the reconquered part of Alsace.

IN ALSACE.

As, on my way to and from the centre of my pilgrimage, I passed through village after village in the Alsatian valleys, it was borne in on me that, as never before in my own experience of the Continent, I was seeing something that really compared with what I had thought hitherto unrivalled—our Cotswold villages as I had known them before the war. I observed that, during the forty years in which Germany had held these villages in her iron grip, she had preserved their beauty intact, evidently having forbidden by strict regulations the erection of any building that would disturb the traditional harmony slowly evolved through the centuries. And I realised that had we not won the war, Germany would probably now be applying similar control and enforcing the same strict rules to preserve our Cotswold villages But we had been spared that, and, as a result of our hard-won victory, due to the sacrifice of this and many another Cotswold man, we were, in the defence of individual liberty, allowing any and every kind of building to be erected without any control; so that this material beauty, which was the expression of a part of England for which these men fought, was being swept away in a few hustling, breathless years by the jerry-builder and speculator.

It is the erection of unsuitable buildings which is much the most serious of all the dangers from which at the moment we are suffering, and on which our defence must concentrate. Others, for which no check is to be found in existing legislation, are not so irremediable, or so permanent, as that of the bad house built to endure for never less than fifty years; for one such house with red walls or pink asbestos roof can destroy the whole aspect of one of our stone-built villages.

GOOD STANDARDISATION.

Let me attempt very briefly, and therefore somewhat categorically, to suggest the remedy. I will begin by laying down three postulates:—(1) Houses will be built as rapidly as possible to accommodate those who require them. (2) Substitutes for stone will be used when walling and roofing in that material is too costly. (3) Standardisation is an economic necessity in the present state of industry, and our architects will therefore actively help to promote good standardisation rather than allow the bad to develop without their assistance; this will, it is true, deprive them of the legitimate professional fees accruing from the architectural designing of each individual building, but the alternative is the building of a numerous class of houses entirely independently of their services even in the matter of standardisation.

As regards the second of these postulates, we have already demonstrated by practical experiment in the Cotswolds that, where stone is really for economic reasons out of the question, concrete and other substitutes will provide a building no more expensive than one constructed of red brick and roofed with pink asbestos, and it will fit silently and sympathetically into the traditional surroundings.

But what can we do so long as the local authorities are powerless? They can impose restrictions, often considered onerous, on almost everything else connected with a building, but may not safeguard its external appearance. Some have asked the Ministry of Health to be allowed to extend their bye-laws to make good this defect, but have been told that this cannot be done without further legislation. Legislation is therefore required and might take one of two, possibly more, courses:—(1) A development of the existing Town Planning Acts, that is enactments whose primary object is to encourage and promote building. (2) Very simple new legislation giving the local authorities power to control "elevations." This the Ministry of Health could draft in a few hours.

The advantage in favour of the second alternative seems overwhelming to many of those who have been giving practical study to the question in different parts of England. It would throw on the local authorities the responsibility, which many of them would gladly accept, though a few would shirk it, of maintaining the beauty of their villages on which the rateable value ultimately depends.

A WARNING.

But let there be no mistake as to the effect of now letting things drift. If the poor man is to be left at the mercy of the speculator or untrained and uncontrolled builder, then he will be condemned by the Government to live in a house of whose ugliness he is often, at any rate in the Cotswolds, conscious and ashamed. And if that is not enough to stir an English Minister to action let him think upon the strife of a political order, bitter and lamentable, which is being engendered; for the better-to-do section of the community will increasingly make use of the only weapon at their disposal to prevent the spread of unsightly buildings—they will buy up all sites within view of their own windows (often at "blackmail" prices) on which it is proposed to erect houses without any guarantee as to their suitability to their surroundings.

FRENCH NAVAL POLICY

NEW MINISTRY TO MAINTAIN TARDIEU PROGRAMME IN LONDON.

MR. HOOVER'S DECISION.

NO PARTICIPATION IN THE PROPOSED MEDITERRANEAN TREATY.

There is to be no modification in the French attitude to the problems under discussion at the Naval Conference.

M. Sarraut, Minister of Marine in the new French Cabinet, stated yesterday that he approved completely of the policy which the French delegation had pursued in London, and recognised the necessity of continuity. M. Briand, it is reported, is likely to act as leader of the French delegates.

The Paris Press is, however, doubtful of the new Ministry surviving for many days, and if it is defeated, as some anticipate, in the Chamber on Tuesday, a further postponement of the London Conference would seem to be inevitable.

FRENCH CLAIMS

NOT TO BE MODIFIED BY NEW CABINET.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Questions connected with the London Conference have been discussed to-day at the Ministry of Marine by MM Chautemps, Georges Leygues, and the new Minister, M. Albert Sarraut.

M. Sarraut, it is understood, is in complete agreement with the statement of policy issued at the Conference by the French delegation. The necessity of maintaining a consistent policy at the Conference was emphasised in the conversations, and so far as can be gathered there does not seem to be a likelihood of any modification of policy arising out of the change of Government. The retention of M. Briand at the Foreign Office is in itself sufficiently indicative of this continuity.

M. Leygues, as retiring Minister of the Navy, pledged himself to give his successor all possible help with the object of maintaining unity in French naval policy.

Consulting the Socialists.

In the course of the day M. Chautemps had a long conversation with the leaders of the Parliamentary Socialist Party. Various problems, financial and other, that are before Parliament at the moment were discussed. M. Chautemps, it is understood, emphasised the fact that his Cabinet is a Cabinet of the Left, predominantly in the Radical tradition, and it is gathered that the Socialists let it be understood that they were not making any claim to dominate the new Government.

Late in the evening the Prime Minister, who was still busy at the Ministry of the Interior, received M. Moreau, Governor of the Bank of France, with whom he discussed various questions connected with the International Bank.

Press Views: Short-Lived Ministry.

It requires a very fine comb to come across any grain of hopefulness of stability for the Chautemps Government in the comments of to-day's Press. A careful analysis of the opinions, as expressed in the newspapers and in political circles generally, serves to emphasise broadly the widespread conviction that the present situation marks a return similar to that of the "fleeting Cabinet" of 1925. In no quarter can one find anything warranting the belief that the Government has any chance of a prolonged life.

The new Ministers will face Parliament on Tuesday. The meeting of the Senate is likely to follow the conventional lines, but already there are signs of battle in the Chamber of Deputies, in which a number of the Radical Left are to present an interpolation.

The weakness of M. Chautemps' Ministry, in the view of the *Journal des Débats*, lies in its failure to define its policy. The authoritative voice of the *Temps* stresses the patent fact that the state of the new combination lies in the hands of the Socialists.

"In Good Hands."

The *Matin* says: "The naval interests of France at the London Conference will be in good hands. While it would be futile to seek to disguise the political fragility of the new Ministry, it is to be hoped that our delegates will cross the Channel invested with the authority and the freedom which will make it impossible for the Naval Conference to end, owing to any weakness on our part, in a defeat humiliating to our national prestige.

An effort to take a hopeful view is made by M. Sabatier, who, writing in *Le Journal*, says: "Taken as a whole, the new combination is composed of men accustomed to handling public affairs. Some of them are highly qualified specialists on the subjects with which they will have to deal. All will be well if, from the outset, they are not impeded by purely political problems."

In the opinion of the *Quotidien*, in the Chautemps Government, the Republicans have the opportunity for a vigorous forward movement. That is about the most hopeful observation a scrutiny of the Paris Press to-day reveals.

THE DUCE AGREES.

ITALIAN DELEGATES WORK APPROVED.

ROME, Saturday.

Signor Grandi, the Foreign Minister, and Admiral Sirianni, the Minister of Marine, had an interview lasting two hours with Signor Mussolini to-day. Signor Mussolini fully approved the work of the Italian delegates at the London Naval Conference.

The newspapers call attention to the fact that the British Ambassador was the only foreigner to welcome Signor Grandi at the railway station on his return.—*Central News.*

THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

ROME. Saturday.

The Queen of Sweden passed a restless night, and her condition remains serious.—*Exchange.*

MEDITERRANEAN PACT.

MR. HOOVER REJECTS FRENCH PROPOSAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

It is authoritatively stated that President Hoover rejects the French plan providing for security pacts.

He declines to enter into a Mediterranean treaty or to "clog the wheels" of the Kellogg Peace Pact.

The demand for a set of treaties guaranteeing her against aggression in the Mediterranean was made by France at the London Naval Conference as a condition to naval limitations.—*Central News.*

Fear of Entanglements.

Although authoritative statements are lacking, it is understood here that the American delegation will not take up position with regard to a political agreement at the Naval Conference without paying the closest attention to the attitude of the Senate towards such an agreement.

In the present temper of the Senate the inclusion of anything with a political flavour in the Naval Treaty might wreck its subsequent chances of ratification. Not only the Republican insurgents but many Democrats appear to be opposed to commitments of such a nature. There is already a strong sentiment in the Senate against the consultative clause in the Kellogg Pact. Mr. Claude A. Swanson, a Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared that he was strongly opposed to any agreement tending to enlarge the Kellogg Pact so as to impose on the United States any obligation to interfere in the affairs of European countries. He said that there was no excuse for any plan by which the United States agreed to consult the other signatories if the Pact were violated.—*Reuter.*

Rear-Admiral Hilary P. Jones (retired), one of the advisers to the American delegation to the Naval Conference, is to return to America owing to illness. Since he came to England he has been unwell. He consulted a Harley Street specialist, and an X-ray examination showed that he was suffering from ulceration of the stomach.

Captain Higgins, a naval physician with the delegation, ordered him home to America. Rear-Admiral Jones expects to be able to catch the Berengaria, due to leave Southampton for the United States this week.

FRENCH DELEGATION.

M. BRIAND TO ACT AS ITS HEAD.

PARIS, Saturday.

It is learned from a reliable source that, provided the new Cabinet is not overthrown in the Chamber on Tuesday, the French Delegation to the Naval Conference will leave for London on Wednesday. It will consist of MM. Briand, Sarraut, Lamoureux, Danielou, and Bellanger.

M. Chautemps, the Prime Minister, will take some part in the Conference as soon as he can, but, in recognition of the important work already accomplished by M. Briand, the veteran Foreign Minister will act as head of the French Delegation.

The final meeting of the Socialist members of the Chamber to determine their attitude towards the Chautemps Cabinet will not be held until Tuesday morning, shortly before the Government meets the Chamber. It is not expected that the new Cabinet will receive more than 330 votes, or less than half the total voting strength of the Chamber (over 600). Several interpellations have already been tabled. The meeting of the Senate on Tuesday will be formal.—*Exchange.*

SPECIAL SHIPS.

EXPERTS CONSIDERING POINTS OF REPORT.

No meetings in connection with the Naval Conference were arranged for this week-end.

The Prime Minister, who is at Chequers with Miss Ishbel MacDonald, yesterday entertained a second party of journalists.

The sub-committee of experts, which has been considering special ships not included in the specified categories, will probably complete its report early this week. The drafting of the report is subject to certain technical points which were yesterday being considered by the experts.

HOUSE OF LORDS PAINTINGS.

MR. BRANGWYN'S STATEMENT.

The Royal Fine Arts Commission has not yet communicated to Mr. Frank Brangwyn, the Royal Academician, their decision regarding the five mural paintings which he has produced for the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords. It has been stated that the Commission has inspected the paintings, and that some of the members were not satisfied that they were suitable for their environment.

The paintings are the first five of sixteen which the late Lord Iveagh commissioned from Mr. Brangwyn, who stated yesterday that he expected to receive the Commission's decision in about a week.

The pictures were on public view at the Royal Gallery yesterday.

INVERESK PAPER AFFAIRS.

MR. WILLIAM HARRISON AND THE BOARD.

ERRONEOUS ESTIMATES

The accounts of the Inveresk Paper Co., which have been awaited with keen interest, were issued yesterday, accompanied by some very pointed remarks by Mr. B. H. Binder, the new chairman, on the past management of the company.

For the year 1929 a net profit of £181,795 is shown, compared with £317,524 for 1928 During the year dividends totalling £206,800 were paid in respect of the first six months, or £25,005 more than the full year's profit.

This position is the cause of an expression of profound regret by the directors, who state that the ex-chairman's estimate of net revenue proved erroneous, and much in excess of the actual results.

"LOOSE BUSINESS METHODS."

Dealing with the present position Mr. Binder states that this is "largely due to the policy of indiscriminate expansion initiated by Mr. William Harrison, the ex-chairman of the company, and loose business methods on his part. He committed the company to transactions without previous consultation with the board, the directors being then placed in the position that the first consideration they were enabled to give to them was overweighted by the knowledge that the company was too deeply committed to draw back, without damage to its prestige and credit.

"He has exercised strong executive powers, which the other directors have suffered, largely in consequence of the circumstance, continually urged by him, that he, through himself or nominees, was the largest holder of Ordinary shares in the company

"A collective letter from the directors to Mr. Harrison protesting against his exercising exceptional executive functions not having the desired effect, his resignation from the chairmanship was insisted upon in December last.

"He declines to resign from the board, and it therefore remains for the shareholders to decide at the general meeting whether it is not inimical to the company's interests for him to continue to act as a director."

Full details appear on page 3, column 3.

THE PRINCE ARRIVES AT NAIROBI.

GOOD SPORT ENJOYED.

NAIROBI, Saturday.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Nairobi by special train at eight o'clock this morning, on completion of the first part of his safari. In response to his expressed desire for no publicity, the Prince was not met at the station.

It is understood that the safari was thoroughly enjoyed, and a most interesting cinematograph record of game was taken. The Prince has not yet shot an elephant.

It is expected that he will remain at Government House for a few days.—*Ex. Tel. Spec.*

PRINCE PIERRE LEAVES MONACO.

BREACH IN ROYAL RELATIONS.

NICE, Saturday.

Following upon incidents which took place at the General Assembly of Monaco last night, when the Mayor announced a decision to dissolve the National and Communal Councils and to hold new elections, Prince Pierre of Monaco has left the principality. Before leaving, he placed his two children in the charge of the Duchess of Vendôme, now at Cannes.

The Hereditary Princess Charlotte, the Prince's wife, who had announced her intention of leaving for the Italian frontier, has now, having heard of her husband's departure, returned to the palace, and is attending a Monaco function this evening.—*Reuter.*

[The situation in Monaco has been unsettled for some time, the differences between a section of the inhabitants and the reigning house having ultimately, if the general belief be correct, reflected themselves in the personal relations between Princess Charlotte (daughter of Prince Louis, the present Prince of Monaco) and her husband, formerly the Comte de Polignac, known since his marriage as Prince Pierre.

Princess Charlotte has on several occasions acted as intermediary between the dissatisfied inhabitants and the reigning house, and after her last conversations with the representatives of the Monegssques it appeared as if the difficulties concerning the administration of the little principality were on the way to settlement.]

DORCHESTER PAPERS.

SALE TO U.S. COLLECTORS EXPLAINED.

There are over 20,000 manuscripts, including a number of letters written by Washington to British officers, in the Dorchester collection of papers which have just been sold by the Royal Institution of Great Britain for a large sum to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, the American collector of rare books, and his brother, Mr. P. H. Rosenbach.

Dr. Rosenbach described the documents as the greatest collection of American documents in existence.

A Press representative was informed at the Royal Institution yesterday that the Historical Manuscripts Commission issued a print of the documents over twenty years ago, and that these volumes are now in the Institution's library. The money realised from the sale is to be devoted to the reconstruction expenses of the Institution and to an endowment fund for research.

These Dorchester, or Carleton papers as they are sometimes called, represent an important epoch in the American War of Independence. The fly-leaf of the first volume bears the inscription that they are American official documents presented to the Royal Institution of Great Britain by John Symmons.

THE SICK LIST.

DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH: NO CHANGE.

There was no change last night in the condition of the DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, who is lying dangerously ill at Bowhill, Selkirkshire.

Last night's reports concerning other invalids were as follow :—

THE COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE.—A good day; improvement continues.

LORD GLENARTHUR.—Progressing as well as can be expected.

LORD STRACHIE.—Has left the nursing home for the country, and is making good progress.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.—Slow but steady progress

MR. JUSTICE ACTON.—Going on satisfactorily, but still confined to bed.

MR. S. B. JOEL.—Considerable improvement.

MR. HARRY GOSLING, M.P., president of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who has not been in good health for some time, was taken to hospital in an ambulance yesterday. Last night he was stated to be in an exhausted state, there being no change in his general condition.

FLYING SQUAD EXPANSION.

SCOTLAND YARD WAR ON CAR BANDITS.

NEW PATROL AREAS

MORE HIGH POWERED TENDERS.

The SUNDAY TIMES learns on high authority that Scotland Yard has decided to divide up the Metropolitan Police Area into districts for patrol by Flying Squad tenders in order to check the increasing activities of motor-car bandits.

For this purpose the number of high-powered tenders in use under various disguises will be increased, as will also be the personnel of the Squad.

This step marks an important departure in the Yard's battle with motor-car bandits. It was confidently hoped that the addition of especially speedy tenders made recently would have a much bigger effect than in fact it has had, and the prophecy was made in some quarters that the raiders would be forced out of business.

This extension of the Squad's operations will entail considerable expense, but it is believed that only some such systematic patrolling of the area as a whole will suffice to check raids.

HOW RAIDERS ESCAPE.

Under the arrangement hitherto in force, although a special watch might be and often was kept in localities known or suspected to be favoured by raiders, a raid would frequently be reported from a part of London miles from the nearest cruising tender. This fact has again and again permitted the raiders to escape, while proof has equally often been given that once put on a hot trail the Yard men have been more than a match for their opponents. This has probably been the deciding reason for the new decision to patrol London by areas rather than at random.

The further schemes suggested to Scotland Yard of enrolling garage keepers and mechanics as vigilance police under a graduated system of rewards payable on the conviction of motor bandits and car thieves, and of enforcing a general register of all cars entering and leaving garages or filling stations, over which there has been a good deal of discussion recently, will probably come to nothing. To put either into operation would entail a great deal of organisation and supervision, and at best the success possible would be very limited. In almost every case the car used for a smash and grab raid is stolen for the express purpose, and is abandoned as soon after as possible. Not once in a hundred raids is a garage ever visited.

BLASPHEMOUS PICTURES.

SEIZED BY BERLIN POLICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The Berlin police to-day confiscated four paintings on show at a Communist propaganda exhibition on the ground that they attempt to bring the Christian religion into contempt, and thus offend the feelings of many people.

Among the paintings is one by the well-known artist George Gross, which represents Christ on the Cross wearing a gas mask and Wellington boots. This work was recently the subject of a trial on the grounds of blasphemy by the painter, who was, however, acquitted, as the Court found that the painting was of high artistic quality, and that it in no way attempted to ridicule the Church —*Reuter.*

"BEST FAIR YET."

BIG BUSINESS BOOM AT OLYMPIA.

Attendance at the British Industries Fair at Olympia yesterday exceeded all previous records, the home and overseas trade buyers numbering 14,000, and the public almost as many. The total attendance for the week exceeded 90,000—an increase, compared with last year, of over 20 per cent.

Inquiries in every section of the fair as to business done during the week brought the same reply. "We have done more business already than during the whole of the last fair." A Manchester manufacturer of artificial flowers who has exhibited at every fair since it was started fifteen years ago said, "Business is very, very satisfactory. This is the best fair yet."

The Queen's purchase of spring-back photo-frames in powder blue has led to an order from Canada for 100 different lines.

A Plymouth exhibitor has sold his exhibit of teak garden furniture six times over.

Sunday Times

SPECIAL FEATURES ON OTHER PAGES.

The Adjourned Conference—and After. *By Wickham Steed.* 14
Saving the Cotswolds. *By Major-General Sir Fabian Ware.* 14
Men, Women, and Memories. *By Atticus.* 13
The Town. *By Autolycus.* 13
The Week at Westminster. *By a Student of Politics.* 13
Shipping. *By Harold Cox.* 13
Letters to the Editor. 12
A Wanderer's Notebook. *By E. V. Lucas.* 12
German Attitude to England. *By Major E. W. Polson Newman.* 11
Irish Free State. 11
Our Paris Letter. 11
The World of Books. *By Desmond MacCarthy.* 8
The World of Music. *By Ernest Newman.* 7
The Galleries. *By Frank Rutter.* 7
The Dramatic World. *By James Agate.* 6
Broadcasting. 4
Auction Bridge, Chess, and Acrostics. 4
A Woman's Corner. *By "Pandora."* 18
City Chatter. *R. J. Barrett.* 2

POLITICAL NOTES

THE BUDGET AND THE McKENNA DUTIES

MR. SNOWDEN'S UNWISE RETICENCE.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

For the time being we are all waiting. The world is waiting for the issue of the Naval Conference; the Conference itself is waiting for the return of the French delegation; in Parliament the Coal Bill, which is still in Committee, is waiting for the return of Mr. Wm. Graham from Geneva; and the country generally is waiting for the Budget and the official announcement of the Chancellor's decisions in regard to the McKenna and silk duties.

With regard to this last, there is no reason why the disquiet and uncertainty felt by two great industries should not be set at rest without delay. A month ago I pointed out that in Ministerial circles it was not believed that, on revenue grounds alone, Mr. Snowden could afford to sacrifice so fruitful a source of income—between them the duties bring in some ten millions—and that there was a growing feeling, shared by many of his own party and some of his own colleagues, that he should take the nation into his confidence. No doubt, I added, such a course would conflict with the general principle that a Budget statement should not be anticipated, but it would not be material if, for the purposes of the Budget, the duties must remain.

Mr. Snowden's Opportunity.

So far, Mr. Snowden has met all attempts to draw him, all remonstrances, with an uncompromising negative. I have a great respect for that Yorkshire tenacity of his, but it may not always be according to wisdom, and there is little doubt that in this case it is prejudicial to the national interest, as the uncertainty of the position is emphasising the stagnation of industry, and so adding to the volume of unemployment. One can understand that so orthodox a Free Trader is very disinclined to traffic with Protection in any guise, but when one has to bow to necessity, it is well to do it with a good grace.

He has the opportunity, for which precedent is not wanting, of making a bold departure from the usual custom, and there is no doubt of the thanks which he will receive from the traders of the country if he has the courage to take it.

In any case, one cannot deny him sympathy, for he must needs have an ungrateful task in framing his Budget. A couple of years ago a Conservative Minister, who was much disturbed by the steady growth of expenditure, said to me: "The Budget of 1929 may be managed, but I do not envy the Chancellor who has to bring in the Budget of 1930, for he will be at his wits' end to find the money required. Revenue has ceased to be elastic." It is that last consideration which is making Mr. Snowden furiously to think just now, for the state of the national balance-sheet up to date is so unfavourable as to threaten a heavy deficit on 1929-30, the mid-February figures showing a decline of £22,000,000 in revenue and an increase of nearly £17,000,000 in expenditure as compared with last year. Of course, in the closing weeks of the financial year revenue makes a great spurt, but this is chiefly from income-tax receipts, and it is not income-tax, nor customs, but excise, stamps, etc., in which the returns are more evenly distributed, that show the main falling off.

The Coal Bill.

The fate of the Coal Bill, the Committee stage of which will be resumed on Tuesday, is yet in the lap of the gods. Negotiations between the Government and the Liberals have been at a standstill during Mr. Graham's absence in Geneva, but the Liberal Parliamentary Party met last week to consider the position, and decided to meet the quota proposals with determined opposition, in which they hope to have the support of the main body of the Conservatives. The Government, however, do not believe that this part of the Bill is in jeopardy. Apart from the fact that there are quite a few Conservatives who are not opposed to the quota, they believe that the solidarity of the Liberals on the matter is very far from assured, and that if the Bill is in any danger there will be a number of abstentions.

Housing.

An important debate is expected in the House of Lords on Wednesday, when the Bishop of Southwark will call attention to the extreme urgency of the Housing question. A special Whip has been issued to Conservative and Liberal peers, inviting their attendance, the signatories being the Duke of Atholl, and Lords Buxton, Denbigh, Ernle, Moynihan, and Daryngton.

JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

GOVERNMENT SECURES CLEAR MAJORITY.

TOKIO, Saturday.

Returns in the Japanese general elections at midnight were :—

Minseito (Government Party)...	245 seats.
Seiyukai Party	148 seats.
Labour	5 seats.
Independents	5 seats.
Others	8 seats.

Though the final returns have not yet been received, it was learned shortly before eleven o'clock that the Government Party had secured a clear majority.

With over half of the seats in the Diet in the hands of the Government Party, the stabilisation of the political situation in Japan appears to be assured, and the Government will be able to carry out its economic and social policies without interference.—*Reuter.*

Labour's defeat, adds the Exchange, has been remarkable Osaka, the largest industrial centre, elected only one out of twelve Labour candidates, Tokio two, and Kyoto one.

LORANG EXTRADITION.

HIS TRANSFER EXPECTED THIS WEEK.

PARIS, Saturday.

Although the recommendation of the report of the Court of Indictments for the extradition of Lorang has still not been dealt with by the Ministry of Justice, those acquainted with the procedure expect it to act next week.

As the Ministry invariably follows the court's recommendation it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that Lorang will be immediately handed over to the British authorities. Two British police officers will probably come to Boulogne or Calais to receive him.—*Reuter.*

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 16, COLUMN 2.

GOVERNMENT LOAN SURPRISE.

NEW ISSUE AT 4½%.

ANOTHER CONVERSION OPERATION.

Another big surprise has been sprung on the City by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This time it is the announcement, again without any preliminary intimation, of a further big cash and conversion loan.

Like that of the preceding offer of Five per cents. in November last, the issue is of an unlimited amount, but on this occasion the loan is in four and a-half per cents. at 95, whereas the five per cent. loan was offered at par.

The loan will be in addition to, and will rank *pari passu* with, the existing Four and a-half per cent. Conversion Loan, 1940-1944, of which £223,119,139 is in issue.

CONVERSION TERMS.

Holders of existing Five and a-half per cent. Treasury Bonds, due May 5, 1930, are invited to exchange into the new stock. They are offered £105 10s. of the Conversion loan for each nominal £100 of Treasury Bonds. Those who accept will receive the interest payable May 15 next in respect of the Five and a-half per Cent. Bonds surrendered, and a first payment of interest on the Four and a-half per Cent. Loan at 15s. per cent. will be made on July 1.

The amount of Five and a-half per Cent. Treasury Bonds now outstanding is £134,741,018. These were issued in 1921-22 at 99 per cent. The bonds now stand at 100 5-16.

YIELD OF £4 14s. 9d. PER CENT.

At the issue price of 95 per cent. the new loan yields £4 14s. 9d. per cent. The issue at Five per cent. in November last at par was the cause of much comment, the terms being considered too generous.

The Bank rate then stood at 6 per cent., having been reduced from 6½ per cent. a few days earlier. The Bank rate now stands at 4½ per cent.

Allowing for redemption at par in 1940, the new loan gives a yield of £5 3s. 1d. per cent., while at the full period of fourteen years to 1944 the return is £5 0s. 2d.

The net result to those who accept the Conversion offer is that whereas they now receive £5 10s. per annum on £100 of the Five and a-half per Cent. Loan, they will receive an income of £5 0s. 9d. from the £105 10s. of Conversion loan, which they get in exchange, for a period of fourteen years. The present holding is due for redemption on May 15 next.

Regarding the issue for cash, interest will be payable half-yearly on January 1 and July 1, a first payment of 15s. per cent. being made on July 1 next. Income tax will be deducted from all dividends of more than £5 per annum.

The list for cash applications will open on Wednesday and will close the following day, while the list for conversion will open forthwith and will be closed on March 8.

The result of the last conversion operation, namely, that of November last, is not yet known, but the cash applications on that occasion totalled about £154,000,000.

The existing Four and a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan was issued in 1924 when Mr. Snowden was Chancellor of the Exchequer. These bonds now stand at 96.

SIR ESME HOWARD.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRING AMBASSADOR.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Sir Esme Howard, the retiring British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Howard sailed for home in the Majestic last night. Sir Esme ended a week of farewell functions as the guest of honour at a private dinner given on board the liner before she sailed by Sir Henry Armstrong, the British Consul-General in New York.

A tribute, typical of most of the American Press, is paid to Sir Esme by this morning's *Herald Tribune*, which, after quoting his recent remark that the idea of war between the two great English-speaking countries is unthinkable, says: "He may well feel happy at the good he has done, and the reputation he has left behind him. His many friends will always remember him and his wife as two persons of rare sweetness of nature, who contributed an indefinable grace to life. History will record him as the British Ambassador who witnessed the inauguration of friendlier feelings toward England on the part of the United States."—*Reuter.*

FRANCE'S GAME FIGHT.

ENGLISH VICTORY AT TWICKENHAM.

A GREAT MATCH.

PRINCE GEORGE A SPECTATOR.

A crowd of between 50,000 *and* 60,000, *which included Prince George and Prince Arthur of Connaught, saw the English Rugby team win the International match yesterday at Twickenham against France by* 11 *points to* 5.

It was a thrilling game from start to finish, in which France went down fighting gamely to the end.

When the gates opened at Twickenham the crowd poured into the ground, and then started a lively rush to secure vantage points. In this dash the women held their own with the men, and followed the game just as keenly. By 1.30 all the unreserved seats seemed to be occupied, and the officials had a busy time trying to pack the crowd closer in an effort to accommodate some of the hundreds waiting outside. Some time before the match started the gates had to be closed.

CHEERING PRINCE GEORGE.

A big cheer welcomed Prince George and Prince Arthur of Connaught when they took their seats in the stand. With them came the French Ambassador and the President of the French Rugby Union. At half-time Prince George went on to the field, and each of the players was presented to him.

Just before the start the French team received a telegram from M. Camille Chautemps, the new French Prime Minister, who used to play centre three-quarter for the French Racing Club, and who listened to the relayed broadcast of the match. "Everyone in France hopes you will win," he telegraphed, "but if you lose we will take your defeat as good sportsmen."

After the final whistle had blown the crowd surged on to the field and then the National Anthem was played. When the music had ceased they rushed over to R. S. Spong, the English scrum-half, who had played the game of his life, and he was lifted shoulder-high and carried in triumph to the dressing room.

CAPTAIN'S DELIGHT.

As he was leaving the field M. A. Ribere, the French captain, said, "It was one of the hardest games I have ever played. It was a magnificent game. We have failed to win, but it is not everything in the game. The English were splendid. I think my men have played a really fine game."

The English captain, J. S. Tucker, said, "England have done it again. I am naturally delighted. It was a great and hard game from beginning to end."

M. Jules Cadaret, the French manager and trainer, said: "My French boys have played splendidly. Naturally it is a disappointment that we have not won. But two teams cannot win. I think it was a great game."

The French and English teams dined together last night at the May Fair Hotel as the guests of the Rugby Union. The chairman, Mr. Walter Pearce, president of the Rugby Union, proposed the toast of the French team, and M. Ribere, the French captain, responded The health of the English team was proposed by the French Ambassador, and Mr. J. S. Tucker, the English captain, replied.

D. R. Gent's description of the Twickenham game appears on page 25.

BEATEN BUT NOT DISMAYED.

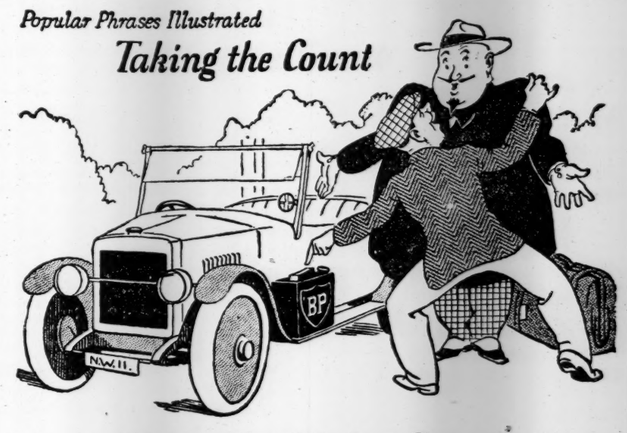
"OUR GALLANT TEAM."

By MARCEL REICHEL
(Special Correspondent of "L'Ami du People," Paris).

After our win against Ireland we had great hopes of beating England, but the crux of the matter is that we were up against the best team we have met this season, regardless of

Popular Phrases Illustrated

Taking the Count



"Mais non!" cried the Count. I can see
Your baby vill nevaire take me!"
But later he cried
"Wiz 'BP' inside
Your baby's a giant! Oui! Oui!"

The New "BP"

Puts new life into your car

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO LTD

British Petroleum Co. Ltd. Britannic House Moorgate, E.C.2, Distributing Organisation.

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what may have happened in England's other matches.

I can find no fault with the French team. They did their best, and in doing that they delighted the 50,000 odd spectators. I have seldom seen—I may say never seen—France play so well. Every man played up to top notch. The pace throughout was tremendous. As our recent win in Dublin was a glorious one, and one that we shall long remember, so our defeat by England, though it dashed our hopes somewhat, was a glorious defeat.

The better team won, and all Frenchmen think they deserved to win, but I think it will be agreed in England, as it is in France, that the French team went down fighting. We had great hopes of breaking the "Twickenham spell," but it was not to be.

I think the English captain did very well to choose scrums instead of line-outs. Indeed, in my opinion, this was one of the determining factors of the game. The continual scrums tired the French pack. They were so tired in the second half that they did not get the ball once in three scrums. I am told that the staying power of the English pack was contrary of the expectations of the English critics. The French experience is that English packs can generally stay the course.

Another word about the English team. It was good everywhere. Your three-quarters were very speedy and very cohesive. They knew what to do with the ball, too. The keystone of the team was Spong. He was magnificent. His game was one of the best half-back displays I have ever seen, and I have seen many good ones. He is a player who should do much for the success of England, and it will surprise us in France if he does not make many appearances. Your selection committee will have to go a long way to find a better man. The best compliment I can pay to the pack is to say that there was no outstanding man. Each did his very best.

As to the future of our side, we are, as I say, anything but disheartened, or dissatisfied. The only trouble about our side is that it was up against a better team. I do not think there will be any change in the team to meet Wales, and we expect to win. A defeat that convinces us of that may be said to be a satisfactory one—for you and for us.

THE WEAK POINT.

After a quarter of an hour England found the weak point in the French defence—the left wing of the three-quarter line. They went all out for it. They could not do a great lot, however. The English forwards were not getting a great deal of the ball in the early stages. They had not worn down their opponents at that time, and the display of the French pack and of the backs was arousing the hopes of our supporters.

At this stage it could not be said that either side was superior. The ball went up and down the field, but either side might have scored first. England attacked with their left-wing three-quarters, but the defence of the French right wing was magnificent. Always it was magnificent. In the latter stages it was up against overwhelming odds, but it never faltered. England then tried wheeling the scrum, but again, owing to fine saving and quick breaking, they did not get much advantage.

In the first twenty minutes France played her own game, the typical sparkling game that has delighted French and English alike. We saw a series of individual rushes that worried the English and kept them defending for all they were worth. Attack by England was met by counter-attack.

Gerard, at centre three-quarter, was particularly prominent. Several times he intercepted, and every time it looked as though great danger to the English line would result. Gerrard is considered by French followers a master of the art of interception, and he certainly pleased his admirers yesterday.

PRINCESS ILEANA.

ENGAGEMENT NOT YET OFFICIALLY ENDED.

BUCHAREST, Saturday.

It is rumoured in Bucharest to-day that the Minister of the Palace, M. Chiott, the Queen's Major-Domo, is likely to resign in connection with the affair of the engagement of Princess Ileana, which has not yet been officially broken off.

Some members of the Royal Family appear to be in favour of maintaining the engagement if poss ble, while in political circles the opinion prevails that this is hardly possible in view of certain facts, and also reports in foreign newspapers.

The Rumanian Press has so far complied with the Prime Minister's request, and has avoided any discussion of the matter.—*Reuter.*

According to a Reuter message from Luxor, great preparations are being made for the coming trip up the Nile to Abydos and Wady Halfa of Queen Marie and Princess Ileana, who embarked at Constantza on Thursday for Cairo. A small army of carpenters, engineers and painters is working day and night here overhauling and altering the Mayflower, one of the largest tourist steamers, for the visitors.

Count Hochberg was to have joined the party in Egypt, but is now understood to have altered his plans.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

A JUDGE'S ADVICE AND WARNING.

A reminder of the duties of unmarried, expectant mothers was voiced by Mr. Justice Rowlatt, at Kent Assizes, Maidstone, yesterday.

Marion Beaton, aged 23, a Newcastle girl, pleaded guilty to infanticide at Sittingbourne, where she was employed as a hotel waitress. She had concealed the child's body in the chimney.

"You see where you have got yourself to by concealing this thing," said the judge. "It was a human life, and it has been sacrificed. I don't think you intended to kill it, but you disregarded the necessity of making any preparation for it, and you tried to conceal it afterwards, I am told.

"It is a shocking thing. It is the duty of every young woman who is in trouble not to conceal it, but to disclose it. It may be a painful thing, but it is your duty towards the child which is going to be born.

"It is no good sending you to prison. I shall release you, but I do hope that other young women won't think they can try to conceal this sort of thing. They cannot do it in these days. They only get into trouble and get brought up at the Assizes, and then if they are not sent to prison they are disgraced. You can be bound over and go home."

Mr. B. H. Waddy, defending, said the girl went to a dance and was plied with drink to excess. She went for a walk afterwards, and she did not remember anything that happened.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

Some 200 Communist demonstrators before the National Palace in Mexico City were dispersed by the police

Over 2,400 of Germany's 32,000 blind, and 833 of the 43,000 deaf mutes lost their sight or hearing in the War.

Reports of the death, from dysentery, of Feisul el Dowish, the rebel Arab chieftain, who recently surrendered to the British, are officially denied.

Captain Sarin, the Latvian airman, has demonstrated an ornicopter (or propellerless aeroplane) at Riga, which, it is claimed, may revolutionise aviation.

The death has occurred at Rome of Cardinal Perosi, secretary of the Consistorial Congregation, which deals with the organisation of dioceses and apostolic visitations.

Flying Officers Piper and Kaye, of the R.A.F., who have been trying to beat Bert Hinkler's 15½-day record for a flight to Australia from England, left Karachi for Calcutta via Jodhpore and Allahabad yesterday.

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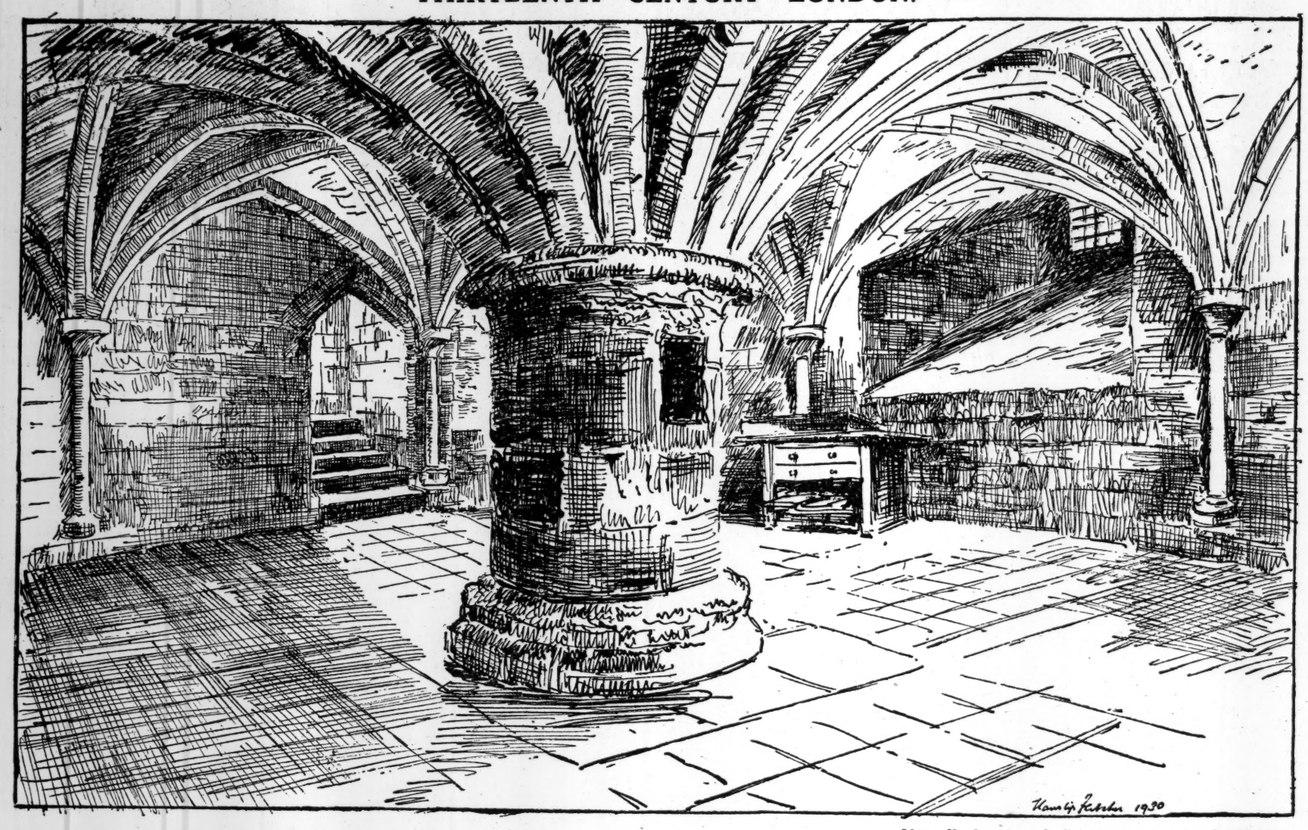
THIRTEENTH CENTURY LONDON.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

The undercroft of the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, which is described in a short article below.

MISSING GENERAL MESSAGE.

"PRISONER IN SOVIET CARGO BOAT."

BAYEUX, Saturday.

A bottle containing a message which purports to come from the missing Russian General Koutepoff, was found this morning by Lucien Feron, a labourer, while fishing in the sea at Commes. The message reads:—

"I, the undersigned, General Koutepoff, am a prisoner on the Soviet cargo boat Spartak. I seem to recognise Cape Heve [near Le Havre]. I send a supreme farewell to all my friends, as only a miracle can deliver me from my gaolers. If I die it will be for the New Russia. Adieu.—KOUTEPOFF."

Steps are being taken to verify the handwriting. There is no question as to the good faith of the finder of the bottle.

The Spartak, a Soviet steamer, is reported to have been at Le Havre on Saturday, January 25, the day before General Koutepoff is believed to have been kidnapped. Her next port of call was Antwerp on January 30, and a day later she was at Brunsbittel, at the entrance to Kiel Canal.—*Exchange.*

I.L.P. RESIGNATIONS.

MEMBERS OF "NO USE" TO THE PARTY.

Mr. David Kirkwood, M.P., speaking at an Independent Labour Party rally at Lambeth Baths last night, referred in a vigorous phrase to the recent resignations from the party.

"You can take it from us," he said, "that we know exactly what is going on, and that those individuals who are resigning have been of no use to the I.L.P."

[Mr. Ramsay MacDonald resigned from the I.L.P. during the past week, and Mr. Snowden left the party in December, 1927.]

LEIPZIG FAIR.

1,000 VISITORS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The leading organisers of the Leipzig Spring Fair, which opens on March 2, have published a statement concerning the prospects of business. In it they say that on the basis of reports from the leading industries the economic situation in Germany is certainly not favourable, though, perhaps, it is not so bad as frequently represented during the past few months.

The foreign interest taken in this Spring Fair is particularly great, the general feeling being that foreign business transacted there will be good, or at least normal. It is officially announced that there will be 1,026 visitors from England, 876 from Holland, 430 from Switzerland, and many more than usual from France, Norway, and Czechoslovakia, while Italian industrial firms will be well represented.

LATE NEWS

SIR HUBERT WILKINS.

MONTE VIDEO, Saturday.

It is understood that Sir Hubert Wilkins, who has arrived here from the Antarctic, wishes to sell the aeroplanes he used, and he is planning a future expedition by submarine.—British United Press.

BRITISH VESSEL SEIZED.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The British vessel Isabel has been captured by the coastguard off New London, Connecticut. It is alleged that she was unloading liquor on to the American liner Mohawk.—Central News.

COUNT DE HOCHBERG.

Count de Hochberg, who is staying at Cannes, denies, according to a Reuter message received this morning, that his engagement to Princess Ileana has been broken off.

"The Princess, being a Catholic," he said, "and I being Orthodox, the Pope refuses to marry us. But this question will soon be arranged." (See this page.)

SHOT IN BATHROOM

MAN FALLS DEAD IN DETECTIVE'S ARMS.

A man who is alleged to have shot himself fell dead in the arms of a detective-sergeant who had gone to a house at Hatherley Grove, Paddington, London, yesterday.

In consequence of a message from Bournemouth police the detective went to question a man whose name was given as Lancelot Holderness Gale. It is stated that before leaving the house with the officer Gale asked to be allowed to go to the bathroom. The detective consented and accompanied the man upstairs.

It is alleged that immediately he got into the bathroom the man pulled a pistol from his pocket and shot himself, falling back into the arms of the officer and dying.

OXFORD BALLOON UNION.

FIREWORKS GREETING.

The Oxford University Balloon Union held its inaugural meeting at Oxford last night, when a resolution expressing approval of the scheme was carried unanimously.

When Mr. Giles Playfair, of Merton, the prime mover in the scheme, proceeded to explain the objects of the Union, the lights went out one by one and fireworks were exploded on all sides. After the grand fusilage had died down, the lights were restored, and the meeting proceeded without interruption.

Mr. Frank Gray, who presided, announced the receipt of good wishes from the secretary of the Royal Aero Club, from participants in the Gordon Bennett race, and many well-known aeronautics.

Mr. Hugh Speaight, of Lincoln, one of the originators of the Union, said buying a balloon at a cost of £500 was out of the question, but they were negotiating with the airship club for the hire of three balloons.

They were hoping to have ascents early in the Easter vacation. The last balloon flight in Oxford was stated to have been in 1840, and he hoped the first flight of the Union's balloon would be over Oxford.

Mr. Percival Spencer, of the well-known balloonist family, gave a paper on the "Joys of Ballooning."

SAFEGUARDING PLEA.

EX-MINISTER ON ATTITUDE OF DOMINIONS.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labour in the last Government, speaking at Glascote, near Tamworth, last night, said the country was having an amazingly bad time from unemployment.

The wisest thing to do would be to extend the policy of safeguarding. If they tried to get Free Trade within the Empire it meant that first of all they had to get the big Dominions to take the whole of their taxes off British goods going there, but they had met with nothing but "No" from them. This country had pronounced against taxation of food.

If they would help the Conservative Party to get a really good policy of safeguarding carried in this country it would be good for the industries protected, good for the railways, which carries British goods, good for the coal trade in providing coal for industry, and from that point of view they would have a more prosperous country than they had to-day.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

TREATY NEGOTIATIONS NEXT MONTH.

CAIRO, Saturday.

It is understood that the British Government has indicated that it will be glad to receive the Egyptian statesmen who are to negotiate on the draft treaty at the end of March.

Therefore it is likely that the Egyptian delegation, which will probably be composed of the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Public Works, will leave for London on March 20.—*Reuter.*

LONDON AND OPERA.

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM'S CRITICISM OF SUBURBAN INDIFFERENCE.

Sir Thomas Beecham, speaking last night at Alexandra Palace, where he conducted a concert, said that Greater London was not adequately represented in the Imperial League of Opera.

"The main body of support comes from the centre—Mayfair, Westminster and Kensington—but the outlying areas in the North and South are not well represented and they do not know very much about the League."

Sir Thomas said that he did not suggest that these areas were not musical, but he did say that London ought to have ten thousand more subscribers. In the Northern districts there were not more than seven or eight hundred subscribers, whereas there was a population of six or seven hundred thousand.

WESTMINSTER CRYPT.

ABBEY'S 13TH CENTURY VAULT.

The undercroft or crypt of the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey (which forms the subject of Mr. Hanslip Fletcher's sketch on this page) was used during Edward the First's reign as a depository for treasure and formed part of the King's wardrobe.

All valuables were placed inside the pillar, which was then sealed up. The pillar, which is 4 ft. in diameter, was later used in like manner for the Abbey treasures. The walls of the undercroft are 18 ft. thick, with a joint in the walling 5 ft. from the outside. It would seem that it was begun of a smaller size, and that the outer thickening was added before the superstructure was begun. The building was originally a daring piece of architecture. The great vault was supported by the slender central pillar, and its thrust was countered by eight iron tie beams, which connected the capital column with the walls.

The present vault is hung from the iron roof, and the tie beams have been removed But the wonderful example of structural poise had frightened the architects before it was a hundred years old, and in the fourteenth century the great flying buttresses were built. The most interesting feature of the Chapter House is the thirteenth century tiled floor, which is still in splendid condition.

The Chapter House and crypt must have been begun concurrently with the church. Matthew Paris speaks of it as "the incomparable Chapter House" under the year 1250, and indications in the fabric accounts prove that it was completed as a structure in 1253. The Rolls of Parliament show that the Chapter House was early used for the assembly of Parliament, but the monks retained it until the Dissolution

The building is under the control of the Office of Works, and not of the Dean and Chapter The coronation chairs and other Abbey treasures were stored in the undercroft during the air raids over London in the War.

JOAN OF ARC MS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM DISCOVERY.

M. Pierre Champion, the well-known authority on Joan of Arc literature, writes from Nogent-sur-Marne to the SUNDAY TIMES:—

The use of the words "surprise" and "discovery" in connection with my study of the Joan of Arc MS. (Stowe 84) in the British Museum has led to some discussion. These terms have been described as irrelevant because the MS appears duly catalogued in the catalogue of the Stowe Collection. But the catalogue was not made until 1880, when most of the important researches into the history of the Maid had been already carried out. French historians had no idea that the missing document, for which they had searched in vain among the MSS. of La Sainte Chapelle, where it had once been deposited, was to be found in England. Neither—even after 1880—did it occur to them to look for it in the Stowe Collection. It does not figure among the sixteen MSS connected with the Rehabilitation Trial cited by Pierre Lanéry d'Arc in his Bibliography of Works relating to Joan, which appeared in 1894 Neither is it mentioned in the most considerable of all the books on the Rehabilitation Trial, *Jean Bréhal, Grand Inquisiteur de France et la Réhabilitation de Jeanne d'Arc,* by Balme and Belon 1893.

Though, of course, I could not claim to have "discovered" a MS., the existence of which has been known for hundreds of years, I believe I am the first French historian who has enjoyed the privilege of consulting it in its British home.

MEETING OF ARAB KINGS.

RECONCILIATION SOUGHT.

BASRA, Saturday.

This week-end a dramatic meeting will take place in a British warship in the Persian Gulf between two desert enemies of long standing, King Feisal of Iraq, and Ibn Saud, King of the Hedjaz and Sultan of Nejd.

Last night King Feisal and Sir Francis Humphrys, British High Commissioner, accompanied by ress representatives, left for the Persian Gulf, where the British warship is waiting for them. The primary aim of the conference is to establish cordial personal relations between the two Arab kings, and the major points at issue will be left to another conference held by accredited representatives of both parties.—*Reuter.*

POLICE VISIT TO CLUB.

Twenty-four persons, including a woman, were taken to Marlborough Street Police Station last night, following a police visit to the Bulldog Club, Old Compton Street, W.C., where it was alleged betting on dog racing was taking place. The police officers drove up in tenders and spent some time searching the club rooms.

The persons concerned will appear at Marlborough Police Court to-morrow.

MR. WILL THORNE.

WHAT HE WILL TELL THE KING TO-MORROW.

Mr. Will Thorne M.P., speaking as a guest at a dinner in Cardiff last night in connection with the local branches of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, said that he had been summoned to Buckingham Palace to morrow to receive the order of an O.B.E.

He should tell the King, he said, that they were glad to know he had been restored to health again, and that they had sung at that gathering, "God Save the King" with fervour and sincerity. Others could say what they liked about Republics, but this country, living under a monarchy, was the freest country in the world. (Applause.)

KRUPP'S INQUIRY.

WAR-TIME ACTIVITIES SEQUEL.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The Public Prosecutor has decided to open an inquiry into the activities of the famous firms of Krupp and Thyssen, during the war, as a result of allegations made in a book entitled "The Bloody International of the Armaments Industry," to the effect that these firms during the war sold all kinds of war material to neutral countries, though well aware that it would reach enemy countries and be used against Germany.

Krupp's are accused by the author of the book of having sold a patent to England for the production of grenade fuses, which finally led to litigation between Krupp and an English firm, as the German firm demanded payment of a huge sum in royalties. The two firms were thus, it is alleged, guilty during the war of high treason and treating with the enemy.—*Reuter.*

BRISTOL'S EVENING PAPER.

PULLING POWER SHOWN BY ADVERTISING.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BRISTOL, Saturday.

Last night's issue of the Bristol *Evening Times and Echo* was a striking testimony to the popularity and pulling power of the paper. It contained over sixty-three columns of advertising, and, in addition, was obliged to hold over many columns for which room was not available.

The Bristol *Evening Times and Echo,* now in its twenty-sixth year, is the recognised family evening paper for the West of England, and carries far more advertising than any other evening paper published in that part of the country.

THE OLDEST CRICKET CLUB?

CHERTSEY'S RECORD OF 155 YEARS.

Which is the oldest cricket club?

The annual report of the Chertsey Cricket Club, of which Sir Edward Stern is president, states:—

"We are now in possession of documents that prove that the Chertsey Cricket Club was in existence as far back as 1775, when county matches were played on their ground."

In some form or other a game with bat and ball has been played in this country since the middle of the thirteenth century. Russell's "History of Guildford," the county town of Surrey and about ten miles from Chertsey, states that cricket was played there in the sixteenth century.

In these days (says Chambers' Encyclopædia) the bat was more like a hockey stick than a modern bat. Generally, too, only one stump was used, and pitches were on rough ground.

It was after 1750 that more attention was paid to the grounds, and that other changes took place which led to the game being played on something like the scientific lines known to-day It was about this time, apparently, that the Chertsey Club was formed Round arm bowling, the introduction of which met with much opposition, was not legalised until 1844.

400-YEAR-OLD MANSION BLAZE.

A fire broke out last night at Alderton Hall, near Loughton, Essex, in which five rooms in the west wing were burnt out. The outbreak was got under control before the main portion of the mansion became endangered.

Alderton Hall, which is believed to be over 400 years old, is at present occupied by Mr. Stephen Padefield.

FIVE DEAD AFTER FATAL DRINK.

LYONS (NEBRASKA), Saturday.

Five young men have died, and another is in a critical condition, following a party given here on Thursday night, when they drank an anti-freezing solution intended for a motor-car radiator in the belief that it was wine.—*Reuter.*

MR. SNOWDEN ON THE BUDGET.

DEFICIENCY PROSPECT.

SLUM AREAS BILL IN A FORTNIGHT.

A Budget deficiency was foreshadowed by Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech at Slaithwaite, near Huddersfield, yesterday.

Mr. Snowden said that at the General Election he made a statement that he did not envy, owing to the extravagances that had characterised the administration of the country's finances in the last Government, the one who had to take over the responsibility for those finances.

But when he got to the Treasury he found things to be infinitely worse than he had ever realised. Not only was the till empty of cash, but it was chocked full of unpaid bills which he had got to meet.

He was not going to say whether there would be a deficiency on his Budget. There might be. If there was one, it would not be his fault. The last Budget was a fraudulent Budget. The estimates of revenue were put at a figure beyond reasonable expectation, and the expenditure had been put down at a figure reduced beyond all reasonable expectation.

If there was a deficiency in the Budget the Labour Party would not be responsible for it. Practically the whole expenditure it had been compelled to carry through was due to deficiencies it had to make up on account of the action of its predecessors.

There had been a great deal of criticism of the Government for increasing the national expenditure in increased doles and other ways. "That criticism," said Mr. Snowden, "is unfounded. There would have been no need for us to introduce two Unemployment Insurance Bills if it had not been for the depredations on the fund carried out by the previous Government. I have to find £8,000,000 this financial year, and I shall have to find £15,000,000 next year. That is practically wholly due to the legacy left by the previous Government."

"I VENTURE TO CLAIM."

He had no desire for office, but having taken up a duty and a responsibility, he wanted to see it through. He could not see it through in one session of Parliament or in two, for it would take the Government three years to bring back the finances of the country to the condition in which they were when he left them five years ago. He wanted an opportunity of doing that.

Speaking of the Labour Party's election manifesto and directing attention to the fact that the Party did not have a majority in the House of Commons, he said, "I venture to claim that during the last seven or eight months since we took office we have accomplished more than has been accomplished by any previous Government in the same space of time. Nearly half of the things we promised at the beginning of this session have already been passed into law or have been carried out by administrative action."

Dealing with foreign affairs, Mr. Snowden said that the attitude taken up at the first Hague Conference last August by the British Government had undoubtedly raised the prestige of Great Britain on the Continent. That was very markedly illustrated by the respect and friendship with which the British delegation was treated by all the other members of the second conference in January.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

Referring to the Naval Conference, Mr. Snowden said that probably some people thought that by this time they ought to have arrived at some conclusion, but international conferences never worked very quickly. From all he heard, the outlook at the Conference was distinctly promising The outlook seemed to point to there being some arrangement made by which the tremendous burden of naval expenditure would be considerably lightened.

The Government, the Chancellor stated, would be introducing in a week or two, and would make every effort to pass into law before the end of the summer, a Bill to deal with the slum problem

He hoped that, as a result of that measure, it would be possible in the course of the next few years to sweep away those slums which were a danger to the health and morality of the population.

BISHOP ON RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

SUFFERING IN RUSSIA.

The Bishop of Norwich at a mystery play given yesterday at the Palace, Norwich, said: "My mind cannot help reverting to the awful sufferings of our fellow Christians in Russia, when I think of the way in which they are being cruelly thwarted, in following their religion, by means of organised persecutions more savage than anything that happened in England in the century in which these mystery plays drew to their end

"After the vigorous speeches of Lord Birkenhead and the Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords last week, I come back with a renewed love of our Bible records of the love of God. Too many people to-day take only an artistic, or literary and antiquarian interest in what the Bible puts before us. If we were persecuted for our faith it might become more firm and more vigorous."

BANNED SOVIET FILM.

The Masses Stage and Film Guild, who were refused permission by the L.C.C. to show the Russian film "Mother" at the Regal, Marble Arch, on March 2, stated last night that they had made definite arrangements for the film to be shown at the Piccadilly Theatre next Sunday. Admission will be limited to members of the society and their guests. There will be a performance in the afternoon and two in the evening.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.

YEAR OF RECORD INCOME AND HIGHER PENSIONS.

At the annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund, held at the offices in Garrick Street, W.C., yesterday, Mr. Gordon Robbins chairman of the Council, said that 1929 had been the most successful year in their history Claims, grants, and pensions were all larger, and through the liberality of members and donors, the receipts were the largest in their history. This enabled them to increase their permanent investments.

The Festival, under the chairmanship of Major Astor, yielded £4,500 more than any previous one. They were also indebted to Lord Rothermere, president of the Fund. It had been possible to make an all-round increase of pensions as the result of adding to their investments.

This year they would have the Duke of York in the chair at the annual Festival on May 7.

Lord Rothermere was re-elected president, and Sir James Barrie was elected a vice president

In the ballot for vacancies on the Council, the voting was as follows:—Elected Mr. Robert Kerr 802, Mr. Alfred Inwood, 777; Mr. F R. Huxtable (Leeds), 747, Mr. George Springfield, 684; Mrs. Agnes L. Carruthers, 673, and Mr. Thomas R. Downey, 623—all retiring members. Not elected: Mr. J. P. Tay, 375, Mr. F. E. Stevens (Southampton), 301.

NO PARROTS TO FRANCE.

PARIS, Saturday.

The French Board of Health has prohibited the importation of parrots as a preventive measure against parrot disease. Hawkers are also prohibited from selling the birds in the streets.—*Exchange.*

MR. P. HURD, M.P. AND NEW PARTY.

POSITION EXPLAINED.

"COURTING DISASTER."

Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., speaking at the annual meeting of the Devizes Division Unionist Association, at Marlborough yesterday, said that his name had been published with those of five other Members of Parliament, as having given unqualified adherence to the policy of the new party to be organised by Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere.

He had said nothing and done nothing, he declared, to justify any such thing. On the contrary, when a milder statement of the kind was made, he at once denied it.

What he had said on several occasions, and what he now repeated, was that they should thank heaven that men with the patriotic instincts of Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere used their great journalistic influence to awaken the masses of our people to the perils of Socialism in action, and to the necessity of a policy of home, first, and Empire development.

Such a policy he had always advocated. The details must of necessity await consultations with our Empire partners, but to talk of forming a new party at this stage was to court disaster to the cause they were seeking to promote. They would only split the anti-Socialist vote.

NEW PARTY PUZZLE.

MR DAVIDSON ON PERIL OF DIVISION.

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., chairman of the Conservative Party, said in an interview yesterday that resolutions of loyalty to the party and confidence in Mr. Baldwin were pouring in to headquarters from all parts of the country. One message, which he had been charged to hand personally to their leader, was as follows:—

The workers of the Cambridge Borough Conservative Association wish to convey to Mr Baldwin their loyal support and confidence in him, and pledge themselves to stand firmly united behind him in his fight for freer trade within the Empire and the policy of encouraging such import duties as may be found necessary to safeguard British labour against foreign countries.

"I was present," said Mr. Davidson, "at the meeting at which that resolution was passed, and rarely, if ever, have I witnessed such spontaneous enthusiasm as it evoked. Its terms are symptomatic of the wave of loyalty to the party which is sweeping over the country.

"What is obviously puzzling people is the motive which lies behind the decision to launch a new party, the only result of which must be to split the anti-Socialist vote, sound the death knell of Safeguarding, and thwart the efforts of the only party which stands resolutely for Empire trade development.

"Correspondents in all parts of the land express amazement at the refusal of the promoters of the new party to publish the opinions expressed by the Premiers and other leading politicians in the Dominions concerning the futility of the main proposals embodied in the programme of the new party.

Moreover, the important declaration recently made by Mr. Baldwin in Belfast with respect to 'freer trade' within the Empire as practical politics to-day has been completely ignored in papers engaged in 'boosting' the new party. Highly significant, also, is the withdrawal of large numbers of those who joined as 'crusaders,' and who entirely disapprove of the formation of a party of opposition to that led by Mr. Baldwin.

"A statement by the leader will be published in the course of a day or so, which should do much to clear the air. Meanwhile, the Conservative party has obviously taken a new lease of life and enthusiasm for it is mounting everywhere."

McKENNA DUTIES UNCERTAINTY.

SILK FACTORY CLOSES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BURY, Saturday.

As a result of a lack of orders brought about by the uncertainty prevailing in regard to Mr. Snowden's intentions with respect to the silk duties, the Kirkleas Artificial Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Tottington, closed down to-day for an indefinite period. Six hundred employees are affected.

"The stoppage is only temporary and work will be resumed immediately we get further orders," an official told me to-day. "Since the introduction of the silk duty we have been kept fully employed, but at present, owing to the uncertainty which exists about the future of the duty, buyers are not placing orders, but prefer to await events.

"As a result we have a large stock in hand which makes it necessary to curtail production."

AID FOR AGRICULTURE.

IMMEDIATE ACTION PLEA BY UNION.

At a conference of the Agricultural Workers' Section of the Transport and General Workers' Union, at Transport House, yesterday, a resolution was passed calling upon the Government "to make an immediate declaration of assistance to tide the industry over the gravest difficulties which it has had to face in the present generation."

Mr. G. Dallas, M.P., who seconded the resolution, said that a slow paralysis was spreading over agriculture, and in one county alone 3,000 agricultural workers were unemployed. The matter, he said, could not be allowed to rest, and the country must come to the aid of the industry.

A mass meeting of landowners, farmers, and others interested in agriculture was held in Inverness yesterday. Lord Lovat moved a resolution calling upon the Government to control the imports of cereals as an immediate remedy and to prohibit the importation of bounty-fed foreign grain. He said the dumping of cereals was a national disgrace, and the situation was parlous.

One speaker said that protection must be ruled out as a remedy, for no political party would dare face it. Unless something was done the whole country would become a huge desert.

The resolution was carried.

The annual report of the Bedford Farmers' Union, adopted at a meeting yesterday, stated that "Equity and justice demand that countervailing duties upon bounty fed cereals imported into this country should be imposed immediately in order to alleviate further disastrous price position."

FAMOUS GIPSY'S DEATH.

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

Bela Radics, the celebrated gipsy violinist and composer of favourite national songs, died suddenly last night. The King and Queen of the Belgians, having heard him on the wireless, invited him through the Legation to give some concerts in Brussels. He was rehearsing preparatory to this visit when he suddenly expired, owing, it is presumed, to excitement over the visit. His last act was to strike his violin.—*Reuter.*

Court Circular.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Saturday.

Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, witnessed the Rugby football match between England and France, which took place at Twickenham to-day.

The Prince of Wales will attend the annual sports of the National Police Athletic Association at Wardown Park, Luton, on July 12.

Princess Marie Louise has arrived at Buenos Aires, and is staying with the British Chargé d'Affaires and Lady Effie Millington-Drake.

Lady Patricia Ramsay will unveil a portrait of the Duke of Connaught, Hon. President of the League of the Empire, at the headquarters on Sunday, March 9.

The Belgian Ambassador and the Earl of Crawford will speak at a reception to be given to the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest and National Beauty at the Mansion House at 8.30 to-morrow.

The Estonian Charge d'Affaires and Madame Möllerson will hold a reception for the Estonian Colony at the Legation, 167, Queen's Gate, S.W.7, from 4 to 7 p.m to-morrow, which is Estonian Independence Day.

Constance Duchess of Westminster and Lady Mary Grosvenor have reached England from Marseilles

The Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven has returned to Kensington Palace from the Continent.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Northampton have arrived in London from the country.

The Marquess of Zetland has left 19, Arlington Street for Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Queensberry have left 67, Tufton Street for Scotland.

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava have left London for Clandeboye, Ireland.

The Marquess and Marchioness Douro will return to 11, Hill Street to-morrow from Strathfield-Saye House, Mortimer, Berkshire.

The Marquess of Huntly has joined the Marchioness of Huntly in Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left Knowsley, Prescot, Lancashire, for the Villa Sansovino, Cannes. They will return to Derby House, Stratford Place, next month.

The Earl of Inchcape will return to 4, Seamore Place to-day from Monte Carlo, and will leave London on March 2 for Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Harrowby have left England for Majorca, and will be away until April.

The Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie are again in residence at Alloa House, Clackmannanshire, where they are expected to remain until the spring.

The Earl of Romney has returned to Gayton Hall, King's Lynn, from 2, Herbert Crescent.

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield will arrive at 3, Evelyn Gardens to-morrow from Shugborough Hall.

Viscount and Viscountess Glenapp have sailed for New York en route for Bermuda.

Viscount and Viscountess Allendale have left 144, Piccadilly, for the Continent, and will be away for about a month.

Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer and Viscountess Plumer will return to 22, Ennismore Gardens from Santa Margherita about the middle of next month.

Viscount Lewisham was 49 yesterday. Viscount Gough was 38, and Viscount Borodale 25. Lord Baden-Powell was 73, and Lady Baden-Powell also celebrated her birthday. To-day, the Hon. Keith Turnour Fetherstonhaugh is 82, and Sir Drummond Smith 69.

Lord and Lady Daryngton have left 65, Onslow Gardens for Yorkshire.

Lady Sophie Scott will return to 78, Mount Street this week from Westbury Manor, Brackley.

Lady Sybil Middleton will return to 20, Hyde Park Street at the end of the week from the country.

Lady Magdalen Williams-Bulkeley has sailed from Tilbury for Gibraltar.

Lady Diana Worthington has given birth to a son in a London nursing home. Lady Diana is the sister of the Earl of Feversham, and daughter of Lady Marjorie Beckett.

Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley have left for a holiday in the South of France.

Sir Ernest and Lady Benn have left London for Barcelona and Palma, Majorca. They will be away for about three weeks.

Sir William and Lady Bird have left Eartham House, near Chichester, for South Africa.

Sir Archibald Boyd-Carpenter and Sir Gould May have arrived at Marseilles from Bombay.

Sir Laurence and Lady Philipps, who left for Egypt at the beginning of the year, will return to 40, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, early in April.

Sir Henri and Lady Deterding, who have been staying at St. Moritz since Christmas, will return to 40, Park Lane on Thursday.

The Hon. Lady Bingham will arrive at 101, Eaton Square to-day from Paris.

The Hon. Evan and Mrs. Morgan will return to 40, South Street about March 6 from the West Indies.

Miss Betty Baldwin, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Huntington-Whiteley, at Malta, will return to London on March 21.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Frank Bond, chairman of Bexhill-on-Sea bench of magistrates, and a former Mayor of the borough, died suddenly yesterday. He was 73 years of age. As recently as Friday he presided at a sitting of the police court. He was found dead in a chair in his bedroom.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

MR. CAMPBELL SWINTON.

The body of Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton, who was a distinguished scientific research worker, especially in radiology and wireless, was cremated at Golders Green in the presence of the members of his family yesterday.

Archbishop Lord Davidson and the Rev. Canon Mitchell, Chaplain to the King, officiated at a memorial service at St. Michael's, Chester Square. In addition to the members of the family there were present:—

Lord d'Abernon, Lady Davidson, Lord Rayleigh, Sir Henry Lyons, representing the Royal Society; Lord Falmouth, Lord Combermere, Colonel Sir Thomas Fortune Purves, Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office; Sir George Sutton, Sir Henry McMahon, Sir Charles Parsons, Sir Herbert Jackson, Sir Steuart Hare, and representatives of engineering companies and the British Science Guild.

THE QUEEN'S TEA PARTY.

WIVES OF THE NAVAL DELEGATES.

INVITATION TO PALACE.

When the King received the official delegates of the Five Powers at Buckingham Palace in the early days of the Naval Conference, the Queen, who was then at Sandringham, expressed the wish to meet the ladies of the delegates on some convenient date when the Court returned to London. Her Majesty, who is following the progress of the Conference with the closest interest, is giving practical effect to her desire by the issue of invitations to the wives of all the delegates to take tea with her at the Palace next Thursday.

The invitations were issued yesterday, and came as a complete surprise to the recipients. The Queen's guests will number nearly a hundred. It is to be essentially a woman's affair, although the King may during the afternoon "look in." The Queen, it is expected, will be accompanied by Princess Mary.

Her Majesty will receive the guests in the Bow Room, and tea will be served in one of the adjoining rooms, probably the Household dining room, which commands a fine view of the grounds beyond

VISIT TO STATE APARTMENTS.

Although these rooms are on the ground floor, the guests will be invited to wander through the State apartments and the two picture galleries on the Principal floor above. This in itself will be a privilege which many of the men folk of the delegations have not enjoyed. It is understood to be the Queen's wish that the party should be as informal as possible. In the first instance the wife of the principal delegate of the respective Powers will be introduced and then she in turn will present her companions.

"We are all naturally delighted at the Queen's kind thought, and we are all looking forward eagerly to seeing her," the wife of a delegate told the SUNDAY TIMES. During tea music will be played by one of the Military bands. Miss Isbbel MacDonald will lead the ladies of the British delegation, and will be accompanied by Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Wedgwood-Benn and Mrs. Craigie.

ROYAL GREYS.

THE KING'S HORSES AT WINDSOR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WINDSOR, Saturday.

The Royal greys, shooting ponies, and carriages arrived at Windsor to-day from Sandringham by special train. The King and Queen will, it is understood, go to Windsor during April.

Preparations are now proceeding at the Castle for the return of the Court. The improvements, including an addition to the lift in the Victoria Tower, have been completed, and alterations in some of the Royal apartments have also been carried out. The alterations in the grounds of the Castle include the planting of a large number of ornamental trees in the Home Park alongside Datchet Road. The roadway leading from this road to the Royal slopes has been done away with and young trees have been planted across it.

The ornamental trees and plantations now stretch from the Royal Lodge near the Southern Railway Station to the riverside at Victoria Bridge.

ODD ZOO ARRIVALS.

TINY CREATURE'S HOME IN STRIP OF BAMBOO.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

Two valuable and interesting animals from Madagascar have just been presented to the Zoo. One is a sifaka, or lemur-monkey, and the other a tiny creature known as a lesser mouse-lemur. They are notable additions to the menagerie, for only rarely has a mouse-lemur been seen in the Gardens, and although a sifaka was exhibited for a short time some twenty years ago, he was only on deposit, and the present specimen is the first the Zoo has possessed.

As his name suggests, the sifaka is a strange animal, half-monkey and half-lemur, but in spite of his structural relationship to the monkey tribe, his general appearance bears a much closer resemblance to that of a lemur. He is about the size of a domestic cat, and his close thick fur is white, with broad stripes of brown down his arms and legs. His tail is long, like a lemur's, while his eyes are the same golden colour. In his natural state he inhabits the woods of Madagascar, and on his arms and legs has fur-covered membrane that enable him to vol-plane from branch to branch.

He is a quiet animal, showing no sign of simian high spirits, and while his intelligence is evidently not of a high order, his temper is sweet. Far, indeed, from being at all nervous in his new surroundings, he allows anyone to touch him.

Since he is a delicate creature, and has arrived at an unfortunate time, great care has to be taken to keep him warm, and his cage is being heated by electric radiators. But he does not appear to be distressed by our climate, and is eating well, his food consisting of fruit and boiled rice. The chief difficulty with the sifaka has been in persuading him to drink. For two days after his arrival he refused to touch any liquid, and it was not until the keeper, driven to desperation, offered him water in the palm of his hand that the animal capitulated. He still refuses to drink out of a bowl.

The lesser mouse-lemur is a quaint little dwarf about four inches long and as fat as a half-grown rat. He lives in comfort in a strip of bamboo no more than an inch and a-half in diameter. His fur is beige, tipped with brown, and he looks like a galago.

Another new arrival is a dwarf owl from Italy, also new to the collection.

HARROW SCHOOL'S NEW BRIDGE.

Work has been started on the new foot bridge which Harrow School has decided to erect over the widened and straightened Watford Road, which divided "Ducker" (the school bathing place) from the Butler Football Fields.

It was felt that the danger to boys using "Ducker" from increased motor traffic was so great that a bridge was necessary, and after negotiations with Wembley oCuncil and Middlesex County Council, the school has received permission to build a single span bridge over the road, the piers to be constructed on the school land.

MEMORIAL TO TAXI-DRIVER.

A memorial to George Brinton, a taxi-driver, will be unveiled to-day at St. Peter's, Liverpool Street, Walworth. It takes the form of an altar reredos, on which is imposed the figure of St Christopher (the patron saint of taxi-drivers) carrying the Infant Christ.

Brinton's favourite rank was Waterloo Station, and he was on duty all night, going home at three o'clock in the morning. In spite of this, he performed the duties of teacher in the Sunday school and sidesman at St. Peter's Church for thirty years. He had previously been a choirboy there. Brinton died two years ago at the age of 72.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

NO BELIEF IN TOMB CURSE.

LORD WESTBURY'S EGYPTIAN TREASURES.

RELICS TO BE KEPT.

Lord Westbury, who jumped to death from a window of his flat in St. James's Court, S.W., did not believe, it was stated yesterday, in the much-talked-of curse of the ancient kings, which decreed that "Death shall come on swift wings to him that toucheth the tomb of a Pharaoh."

In his flat Lord Westbury's most cherished possessions were relics from the tomb of Tutankhamen, in the Valley of the Kings, at Luxor. They had been brought to London from Egypt by Lord Westbury's son and heir, the Hon. Richard Bethell, who helped Mr. Howard Carter in the excavations at the tomb. Mr. Richard Bethell died suddenly last November. But Lord Westbury had no dread of keeping in his house these relics, which include beautifully wrought ornaments from the tomb, quaintly carved old Egyptian figures, and many little decorative mementoes, showing with what costly, magnificent ritual the kings of long ago were buried.

PRIZED POSSESSIONS.

Lord Westbury was immensely interested in these relics. "These things were kept by Lord Westbury for love of his son," Mr. Guy Bethell, a cousin, said yesterday. "They were given to him by Mr. Richard Bethell and are much prized family possessions. Lord Westbury did not believe, and the family do not believe, that any curse is attached to them, and there is certainly no likelihood of the family disposing of them or sending them to a museum on that account.

"Lady Westbury does not believe for a moment in the curse legend. Perhaps Lord Westbury's relics will now be moved from the flat to the Putney house or elsewhere."

Famous Egyptologists, too, have little belief in this curse of 7,000 years ago. Sir Ernest Wallis Budge expressed the view that those who have died would have done so in any case, and that there was little to support the curse theory.

This is Mr. Howard Carter's opinion: "All sane people should dismiss such inventions with contempt. So far as the living are concerned curses of this nature have no place in the Egyptian ritual."

£40,000 AND NO WILL.

WELL-KNOWN DOCTOR DIES INTESTATE.

Though his estate has been sworn at £40,459 gross, with net personalty £39,472, Mr. Howard Davies, M.R.C.S., of Pontypridd, died without making a will.

Dr. Davies, who was well known in South Wales, was for forty-six years medical officer to the Pontypridd Guardians and for twenty-seven years medical officer of health for Pontypridd. Letters of administration have been granted to his widow, Mrs. Martha Jane Davies, and his daughter, Miss Dorothy Martha Davies, both of Llanishen, Glamorgan.

A LINK WITH DICKENS.

Mr. Edward Lemon, of St. Mary's Road, Frindsbury, Rochester, a retired boat-builder, who was a personal friend of Charles Dickens, left £339.

OLD SERVANT LEAVES £3,500.

Estate of the gross value of £3,532, with net personalty £3,464, was left by Miss Sarah Legat McIlwraith Parker Forsyth, of Grosvenor Place, S.W., who, in the announcement of her death was described as "faithful servant and friend for over thirty-five years" to Mrs. A. H. Morgan. Miss Forsyth left no will and letters of administration have been granted to her sister, Mrs. Jessie Jane Mann, of Guernsey Road, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
EDWARD AITKIN, of Nayon House, Rothiemay, Banffshire, largely interested in various East Indian concerns (in addition to a real estate), personal estate in Great Britain and in the East Indies valued at ..... (Personal estate in Great Britain, £86,590.)	£187,231
Miss ANN CATHERINE BURNESS, of Fourth Avenue, Hove (net personalty £84,629)	84,882
COLIN SOMERVELL, of Tenterfield, Kendal, boot manufacturer (net personalty £25,265)	34,095
ARTHUR FORESTER WALKER, of New Court, Lincoln's Inn, E.C., solicitor (net personalty £6,872)	29,843
Mr. HENRY GRATTON BARKER (76), of The Pagoda Maidenhead, Berks, stockbroker, late of 12, Winchester House, E.C. (net personalty £26,018).	27,584
Sir ERNEST CHARLES JAMES WOODFORD BIRCH, K.C.M.G., of Kincardine, Brassey Road, Bexhill, chairman of the Eastern Smelting Co., Ltd and of numerous tin and rubber companies in the Malay States. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Labuan and British North Borneo from 1900-1904 (unsettled property in England) (net personalty £7,420)	22,944
Miss ARABELLA HALL JEANS, of Inchbroom, Bidston Road, Oxton, Birkenhead, sister of the late Sir Alexander Jeans, of the *Liverpool Post* (unsettled property) (net personalty £5,655)	6,430

MUSEUMS AND EDUCATION.

Commenting on the findings of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries, the General Purposes Committee of the L.C.C. express the view that their suggestions would be of educational advantage to London. The Commission, in their report, advocated the policy of releasing in full the "partially dormant potentialities of artistic and scientific education" which are contained in museums and galleries and available at small cost.

The Commission also said: "There is grave need in modern life for the widest possible diffusion of the inspiring influence of the arts."

BOY SCOUT'S GOOD TURN.

At Ypres a public presentation was made by Mr. L. N. Murphy, Curator of the Ypres Salient War Museum, acting on behalf of "The Old Contemptibles' Association," to John H. Weightman, aged 12 years, of the Ypres Troop of the B.P. Boy Scouts and late of Hadley-Barnet. The present consisted of a Red Cross outfit, scout equipment, a compass, and scout knife, the last two engraved with the boy's name and "For Services Rendered," 1929, from the "O.C. 1914 Association."

On the last annual pilgrimage paid by "The Old Contemptibles" to Ypres and Mons a blind "chum" was one of the party, and Weightman was his guide, and was so kind to his blind charge that when the party left for home many were moved by the scene of the blind "Old Contemptible's" farewell to the Scout.

THE ACTORS' HAVEN.

Dame Madge Kendal, Sir Gerald and Lady du Maurier, Miss Gladys Cooper (Lady Pearson), Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Mr. Henry Ainley, Mr. Hugh Marshall, and Mr. Frank Lawton are among the leaders of the English stage who will figure in a unique theatrical event arranged to take place at "The Haven of Rest for Aged Actors and Actresses," Denville Hall, Northwood, Middlesex, next Wednesday, when Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin are to visit the home.

There Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin will meet representatives of the past, present, and future of the English stage. They will be received by a "Guard of Honour" of old actors and actresses, whose combined ages total more than 3,000 years. The male members of this unique "guard" will be "armed" with pipes, fully loaded, with which to create a suitable atmosphere for the eldest actress—a lady of 93 summers—to present Mr. Baldwin with one more pipe to add to his famous collection.

A DUKE'S DAUGHTER WEDDED.

LADY DORIA HOPE AND MR. F. B. CHILDE.

GUESTS' HALF-HOUR WAIT AT CHURCH.

Lady Doria Hope, the 21-year-old daughter of the Duke of Newcastle, was married yesterday to Mr. Frederick B. Childe, son of the late Colonel Childe, Indian Army, at Christ Church, Down Street, Piccadilly

It will be recalled that the bride, who is co-heiress to a large fortune, worked for some time as a shop-girl in New York. The bridegroom, who is 22 years of age, belongs to a well-known Shropshire family. On leaving Cambridge he took up farming on modern lines.

The engagement was announced early this month, after the young couple had known each other for nine weeks.

The wedding took place half an hour later than was expected. At two o'clock, the time announced for the ceremony, the doors of the church were still closed, and there was no sign of any preparations. A small group of guests, however, had assembled.

At a quarter past two a car brought Mrs. Maxwell, the bridegroom's mother, and several friends, and one door of the church was opened. It was just after 2.30 when the bride stepped out of a car with her father, who gave her away.

The Rev. George E. Farran officiated. Mr. John Holcroft, a former President of the Cambridge University Boat Club, and a coach of the Cambridge eight, was best man.

The bride wore a costume of deep beige cloth, with a jumper of a paler shade. Over her coat and skirt she had a fawn tweed coat, with a brown fur collar, and a small fawn felt helmet hat completed her attire. She wore a spray of mauve orchids. There were no bridesmaids and no reception after the ceremony.

Those present in church included:—

Mrs. Maxwell, the Earl of Lincoln, Lady Mary Pelham-Clinton Hope, Mrs. Goddard, Mr. Studley Herbert and the Countess of Seafield, Mrs. V. Tait, Mrs. Raymond Radcliffe, Miss Francis Howard, Mr. Norman Forbes, Mrs. Ernest Leggatt and Miss Leggatt, Mr. and Mrs. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Paddey, Mrs William Murray and Miss Murray, Mr. Vivian Stratton, Captain and Mrs. Marter, Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. Moncreiff.

The bride and bridegroom are leaving shortly for Italy, where the honeymoon will be spent.

Many of the guests were accompanied in their cars by dogs.

MARRIED IN CELLAR CHAPEL.

DOCTOR'S ROMANCE.

In a tiny cellar chapel of an East End Scout Settlement, Professor R. J. McNeill Love, a Harley Street consultant and Boy Scout Commissioner for Poplar, was married yesterday to Miss Dorothy Borland, daughter of the late Mr. Herbert Borland and Mrs. Borland, of Plymouth. Professor Love has lived at Roland House (East London Scout Settlement) for nine years, and Miss Borland has been actively associated with the Girl Guide movement in Plymouth.

The chapel at Roland House, a converted cellar, with an old arched roof, was specially licensed for yesterday's ceremony, which was the first wedding celebrated there. The chapel is a memorial to the Hon. Roland Philipps, a son of Viscount St. Davids, who was killed in the war. The cross from his grave in Flanders and his sword stand in wall niches in the chapel.

The wedding ceremony was conducted by the Rev. J. F. Hepworth, chaplain to the Bishop of Stepney and chairman of the South Poplar Boy Scout Association, and the Rev. T. MacMillan, Presbyterian Minister for Poplar. Boys of the First South Poplar Troop, of which the bridegroom is scoutmaster, formed a guard of honour as the bride and groom came out into the homely back yard of the Settlement, where poultry were scratching about.

SIR RIDER HAGGARD'S NIECE.

Sir George Buchanan, the consulting engineer, and Miss Joan Haggard, niece of the late Sir Rider Haggard, were married yesterday at Prince's Row Register office. The bridegroom, who is 64, is a specialist in harbour, dock, and river works, and a member of the firm of Messrs. C. S. Meik and Buchanan, of Westminster. He has worked in many parts of the world. During the war he was twice mentioned in despatches for his services with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force from 1915 to 1917, and was awarded the K.C.I.E.

The bride, whose age was given on the register as 40, wore a long grey fur coat, a black cloche hat, a grey frock, light stockings, and black satin shoes. She wore a string of pearls.

The honeymoon is to be spent on the Riviera.

HON. MRS. BRIDGEMAN.

FUNERAL IN SHROPSHIRE YESTERDAY.

The funeral of the Hon. Mrs. Bridgeman took place at Weston, Shifnal (Shropshire), yesterday. Prebendary Bridgeman and the Rev. Hervey Rabone officiated.

The mourners were: Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman, Captain the Hon. Robert Bridgeman, the Hon. Geoffrey and Mrs. Bridgeman, the Hon. Maurice Bridgeman, the Countess of Bradford, Lady Mabel Kenyon Slaney Viscountess Boyne, Captain Orlando Bridgeman, Colonel Walter Murray, Miss Murray, Miss Margaret Murray, Brigadier-General Arthur Lloyd, the Dean of Windsor, Miss Palgrave, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Henry Bridgeman. Miss Bridgeman, Major and Mrs. Roger Bridgeman, Mrs King, Colonel Howard McLean, Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, Rev. H. P. Fraser, Rev. A. R. Guiness, Miss Rabone, and others

The Earl of Bradford is abroad, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bridgeman were absent through illness.

LATVIAN PRODUCTS.

An exhibition of Latvian products will take place at the offices of the Consulate-General, 31, Kingsway, London, on Thursday and Friday. The exhibits will include samples of many goods produced in Latvia.

WIRELESS FOR DEBUTANTES.

Debutantes and their chaperons leaving Buckingham Palace after the Courts this year will probably be aided by wireless to find their cars.

Experiments with an amplifying system of loud speakers proving successful, they will replace the parade ground voice of a Court servant. A microphone has been placed just inside the door at the Grand Entrance to the Palace and into this the names of guests will be whispered softly to echo in booming tones from loud speakers erected on places where the cars are parked.

THE "WALKING PARSON."

Canon A. N. Cooper, vicar of Filey, known all over the Continent as "The Walking Parson," having tramped through every country with the exception of Russia, yesterday attained his 80th birthday. He received congratulations from all parts of the country.

A native of Windsor, Canon Cooper has been vicar of Filey for fifty years. He is in wonderful health for his age, and can still walk ten miles with comfort. In his annual tramps abroad from 1887 to the outbreak of the war, he covered 15,000 miles, and by his subsequent lectures and books raised £24,000 for church improvements and other parish needs.

FAIR BUT RATHER COLD.

WINTRY SPELL TO CONTINUE.

NORTHERLY WINDS.

ENGLAND.—Light or moderate north-easterly breeze; mainly cloudy, but bright intervals in places; rather cold.

SCOTLAND. — Light variable breeze; fair; local fog, chiefly morning; rather cold; frost locally at night.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light or moderate north-east breeze; fair; visibility mainly moderate; sea slight.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

Practically the whole of Europe is now within the confines of a vast anticyclone centred over Western Russia. A meteorological situation of this type, when as well established as it is at present, has often led to long spells of really severe weather in the British Isles, and the arctic conditions which we experienced in February last year had their origin in very similar circumstances. That most of the country has so far escaped with only a moderate degree of cold is due to the fact that there has been no great westward drift of air from Siberia this year, temperature still remaining relatively high in European Russia.

Up to the present the South of England has had scarcely a taste of the rigorous weather that has prevailed over a large part of Northern Britain for several weeks. At Kew the sheltered thermometer has not yet fallen below 31 deg. this month, whereas in Scotland readings below 20 deg. have been common, with 20 to 25 deg. of ground frost night after night, and four to six inches of ice on lakes and ponds, even in the Lowlands.

FROST IN GIBRALTAR.

Northern France has shared Southern England's comparative immunity, but the Mediterranean has felt winter's grip to an unusual extent. On Thursday, even Gibraltar reported frost—the first known there in February since records began more than seventy years ago

The situation yesterday underwent little change. A westward extension of the great Continental anticyclone covered most of Scotland and Ireland, and fog and keen frost were widespread there. At Glasgow, where skating was in full swing, temperature dropped to 13 deg. on the ground in the early morning, and in the afternoon the thermometer still stood 1 deg. below freezing point.

Over the greater part of England there was little or no frost, but in many districts the mercury again failed to rise beyond the thirties all day. Even Falmouth reported only 36 deg. at 1 p.m., and the reading of 39 deg. at Kew at that hour was 5 deg. short of the normal for late February.

As on the previous few days some regions were persistently overhung by a cloud canopy from the North Sea, though there were considerable areas in which the weather was mainly fine and bright. Lowestoft enjoyed nearly eight hours of sunshine, and Hastings six hours London's record of two and a-quarter hours was the best since Monday. Slight snow showers occurred locally in Scotland.

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

CHANCELLOR TO RECEIVE TWO DEPUTATIONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in view of his coming Budget proposals, has arranged to receive on March 6 two deputations from the Entertainment Tax Abolition League and the Provincial Entertainment Proprietors' and Managers' Association on the subject of the Entertainment Tax.

The former body includes the Theatrical Managers Association, the Association of West End Theatre Managers, the Entertainments Protection Association, and the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association. It has asked Mr. Snowden to hear representations as to the urgency for the total repeal of the Entertainments duty.

The Provincial Entertainments Association, on the other hand, recognising the heavy commitments of the Government in respect of the need for remedying existing industrial conditions and the solution of the unemployment problem, is to propose to the Chancellor the immediate removal of the duty charged upon all admission prices up to and including that of 1s.

This, it is believed, would give relief among the great masses of the industrial population, and would enable proprietors of provincial entertainment houses to carry out schemes for refurnishing and redecoration.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Four sets of twins were born during last week at Middlesex Hospital. All are doing well.

Derby municipal electricity undertaking has made a profit during the past year of over £30,000.

To celebrate its coming of age the Poetry Society is giving a luncheon at the Criterion Restaurant to-morrow.

Passengers by the München, which was seriously damaged by fire in New York, reached Plymouth yesterday in the America.

Henry John Parsons, a married man, of Plymouth, was fatally crushed by a lift which he was repairing at Exeter yesterday.

Captain Reiss yesterday withdrew from his Labour candidature of the Colchester Division after eight years. He has fought three elections.

Three veterans of the Crimean and Baltic campaigns, one of the Indian Mutiny, and one of the China War of 1857 are still alive in Plymouth.

The Bridge and Poker Tournament held at Grosvenor House on behalf of the funds of St. George's Hospital resulted in a net profit of over £613.

Dr. Thomas Cunningham Porter, the oldest assistant master at Eton College, has just celebrated his seventieth birthday. He has been at Eton for forty-five years.

WE MUST HAVE THE FREEDOM OF THE AIR

BY COMMANDER KENWORTHY

IN TO-MORROW'S "DAILY SKETCH."

The Tonge Moor Picturedrome, Bolton, a cinema built of wood and concrete, with accommodation for six to seven hundred people, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday.

The mutilated body of an unknown man, about 45 to 50, with a pince-nez case inscribed W. Straw and Sons, Greenwich London, was found on the railway line at Twickenham early yesterday.

Mr. John Davie, 65, an assistant gas manager, of Edinburgh Corporation, collapsed and died while watching the Rugby International between Scotland and Ireland at Murrayfield.

A new Chilean submarine depôt ship, Araunaco, built by Vickers Armstrong's, which left Barrow yesterday for trials on the Clyde, can maintain six large submarines and over 500 officers and men.

The foundation-stones of the New Wimbledon Town Hall were laid yesterday by the Mayor of Wimbledon, Councillor G. T. Burrows, and the chairman of the Town Hall Committee, Alderman Shirl Mussell.

Hartford Corrin, aged 25, son of a Dalby (Isle of Man) farmer, died in hospital yesterday as the result of injuries received last week when cutting a piece of soap. The knife slipped and plunged into his body.

In his charge to the Grand Jury at Kent Assizes yesterday, Mr Justice Rowlatt, commenting on the absence of any cases of manslaughter, said: "In these days of motor-cars this is a thing I can congratulate you upon."

The Midland Bank has opened new branches at Victoria Street, Bristol, and Walnut Road Chelston, near Torquay, under the management of Mr. Willmott Houselander and Mr C. C. Greville Page respectively.

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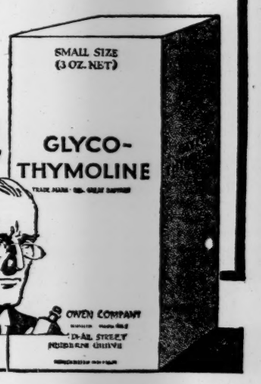

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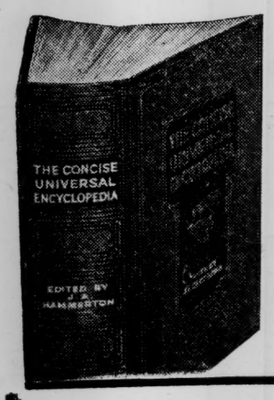

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The Amalgamated Press Ltd.

Court and Society

The King has arranged to hold an investiture on Thursday, and during the week he has been busily engaged receiving various notabilities. The Duke of York came to luncheon one day, and so did Princess Helena Victoria and her brother, the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, who is probably better remembered by his former title of Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein. Princess Mary's stay at Buckingham Palace has been a feature of Their Majesties' visit to town.

The Duke of York came, as promised, to the reception given by the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry on Wednesday, and both Royal guest and host sported the Order of the Garter, as did also Earl Beauchamp. Members of the Naval Conference were invited, and were evidently impressed by the wonderful display of family portraits in the picture gallery, as well as by the gold plate and silver racing cups to be seen in the dining room. Lady Londonderry wore her big diamond tiara, and a series of big diamond brooches down the front of the bodice of her Queen Anne yellow silk dress; Lady Maureen Stanley, very smart in cornflower blue tulle; and her sisters, Lady Margaret and Lady Helen Stewart, dressed alike in heavy cream satin; and Viscount Castlereagh were other members of the family to be seen, while the host's sister, the Countess of Ilchester, wearing wonderful pearls and diamonds with a plum-coloured tulle dress, was watching arrivals for some time from the top of the stairs, where also stood Princess Helena Victoria in flowered silver lamé.

The Prime Minister was gaily chatting with the Countess of Scarbrough, and his daughter, wearing an embroidered shawl, was an interested spectator of the brilliant scene. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, the latter in hydrangea mauve, came together; Viscount Wimborne was talking to the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Fitz-Gerald, who looked chic in blush rose-coloured velvet, and wearing the carved emerald and diamond necklace just given her by her husband; the Marchioness of Salisbury arrived with her sister, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, who wore black with silver serpentine stripes, and was accompanied by her son, the Earl of Airlie; the Hon. Lady Salmond, in black, with a diamond necklace worn as a headband mounted on gold ribbon, was with her husband; Admiral Sir Charles Madden brought his wife and daughter, the one in green and the other in pink; the Swiss Minister chaperoned his daughter, Mlle. Livia Paravicini, who looked charming in a frock of shaded blue, and had Lady Georgina Curzon, in pink, with her. Then there were also Mrs. Philip Snowden, in black and silver; the Countess of Oxford, in black velvet and a red scarf; Mrs. Arthur James, in green; the Countess of Birkenhead, in gold and black; Lord Trenchard, with his wife in black; and Miss Megan Lloyd George, in sweet-pea coloured tulle.

Quite a delightful evening was spent at Viscount and Viscountess Allendale's house, next to the Duke of York's in Piccadilly, on Tuesday when they gave a dinner, followed by a dance, to which they had invited some of the Naval Conference experts. Lady Allendale looked charming in a long-skirted frock of white lace, with which she wore some nice pearls, and jade and diamond earrings. There were many young married couples to be seen dancing in the ballroom—where hang the celebrated Watts pictures—and among them I saw the Hon. Mrs. Alec Baring, in white georgette, the Hon. John Mulholland, with his wife in black and a fur stole, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Jenkinson, in white lace and tulle, and the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Baillie Hamilton. The Countess of Ancaster was there, in white with silver paillettes in perpendicular stripes, and her daughter, Lady Priscilla Willoughby; the Countess of Carlisle, in black lace over gold; Lady George Cholmondeley, in blue moiré; Lady Evelyn Beauchamp, in white georgette; and Mrs. Peter Thursby, in black lace. Rebla, the amusing juggler, and Dora Maughan, with her sophisticated songs, entertained the guests before supper, and among those who sat around—some on cushions on the floor—watching them were Viscountess Ridley, in white chiffon; Miss Maureen Guinness, in bright red lace, and the Hon. Mrs. Roland Cubitt, in a swirling dress of lemon and black striped lamé. Lady Allendale's mother, Lady Seely, wearing black and a diamond bandeau, was also present, as were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rice, the latter in red, and the Hon. Arthur Howard, with his wife, in dull amber crêpe-de-Chine. Many stopped to admire the beautiful tapestries which Lord and Lady Allendale brought from Florence not so long ago, and their collection of fine Dutch paintings and the beautiful Turner landscape came in for their meed of admiration.

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin gave the first of a series of afternoon receptions at 10, Upper Brook Street, on Thursday last, when many of her husband's supporters were present. The guests were received in the blue drawing-rooms, where the hostess stood by the door for some time, wearing a dress of terra-cotta embossed velvet. The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Howard, in a black coat and a little blue hat, was to be found in the dining-room helping guests to tea. The Spanish Ambassador was joined by his wife, smart in a sable coat over a dress of brown velvet, and many other members of the Diplomatic Corps were also to be seen with their ladies. Countess Stanhope was an early arrival, and so were Lord and Lady Greenwood, with the Hon. Angela Greenwood, in brown velvet, and Lady Worthington-Evans, Lady Rodd, Sir John and the Hon. Lady Shelley-Rolls, Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, and Lady Desborough, in black, were among the throng.

The marriage of Miss Loelia Ponsonby to the Duke of Westminster aroused much interest, and crowds were to be found at every vantage point outside the registry office in Prince's Row, and also outside the bride's home in St. James's Palace. The actual ceremony took but a few minutes, and there were many cheers for the happy pair. The Duke wore morning dress with a Homburg hat, and the bride a smart frock of bright brown figured velvet decorated by a spray of cattleya orchids, and a hat to match of the upturned brim variety. Sir Frederick Ponsonby supported his daughter, and Lady Ponsonby was also present, and was dressed in wine colour, trimmed with fox fur. Mr. Winston Churchill acted in the capacity of what might be termed "best man," and among the comparatively few people who also attended were the Duke's married daughter, the tall and blonde Lady Ursula Filmer-Sankey, whose cloth coat was treated to an imposing collar of beige lynx. There was no reception proper, but Lady Ponsonby received a few friends who were able to admire a small selection of the many presents, which included a number of the fashionable diamond bracelets allied in alternate cases with rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, and one also composed of various coloured stones. The honeymoon is being spent in the Duke's yacht Cutty Sark, which will cruise in the Mediterranean for a while.

Another interesting wedding of the week was that of Miss Mary Lutyens to Mr. Anthony Sewell, which was on more usual lines, save for the fact that the bride forsook the traditional white for a dress of steel-blue satin, with a veil of the same colour, and that her retinue of children were also clad in this hue. The altar was decked with blue and silver artificial flowers, and similar decoration was used at the chancel. The presents were shown on the previous afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents in Mansfield Street, where Lady Emily Lutyens received friends and relatives. They included a massive silver cigarette-box from Lady Millicent Hawes, a bracelet of diamond links from Sir Roderick and Lady Jones, a quaint Early Victorian foot-rest from Sir James Barrie, a brooch representing a basket of flowers in varied coloured stones from Viscount and Viscountess Ridley, a beige silk travelling set from "Hermione, Davina, and John," an aquamarine and diamond brooch from Lady Emily Lutyens, a similar one from the Countess of Lytton, and pendant earrings to match from Lady Davina Lytton.

MAYFAIR.

Spring Wear

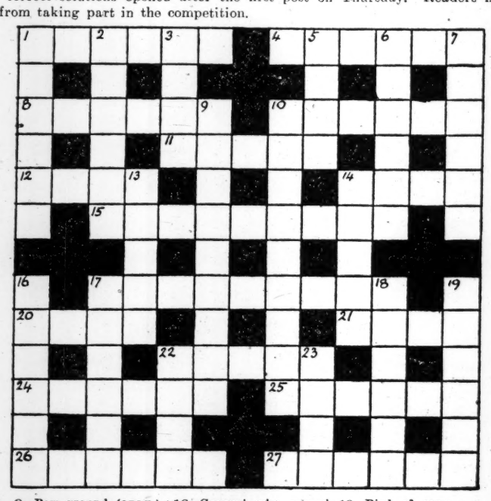
COLOURFUL crêpes and chiffons, façonné satins, and other dainty fabrics will herald the warmer days just as much as the light-weight woollen materials.

The sketch to the left shows a red and white printed crêpe frock, which could be worn with either a matching coat or one in red nadiana. The frock is clinging to the base of the hipline, where a flounce is held in by rows of shirrings at each side.

The other sketch shows one of the newest models in thin tweed with a bolero coat and fluted skirt. The skirt is cleverly cut in godet sections, and fits closely round the hips and is full at the hem. A fine white piqué waistcoat blouse is tucked in at the normal waist, and a matching beret is worn.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 269.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 269," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



ACROSS.

1. Angelic being—with spirit talk within.
4. French novelist.
8. Rank in the Navy.
10. Bird of prey.
11. River of the North-West.
12. This may stop a skid, but probably not in a muddy lane.
14. River of the Low Countries.
15. It's waste to prepare an Epicurean banquet for the man who is this.
17. Wear for stormy weather.
20. Material that is otherwise often trodden underfoot.
21. River of India.
22. Irish county in which famine should be unknown.
24. Fruit that sounds rather likely to cause trouble among its neighbours.
25. The end of a great line.
26. Chance.
27. This man would become wide awake if he lost a letter.

DOWN.

1. An oarsman that often brings death.
2. Check.
3. Far from strong.
5. English river.
6. Part of the heavens.
7. Colour.
9. Pew ground (anag.).
10. Mixed—settle without it.
13. Who wrote "The Corsair"?
14. This able man is never happy.
16. General who earned fame in the South African War.
17. Country that contains the first home of man.
18. Nursery toy.
19. Bird of song.
22. This saint lends his name to a French resort.
23. Suitable name for this English port.

CROSS-WORD No. 268 PRIZEWINNERS.

DONALD PARKER, The Brambles, Worlington, Mildenhall, Suffolk; Mrs. G. H. TRISTRAM, 3, Oakley House, Union Street, W.1; J. J. FOSTER, St Helens, Forest View, Chingford, Essex; E. H. RICHARDS, Oran, Trevone Bay, Padstow, Cornwall; Mrs. SYBIL FOXELL, Christ Church Vicarage, South Hackney, E.9.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1, Ballad; 4, Adrift; 8 Sallow; 10, Mellow; 11, Madam; 13, Lief; 15, Dot; 16, Anil; 17, Sap; 19, Odd; 20, Rebound; 22, Act, 23, Eel; 26, Anne; 27, Tee; 29, Rump; 30, Busby; 32, Limpet; 33, Barber; 34, Talent; 35, Hearty.

DOWN —1, Bustle; 2, Lilies; 3, Atom; 5, Deem; 6, Island; 7, Towels; 9, Wad; 10, Mat; 12, Dolores; 14, Farce; 16, Adder; 18, Pet; 19, One; 21, Ballet; 22, Animal; 24, Lumber; 25, Sporty; 27, Tut; 28, Bob; 30, Bean; 31, Yale.

A Woman's Corner

Home Comforts.

Men's Fashions.

By PANDORA.

The cold weather has been received with some sense of grievance. We had enjoyed mildness for all the early part of the winter, and felt that we were perhaps forgotten and would be allowed to get off scot-free. Instead, there are frosts and biting winds, though such sunshine as we enjoyed on Thursday should compensate for much wintry aggressiveness.

However, there is something to be thankful for in the case of those of us who are in our homes. At least, we know all its warm places as well as its chilly spots, which we avoid, and have our familiar beds and other comforts. Not like the unhappy people who have gone abroad for warmth and sunshine and have encountered blizzards and snowdrifts, ice and slush. When these uncomfortable conditions exist at home we have the joy of knowing that we are not also paying large sums for hotel accommodation in foreign towns, and the privilege of catching cold far from our own doctors.

Incidentally, those who seek health and warmth abroad frequently suffer not only from the sudden changes in weather but from the fact that hotels are not very strict about disinfecting rooms where there have been illnesses such as influenza. One lot of arrivals follows on the heels of those leaving, and it is only human nature to want to let the rooms as quickly as possible, with the result that the new holiday-makers may be put straight into a room from which an influenza patient has departed an hour before. Their blissful ignorance is no safeguard against germs.

Those Waistcoats.

Whatever the weather, one is cheered by the little straws showing the way the wind blows towards spring. In the parks the green chairs are looking very green indeed, as they are newly painted, and from a study of the flower-beds one judges that the spring show will be an excellent one. The days are long and often very sunny; we are moving towards Lent, and all the spring fashions are being displayed. We know the best and the worst; even to the dresses which trail on the ground and make the wearer look distinctly dowdy until we become accustomed to the new-old fashion, when we shall say that it is simply charming.

And what about men's fashions? Are men—I regret to suggest it—only copy-cats, or have they really started the high-waisted Empire style? I have seen a well-dressed man wearing a white evening waistcoat which seemed to be cut off suddenly in its prime, and a day or so ago in Piccadilly I goggled with interest at the sight of a tall young man wearing a waistcoat which reached only to what the dressmakers are harping on, to wit, "the normal waistline." In his case the result seemed to be an undue amount of leg, but I reproved myself for this criticism, and reflected how much worse he would look with his waist where ours have recently been.

But there is no use telling me that men make no changes in their styles, except to add or to subtract an unobtrusive button or to cut a coat an inch one way or another. I have seen the contrary.

Our Samuel.

To-day is the birthday of Samuel Pepys, who was born on February 23, 1632-3. The generous offer of two years from which to choose a birthday is the result, I believe, of the year in his day having begun on March 25.

Those whose business takes them near St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, with its graceful spire, may be interested in the fact that in the parish records is a mention of "Samuell sonn to John Peapis wyef Margaret." This baby was to become a distinguished and valuable public servant who did great things for the Navy, and is the delightful intimate friend of all who have read the Diary and learned from it what he thought, what he wore, what he had to eat, and to drink, and numerous personal details which make him seem like one of ourselves.

But how amusing Mr. Pepys would have been on modern ways. His undying curiosity would have led him to say pointed things about the eighteen days' diet, the war of the skirts, and the modern manners. Though no frankness of conversation would shock a man who lived through the period with which he was associated.

Empire Shopping.

The effort to induce housekeepers to buy only Empire goods is sometimes made difficult by the tradesmen who either do not stock articles asked for, or at least press upon one the "just as good" from another country, for reasons one can only guess.

Many people neglect to buy foodstuffs and other articles which help British people, because they do not remember to ask for them, or because they do not realise the importance of aiding the Empire's trade, or simply because they care nothing at all so long as they are well supplied. Yet the big stores make a point of displaying the imports from various Dominions and colonies, and from time to time attractive window-dressing makes us realise what is being sent to London by people working in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other places. Incidentally, the housekeeper could vary her menu by a careful study of some of the lists of Empire goods, which suggest dishes not so familiar in this country. Anyhow, all good wishes to the League of Empire Housewives, which is showing us the way we should go—to buy Empire goods.

Girl Travellers.

A propos the paragraphs about girls arriving alone in London and running serious risks in finding their way to new posts, the Travellers' Aid Society, that old and tried friend, tells me that they meet about 4,000 girls and women in a year, by special appointment, throughout the world, and at any hour of the day or night.

The trouble seems to be that would-be travellers, their parents or their employers, do not notify any society or individual that they are due to arrive in London, so unless they meet by chance one of the officials of the T.A.S. or other reliable person they may be at the mercy of casual acquaintances of whom they ask the way. For the benefit of these strangers I may mention that the address of the Travellers' Aid Society is 30, Upper Gloucester Place, N.W.1. The society will also make inquiries about situations to which girls are going or expecting to go.

Art Education.

The amazing success of the Italian Exhibition, or rather of the Exhibition of Italian Art, to give it its proper title, is an example of what may be done by sympathetic publicity.

I hasten to add, lest art lovers fall upon me and rend me, or bomb the office of this paper, that it is undoubtedly the most wonderful exhibition ever held. But one wonders if the general public would have been as deeply interested and would have discovered the marvels of the exhibition had it not received columns and columns of praise and of explanation. A thousand pities if this had not been the case, but the fact remains that for every hundred well-informed, genuinely enthusiastic picture lovers there must have been three or four hundred who went to the exhibition because its opening was the most talked of event in recent years, and they felt it was something they ought to see, if only once.

There must be many whose lives are being enriched by this exhibition, which will leave lasting memories of beauty and interest. But even this great collection would have less meaning and charm were it not for the human touches, the glimpses of the painters as men, that one gleans from lectures and from reading; the little stories of the lives of the pictures themselves painted so long ago, and now spending these weeks on alien soil among their contemporaries, and with the paintings of other periods. We owe something to the various interpreters who, during the past few weeks, have been explaining the painters and their works to all who will listen.

3 Days

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TUESDAY
WED.

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'Trilby' Check wool Tweed, perfectly tailored, makes this suit, which is excellent for town or country wear. The coat is fastened by a leather belt which is slotted through the back, and the skirt shows the newest version of the flared style. In beige and brown mixture.

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NEW PRODUCTS OF EMPIRE.

REPTILE SKINS AND FROZEN EGGS.

OLYMPIA'S BUSY WEEK

If the many inquiries already made by trade buyers in the Empire Marketing Board Section of the British Industries Fair at Olympia come to fruition, the Empire will acquire several new industries.

Practically every Dominion and Colony exhibiting is showing some new product, and in every case it is the new products that have aroused the interest of buyers, both British and foreign. Thus Malaya is showing coffee for the first time in this country. "It has been very favourably commented on by the experts who have tried it," said an official at the stand yesterday, "and we feel very hopeful that the industry will develop. Reptile skins have also aroused an exceptional amount of interest, which seems to point to a much wider use of these skins in the making of shoes, bags, and other fancy leather work."

New Zealand is showing frozen eggs for the first time, and with them samples of the cakes and pastry for the making of which they can be used with special advantage. Hitherto practically all the frozen eggs in this country have come from China, and since the New Zealand eggs are very cheap and just as good as fresh eggs for cooking purposes, big orders are expected.

ATTRACTIVE NATIVE WORK.

Exceptional interest, too, has been shown in the many products of Gambia, exhibiting this year for the first time in its history alongside the Gold Coast. Beeswax, native-grown tobacco, and brilliantly coloured native cloths and bedspreads, each made up of hundreds of small sections, rather like a patchwork quilt, have attracted buyers.

Great Britain is well represented with a wide range of products, including whole roast chickens in sealed glass containers that can be kept indefinitely and Scottish heather honey—neither of which products have been seen in London before. Foreign buyers have been particularly active at this stand, and the officials are hopeful of substantial new trade as a result of their inquiries.

Northern Ireland, too, has solved the problem of exporting chickens, and her canned fowls are attracting a great deal of attention. Already two big London provision firms have given substantial orders, and inquiries have come from many more.

A similar story is told by the officials at the other stands, and the volume of actual business done and the number of inquiries made are generally regarded as greater than at the same time last year.

COUNTIES AT CHESS.

200 PLAYERS COMPETE FOR SHIELDS.

FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT.

An important chess match, with one hundred players a-side, was contested yesterday at St. Bride's Institute, Fleet Street, between Middlesex and Surrey (English Counties Champion, 1929-1930).

The entire hundred boards counted for the "Ebony" Shield, awarded in connection with the old Metropolitan Counties competition, and the first fifty boards for the "Amboyna" Shield competitions among Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, and Sussex.

Both sides were on their mettle, with the best teams obtainable. Middlesex had at their top boards such well-known amateur experts as Messrs. A. West, E. G. Sergeant, E. T. Jesty, R. C. Griffith, P. S. Milner-Barry, F. I. Wynham, Dr. S. F. Duncan, J. Strachlatein, and W. H. Watts; and to match these formidable opponents Surrey had the services of Messrs. H. C. Griffith, R. P. Michell, J. H. Blake, R. J. C. Walker, J. Butland, L. Alexander, C. F. Cornwall, T. H. Robertson, G. A. Felce, and R. H. Newman—every one a strong player. Most of the players lower down were also above the average amateur strength.

One of the first games finished was at Board No. 2, where the Middlesex player, Mr. Jesty, defeated Mr. J. H. Blake. Another early win for Middlesex occurred at Board No. 3, where Mr. R. C. Griffith won smartly against Mr. R. J. Walker, who had a good game at one stage, but lost through making two or three indifferent moves. Shortly after, Messrs. West and H. C. Griffith agreed to a draw on the first board. Mr. E. G. Sergeant, who played an Evans gambit (a startling opening nowadays in match games), proved the strength and difficulty of the attack by defeating the redoubtable Surrey expert, Mr. R. P. Michell, at Board No. 2.

At the call of "time," at 6.30, the score stood 32 to 27 in favour of Middlesex. The remaining games were adjudicated, and the adjudicators were more favourable for Surrey, the final figures being Middlesex, 51½; Surrey, 48½—a very close result.

On the first fifty boards, for the "Amboyna" Shield, Middlesex won by 26½ to 23½.

THE GRIFFITH-WALKER GAME.

Appended is the lively game, played at Board No. 3, between Griffith (Middlesex) and Walker (Surrey).

KING'S FIANCHETTO.

White. R. C. Griffith.	Black. R. T. C. Walker.	White. R. C. Griffith.	Black. R. T. C. Walker.
1 P—K4	P—KKt3	14 R—R3	P x P (b)
2 P—KB4	B—Kt2	15 Kt x P	Q—Q5 (ch)
3 P—B3	P—Q3	16 K—R sq	Kt—Kt5 (c)
4 P—Q4	Kt—KB3	17 R—Q sq	QR—Q sq ?
5 R—Q3	Castles	18 B—B4 !	Q—B4
6 Kt—B3	Kt—B3	19 R—KB sq	R—Q5 (d)
7 Castles	P—K4	20 B x P (ch) !	K—Kt2 (e)
8 BP x P	P x P	21 R x B ! !	R—Q3 (f)
9 B—KKt5	P—KR3	22 R—B sq	Kt—Q,
10 B—R4	B—Kt5 (a)	23 R (R3)—B3	R—Q2
11 Q—Kt3 !	B x Kt	24 Q—K6 !	R—Q3
12 B x Kt !	B x B	25 Q—K7 !	Q—K4
13 R x B	P x P	26 B—K6 (dis, ch)	Resigns

(a) If P x P, 11, P—K5. Instead of the text move, however, 10, Q—Q3, would have been better.

(b) And here, B—Kt2 was the better move. The capture of the pawn, forcing the Kt into the game was too dangerous.

(c) Perhaps 10, Q—Kt5 might have saved Black's game even now

(d) A fatal error. His best chance was 19, Q—K4, for if then, 20 R x B (!), Q x R, 21, Q x Kt (!), Q x Kt!

(e) If R x B, then also, 21, R x B.

(f) Obviously, if K x R, then, 22. Q—K6 (ch), and mate next move. The game is over.

UNLUCKY EUROPA.

RUNS AGROUND DURING TRIAL TRIP.

HAMBURG, Saturday.

The giant North German Lloyd liner Europa, sister-ship of the Bremen, met with a slight mishap when leaving for her trial voyage this morning. Owing to the shallowness of the water she ran on a mudbank off Altona. The incoming tide turned her broadside on to the current, but she was refloated with the assistance of tugs and proceeded as far as Braunshausen, where she anchored to await the tide.—*Reuter.*

SECOND MARRIAGE FOR BOTH.

NEW YORK, Saturday

Mrs. Marie Norton Whitney and Mr. W. Averell Harriman, the sportsman and financier, son of the late Mr. E. H. Harriman, the railway magnate, were married yesterday at All Souls Church. Only the immediate relatives of both families were present.

The bride obtained a divorce in September from Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, grandson of the late Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and son of Mr. Harry Payne Whitney.

It was a second marriage also for Mr. Harriman, who in August last year divorced Mrs. Kitty Lanier Lawrence.—*Reuter.*

CENSUS NEXT YEAR.

MID-WEEK DAY TO BE CHOSEN.

40,000 COUNTING AREAS.

Active preparations for the taking in 1931 of a new British Census are in progress in the department of the Registrar-General at Somerset House.

The last Census was taken in 1921, and although an Act passed a year before provided for a quinquennial count, it was not acted upon in 1926 owing to departmental difficulties and the desire for economy. As a result of next year's count, it is expected that many important facts concerning the life of the people will be revealed to have taken place since 1921. It was from the information gleaned at the last Census relating to the number of household dependents under the age of sixteen that the Widows and Orphans Pensions Act was based. A question about the "place of employment" was helpful in preparing statistics showing the stream of workers from their homes to places of employment elsewhere.

The country is being sub-divided into 40,000 enumeration districts. This is being done on large six-inch maps.

EFFECT OF WEEK-END HABIT.

In regard to the actual day, one at the week-end has ceased to be the best. Formerly it could be safely assumed that then all the members of a family were most likely to be at home, but with the development of the week-end habit, it is now the time when they are least likely to be together, and for this reason a mid-week day is next year to be chosen.

There will be special provision for enumerating foreigners living in groups in this country who may not speak English. These will include Chinese in Limehouse and immigrant Jews in the East End and the large provincial cities, as well as those sections of the foreign population which may have settled in the ports. For the Welsh-speaking districts of the Principality, too, the schedules will be printed in Welsh.

HOW CENSUS BEGAN.

The Registrar-General, Mr. S. P. Vivian, and his staff, are working on the basis that the distribution and collection of the schedules will all be completed within a week. Ten years ago the count cost between £400,000 and £500,000, and the expenditure next year is likely to be more rather than less. A large number of sorting and counting machines will be employed. The Census will apply to England, Scotland, and Wales. Both the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland took a national count in 1926.

A British Census was first taken in 1801, largely by the efforts of John Rickman, a statistician of his day, who succeeded in breaking down the prejudice, which then existed far more strongly than it does to-day, against the furnishing of personal information. Since 1801 only twelve other counts have been taken; next year's will be the fourteenth. For as long as records exist the number of women has been growing much more rapidly than that of men, and it is expected that the new enumeration will reveal an even greater disparity.

BARGE CHILDREN.

WIFE'S PROTEST AGAINST BILL.

Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P. for Ealing, who is leading the opposition to the Canal Boats Bill during the Committee stage in the House of Commons, has received a letter from the wife of a bargeman protesting against the proposal that children under 15 shall be removed from canal boats altogether.

"How are the bargemen," she asks, "going to keep two homes going (providing the wives and children have to go on shore) when in many cases they are now barely making a living? I have figures and proof to show that our earnings last year were approximately £2 10s. a week. It is simply driving the children from a clean, healthy life to the slums; and what about the children's health—how will they stand the change from the open air to the back alleys?

"When the M.P.s were talking about the barge children attending schools, are they aware of the fact that some schools will not take these children in? Also, have they thought about what will happen if the mother refuses to leave the father to his work, and decides to let the children stay at home in what lodgings they can afford to provide for them? What are these children going to do, torn from their natural guardians and placed with someone who, perhaps, does not care where they go so long as they attend school? Crime has not played a great part in canal children's life up to the present time, but by the look of things now the Parliament intends heading the children straight for it. But what do they care as long as the children are educated?"

CHIEF SCOUT 73.

BIRTHDAY MESSAGE RECEIVED AT SEA.

In mid-ocean yesterday, between Bermuda and New York, Lord Baden Powell and Lady Baden-Powell celebrated their birthdays. The Chief Scout is 73 and Lady Baden-Powell 41.

The whole of the Scout and Girl Guide world celebrated the occasion. Special parades and rallies were held, and a cabled message was sent yesterday by the Scout headquarters in London to the Chief Scout. Part of it was private and personal, but it contained the two lines:—"Birthday greeting to the Chief, A-rovering in the West."

Lord Baden-Powell will always be remembered as the founder of the Boy Scouts in 1908. The combined membership of the two movements—the Girl Guides and the Boy Scouts—is now about 3,000,000. During the great coming-of-age Jamboree at Birkenhead last August the Chief Scout was raised to the peerage in recognition of his services to the youth of the nation. Shortly afterwards he was made a Freeman of the City of London.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

No. 383.] LONDON, SUNDAY, FEB. 21, 1830. [Price 7d.

The total number of bankrupts from February 1, 1829, to January 31, 1830, was 1,677.

The Trustees of the British Museum, it is said, require £36,000 to complete their buildings.

Mr. Herries is to retain his situation of Master of the Mint, in addition to his other appointment of President of the Board of Trade. The office of Treasurer of the Navy will not, as hitherto be united to another, it being found to require more time and attention than was formerly thought necessary.

LORD BYRON'S WORKS.—The copyright of "Hours of Idleness," "The Vision of Judgment," "Heaven and Earth," and other works not published by Mr. Murray were brought to the hammer on Friday. The first bidding was £500, and the lot was knocked down to Mr. Murray for 3,700 guineas. The copyright of "Don Juan," the first five cantos excepted, was bought in by the executors at 310 guineas.

Sir J. Wrottesley presented a petition to the House of Commons on Thursday praying that the Legislature would interfere to prevent labourers' wages from being paid in goods. He showed that the practice of paying in goods, or by promissory notes payable at certain shops, was productive of very great loss to the working classes, as they were often compelled to pay from 20 to 30 per cent. above the market price. The petition was laid on the table.

"EMPIRE FIRST."

MINISTER'S LETTER TO HOUSEWIVES.

NATIONAL MARK BEEF

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P., has sent a letter on the subject of national mark beef to over 50,000 housewives in the West London districts of Acton, Chelsea, Chiswick, Ealing, Earl's Court, Hammersmith, Hanwell, Kensington, South Kensington, West Ealing and West Kensington With the letter was sent a list of the butchers in those areas who are regular sellers of national mark beef. A similar letter has been sent to 9,000 housewives in Birmingham. The letter reads:—

"Every thoughtful woman knows how much depends upon her choice in buying. Every patriotic woman will give her first choice to home produce of good quality, if she finds that its price is satisfactory and that she can be sure of getting what she orders.

"The splendid new movement for up-to-date marketing, which is bringing national mark produce into the shops, has recently made it possible for us in London to buy beef at reasonable prices with the certainty that it is home produce and that it has been passed by experts as of high quality. The movement is growing rapidly on its merits, and I write to enlist your support for it.

"I am sure that you believe with me that Empire buying begins at home. Here is a chance to put that belief into practice. I enclose a list of butchers in your area who already stock national mark beef. Your own supplier's name is very likely in the list. In any case I appeal to you to see that a definite standing order is given to him to supply only national mark beef to your household."

SCOUTING IN KENT.

LORD WARING ON ADVANCE OF THE MOVEMENT.

Lord Waring, presiding at the annual meeting of the Kent Scout Council at Maidstone, yesterday, which, by a coincidence, was the birthday of Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, referred to the growth of the movement in Kent during the year. The numbers, he said, showed an increase of 10 per cent. over the former year, which itself showed a record increase over other years. This advance corresponded very favourably with the world increase, which amounted to 6 per cent.

Referring to the Jamboree, Lord Waring said Kent was able to send its full quota of 500, and that those who were unable to be present at the Jamboree had the opportunity of mixing with the Scouts of many nations who were entertained in Kent either before or after the Jamboree itself. They were delighted to have the opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with South Africans, Australians, Hungarians, and other Scouts on this occasion.

Admiral Mark Kerr spoke on the League of Nations and the Scout movement, and Mr. Leonard Forrer, of Toc H., also addressed the meeting.

The proceedings were followed by a dinner in the evening, at which Marquess Camden presided, the guests including Viscountess Bridport, Lord Cornwallis, Mr Justice Rowlatt, the Chief Marshal of the Courts, Admiral Kerr, Admiral Stirling, Sir Francis and Lady Newnes, Mr. Copley Hewitt, Mr. Alan Erskine, and Miss Neville.

During the day, birthday greetings were cabled to the Chief Scout.

SOMERSET FLOODS.

VICTIMS RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MINEHEAD, Saturday.

At last the flood waters which have submerged the Athelney and Sedgemoor districts of Somerset are subsiding sufficiently to allow the inhabitants of the area to return to their homes The Relief Fund authorities have made arrangements for dealing with reinstatement claims from withy-workers and others who have suffered loss through the floods, though it will be some time before any payment on such claims can be made.

Great difficulties are being experienced by many of the unfortunate village folk in making their dwellings habitable again. Many of the houses have suffered severe damage through their long immersion. Walls have fallen in, cob buildings and outhouses have collapsed, and much furniture is irretrievably ruined

Much work has been done in rebuilding and strengthening the river banks in the affected area to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of the flooding, but local efforts may not be sufficient to give the district security. This can only be done by a big scheme to embrace the whole district Such a scheme, estimated to cost £250,000, has been prepared by Mr. W. H. Haile, the engineer of the Somerset Drainage Commissioners, and has been submitted to the local authorities concerned.

The difficulty, however, is that the bulk of the money would have to be raised from district rates, and at the present time such a course is impossible. The Somerset Drainage Commissioners, while approving in principle of the plan prepared, have decided they are unable to undertake it owing to the burden on the rates which it would involve.

RED CROSS CLINIC.

THE QUEEN TO OPEN NEW BUILDING.

The Duke of York will accompany the Queen when she opens the new Red Cross Society Clinic at Regent's Park for the treatment of rheumatism on Tuesday at 3 p.m. The Queen will officially inaugurate the clinic by releasing the valve which controls the flow of water into the treatment pool in the centre of the building. It was formerly the baptismal pool of the Baptist Chapel.

After the ceremony the Queen will be presented with a bouquet by Miss Neligan, the seven-year-old daughter of the Medical Superintendent, and the Minister of Health will convey to her the thanks of the Red Cross Society for opening the clinic. The Queen will then make a tour of inspection of the clinic.

The Prudential Assurance Company has made a donation of £1,000 to the funds of the British Red Cross Society to assist it in providing the linen required at the new clinic.

WATCH ON THE THAMES.

WARNINGS ARRANGED FOR ABNORMAL TIDES.

Replying to an inquiry from the Wandsworth Borough Council as to steps taken to ensure protection against Thames floods, the London County Council say that they have arranged for warnings of abnormal tides to be received from Southend, where high water occurs an hour earlier than at London Bridge.

The County Council also state that steps are being taken to ensure the reconstruction or repair by the owners of river walls and banks in London where necessary, and add that, while no action on their part can ensure absolute immunity from flooding, all reasonable steps are being taken.

MEN DOING BOYS' WORK.

During a discussion on blind alley occupations for boys at a Rotary conference at Buxton yesterday. Mr. J. Purvis Saunders (Manchester) said that he knew firms in Manchester for whom grey-haired men were doing boys' work. They had been doing it for twenty or thirty years, because the firms had such a high standard of morals and would not give them the "sack."

JAMES JOYCE'S FEAR OF BLINDNESS.

SEVEN YEARS' WORK ON A BOOK.

MAY BE UNABLE TO COMPLETE IT.

Daily increasing blindness may prevent James Joyce, the Irish author whose books have been banned in Britain and America, from completing what he declares is to be his greatest work, says the Paris correspondent of the British United Press.

For seven years Joyce has fought against failing sight in an attempt to finish the most ambitious work he has ever planned. On his forty-eighth birthday, on February 2 this year, he admitted to friends that the task looked impossible. In seven years he has only completed half of the book. Unlike other authors, James Joyce is unable to dictate. He finds it necessary to write every word with a great red pencil on huge sheets of paper. He cannot read a line of his manuscript without a powerful magnifying glass.

DRESSED IN WHITE.

The author of "Ulysses," who refused to take orders as a Jesuit priest after leaving a Dublin college, works from ten to fourteen hours daily, but writes only a few hundred words each day. A great part of the day is taken up in revising his manuscript, which he does in a most thorough manner, often re-writing pages after it is in proof. He declares that he can only write when dressed entirely in white. He declares that this is pleasant for his eyes. During the summer he wears white suits.

The small pointed beard that he wears hides a terrible scar, inflicted by a mad dog when he was five years of age. He will not allow anyone to bring a dog near him. On the other hand, he is very fond of cats, wears huge rings, smokes a curious pipe, and always carries an ash walking-stick.

A MODERNIST WORK.

He has entitled the book "A Work in Progress." It is modernist throughout, and would not be understood by anyone not familiar with James Joyce's developments on the English language. Two sections of the first half of the book have already been published, and the third, which he has entitled "A Fragment," will appear in Paris early in March. The first two fragments were called "Anna Livia Plurabelle" and "Tales Told of Shen and Shaun." The second fragment was published by the American poet-millionaire, Harry Crosby, who recently committed suicide in a New York flat.

James Joyce goes to every principal performance at the Opera House. It is now eighteen years since he visited his home in Ireland. He considers himself a virtual exile because of the hostility of the Catholic Church. He has lived in Paris for ten years.

FILMS UNFIT FOR BOYS.

HEADMASTER ON WASTE OF THE CINEMA.

"Of the films shown in public cinemas to-day only one in twenty is fit for boys to see—or, at least, has any educational value," said Mr. Austin Noxon, headmaster of Highfield College, Leigh-on-Sea, at the annual speech day yesterday evening.

"The cinema is the greatest educational possibility which is wasted to-day," said Mr. Noxon, who has installed a school cinema. Later he remarked that if he could have his own way he would abolish all home work for boys, an announcement which was cheered lustily by hundreds of the pupils present.

Fashions for the Petite

make smart use of the new Fleck Tweeds

A Two-piece Suit, a stylish Day Frock and a Chiffon Ensemble—a trio of inexpensive garments that will carry the "petite" smartly through many Springtime occasions.

"ORONSAY" (*Left*).

Suitable for town or country wear, this becoming Ensemble is made in the new fine Fleck Tweeds. The coat is cut on very slimming lines, and has the new two-way collar Lined Celanese throughout. The dress in a lighter weight, is attractively pleated at back and front, and is finished leather belt and Crêpe-de-Chine collar to tone. In several shades and three small sizes.

PRICE **6 Gns**

"BRONTES" (*Centre*).

Made in the season's new Fleck materials, this Frock displays both utility and charm. Cut on most slimming lines, becoming to all petite figures. In a charming range of colours and three small sizes.

PRICE **59/6**

"ARCADIAN" (*Right*).

A delightful and most useful Ensemble in a charming variety of new Printed Cottons, mounted throughout on Georgette to tone. The coatee is fashioned on new semi-fitting lines. The sleeveless gown is equally attractive when worn without the coatee. In three small sizes.

PRICE **5½ Gns**

Inexpensive Small Size Salon, Third Floor.

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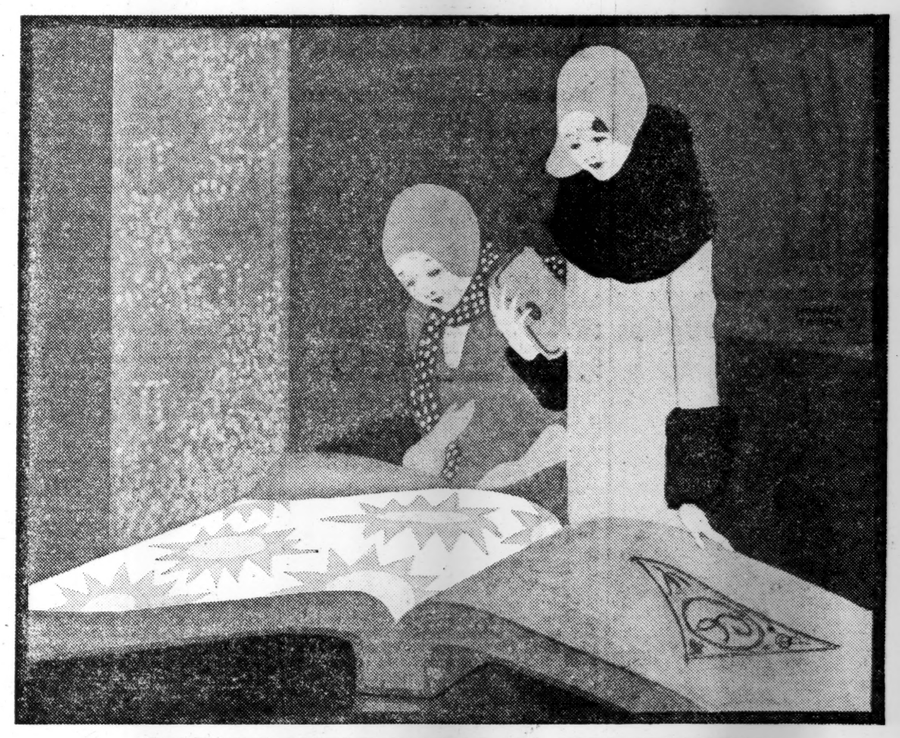

THE SUNNIEST ROOM IN THE HOUSE!

When you decorate a dull room with a Sanderson Wallpaper you transform it. It is like pulling up the blinds on a sunny morning.

The room which had the sulks now smiles, the room which was so dowdy and dreary is now the sunniest room in the house. The Sanderson Wallpaper Book shows you paper after paper which is a joy to look at, and will be a pleasure to live with. On no account have any decorating done until you have asked your decorator to show you this most inspiring book.

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NEW TAILOR MADES

BY "MONSIEUR HABERTIN" of DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

The following points should be carefully studied by ladies contemplating purchasing a 1930 TAILOR MADE. No article of feminine attire is more difficult to build than a CLASSIC TAILOR-MADE SUIT. We have recently engaged Monsieur Habertin, an artist in cut and style and an expert fitter, whose wide experience in Vienna and Paris Model Houses, as well as his pronounced success in London, will make a strong appeal to the woman of fashion who requires smartness of line and individuality in her TAILORED COSTUMES. Our new Spring co lection of tailor-mades includes the last word in coats and skirts, the less severe ensembles, and an infinite variety of smart suits for sports wear.

FASHIONABLE TAILORED SUIT in red flecked suiting, the coat cut semi-fitting, with step collar and revers, well cut skirt, box pleated across front. In attractive spring colourings. MADE TO ORDER, from **10½ Gns**

SMART TAILORED SUIT in black and white checked tweed, the coat finished belt and inset pockets; the skirt with deep knife pleats in front. In various new spring materials. MADE TO ORDER, from **12½ Gns**

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

THE UNIVERSITIES.

NEW OPERA PROJECT AT OXFORD.

THE BALLOON CLUB.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

The Inter-Varsity motor reliability trials took place at Tring during the week. It was a long course—82 miles—the route being by way of Chesham, High Wycombe, Nettlebed, and Princes Risborough, and owing to the depth of the mud some parts were extremely difficult to manipulate.

Originally, it included eight observed hills and four checks, but as one competitor was stuck on Hawbridge Hill and could move neither backwards nor forwards, the trials were judged from the first check at Chesham. The results were extremely distressing for Oxford, which only gained 12.92 points, as opposed to Cambridge's 49.91.

Sir Hugh Allen and the secretary of the Oxford Subscription Concerts are trying to form a committee with a view to interesting the city's inhabitants in the Imperial League of Opera. Were such a scheme to prove acceptable it would be in the nature of an act of gratitude for the generosity shown by Sir Thomas Beecham in giving Oxford his services—at Subscription Concerts—on two occasions this winter. But at present, no matter what enthusiasm may be felt in the matter, there is no theatre really large enough to accommodate opera, as the promoters themselves admit.

NOTABLE LECTURES.

A number of interesting lectures outside the regular university curriculum are taking place just now. To-day M. Rivet delivered the Frazer Lecture at the Examination Schools, his subject being "Civilisations Oceaniennes et Americaines." He illustrated his remarks with a number of interesting lantern slides. Then, on Friday week, Professor Carl Stormer, of the University of Oslo, will speak on "Twenty-five Years' Work on the Polar Aurora."

A public lecture is to be given on Thursday week by Professor E. A. Walker, Professor of History at the University of Cape Town, on "The Frontier Tradition in South Africa." Dr. Jan de Vries, Professor of Early German Literature at the University of Leiden, will lecture the same week (in English), on "Pre-Christian German verse." Mr. Stanley Casson will lecture on March 12 on "The Technique of Sculpture."

A NEW PERIODICAL.

A new undergraduate periodical on rather a more ambitious scale than anything that has been attempted of recent years is to appear shortly. There are, of course, sporadic attempts from term to term by would-be journalists, but these generally collapse before very long, owing to lack of funds or talent. This one—which is to be called "Farrago"—deserves a better fate, if anything can be inferred from the fact that Mr. Albert Ruthers-ton has designed the cover, and that the first number contains a cartoon by Max Beerbohm. But although the editor, Mr. Peter Burra, is a young man of undoubted ability, considerable public support will be needed to ensure the success of his venture, for production costs have been heavy.

An ingenious publicity campaign has invested the newly founded "Balloon Club" with an air of unmerited importance. Its founders no doubt enjoyed sitting on a public platform for the inaugural meeting, at which Mr. Frank Grey presided, but one is inclined to doubt whether even the lavish distribution of printed invitations and circulars will evoke more than a momentary response among undergraduates as a body.

CAMBRIDGE.

COMING PRODUCTION OF EURIPIDES' "BACCHAE."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

The "Bacchae" of Euripides is to be produced by members of the University at the New Theatre on Tuesday week, and will run until the following Saturday. It will be in the hands of Mr. J. T. Sheppard, Vice-Provost of King's, and Mr. J. Burnaby. The Cambridge Greek Play Committee have given, since the War, the "Oresteia" of Aeschylus, the "Birds" and the "Peace" of Aristophanes, and the "Electra" of Sophocles, and all have been sufficiently successful to justify a stable policy of triennial productions. Certainly there should in Cambridge be sufficient persons nurtured in the love of the classics to make such an enterprise both profitable and of a real cultural value. It is hoped, too, that the appeal will be sufficiently wide to attract the notice of classicists in other parts of the country.

The choruses have been set by Mr. Arundell to the music of Handel. Interest in the production is being well stimulated by the lectures of Mr Sheppard, and on Thursday at 5.30, Professor Dent is to speak in the Hall of King's College.

On the Economic Advisory Council appointed by the Prime Minister are, apart from the inevitable Mr. J. M. Keynes, Bursar of King's, without whom no economic body seems to be complete, four other Cambridge men. Economics at the University at the moment is in an extraordinarily strong position, and there are few, if any, Tripos subjects in which interest is so genuine and free from the mere desire to pass examinations. Whether this is due to the extraordinarily strong lecturing staff, or to the inherent appeal of the subject itself, it is difficult to say, but no other subject is so frequently and informally debated even among those who are taking other triposes.

LORD LLOYD'S VISIT.

"God preserve our politics from the high-brow" was the text of Lord Lloyd's address to the Cambridge University Conservative Association on "Egypt and India." The rooms of the Association were crowded, and Lord Lloyd, casting aside the fear of reporters, was as frank as any politician has been for a long time. He gave us his original conception of the idea of Imperialism, and spoke of the impossibility of his carrying it out in conjunction with a Labour Government.

Awards of several scholarships and prizes are announced this week. The Craven (worth £80) goes to M. L. Clarke, of King's; a Waddington, of similar value, to J. Hensley, of Trinity; a Browne to G. M. Tucker, of King's; and a Porson to J. E. Coulson of Corpus Christi; while the Chancellor's Classical medals go to L. P. Wilkinson, of King's, and K. H. Ellis, of Trinity.

The Montagu Butler Prize has been awarded to J. W. P. Chiddell, of Trinity.

The Prince Consort's Prize, awarded in alternate years with the Thirlwell Prize for dissertations involving original historical research, has been awarded as follows:—George William Greenaway, M.A., Peterhouse, for an essay on Arnold of Brescid, 1; Algernon Paul Sinker, B.A., Jesus College, for an essay on Alexandria, 2; Arthur Geoffrey Cross, M.A., Trinity, for an essay on Epirus, 3.

The Gladstone Prize of the value of £10 in books, awarded in connection with the Prince Consort or Thirlwell Prize for proficiency in history, political science, or economics, but only in cases of distinguished merit, is also awarded to George William Greenaway.

With regard to a paragraph last week on the "gating" of the undergraduate who should have taken the part of Mistress Quickly for the Marlowe Society, we are authoritatively informed that it was incorrect to suggest that the "gating" was imposed a fortnight after the offence which provoked it. Actually it was imposed on the following day, and five days before the first performance of "Henry IV." We regret any misapprehension which may have been caused by our description of the incident.

MORE INTEREST IN RESEARCH.

LONDON UNIVERSITY PROGRESS.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS

BY OUR LONDON UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT.

The Institute of Historical Research, which has steadily grown in numbers and in activities, has published its eighth annual report. In the session 1927-28 a slight drop in the number of students was recorded after an exceptional expansion the year before, but in 1928-29 the numbers reached 242, showing that the upward trend is again established. The Institute last year added seven new rooms to its accommodation through the removal of the School of Slavonic Studies to premises in Torrington Square, and the evacuation of two rooms by the School of Hygiene. Two of the largest of these rooms have been merged into one to house the Institute's valuable collection of books relating to the history of France, hitherto divided between the European history room and the corridor. A smaller room adjoining holds the periodical collections.

The library now contains 35,800 books, an increase of over 2,000 since last year. In particular, there has been a very considerable addition to the British Imperial and Colonial history section. Many of the new items have been presented by the Colonial Office, the Secretaries of State for India and for the Dominions and Colonies, the High Commissioners and the Governments of individual colonies and provinces. A number of State historical societies and similar bodies in the United States have also presented their publications.

The Institute was created for the use of post-graduate students in history from all the colleges of the University, and it is clear that it amply justifies itself.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

Lord Beauchamp had a very warm welcome from King's College, and from members of the Wesleyan College, Richmond, St. John's Hall, Highbury, Ha knev and New College, Regent's Park College and the Jews' College, when he went last Monday to King's to address the theological students of the University of London. He was making history, for this is the first occasion on which a Chancellor has addressed such a group.

The Dean of the Faculty, Principal Garvie, of Hackney and New College, presided. Lord Beauchamp spoke about Christianity as a religion of progress, deploring the present tendency to resort to the Church only in times of crisis, and when baptisms or marriages had to be solemnised. He desired to see the co-operation of the State and religion fostered. He emphasised particularly the aspect of Christianity which inclined humanity to look to the future with optimism. His audience indicated enthusiastically their appreciation of his visit and of what he said.

AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC LIFE.

The Austrian Minister is arranging for an exhibition dealing with economic life in Austria, to be held towards the end of March, at the London School of Economics. A number of leading Austrian economists, including Professor Schüller and Professor Hammerschlag, and others, will come to London to give lectures in connection with the exhibits, and it is hoped that the leading economists in this country will also take part. The exhibition will be formally opened on March 27.

LAW LESS SEVERE.

MAGISTRATE ON DAYS OF LONG SENTENCES.

Emily London (38), a married woman, of Somers Town, was charged before Mr. H. C. A. Bingley, at Marylebone Police Court yesterday, with stealing underclothing from a shop in Fortess Road, Kentish Town.

Detective Short said the accused was tempted by the underclothing when she went into the shop to change some stockings. She was sentenced to nine months for stealing an overcoat on December 1908, when she was 17 years of age. That was her only conviction, and she had since married and brought up a family.

Mr. Bingley: Nine months' imprisonment? That was in the days when they used to pass those outrageous sentences—or they seemed to me outrageous in view of modern practice.

Turning to the accused he said: "You seem a highly respectable woman. How did you come to do this?"

"It is an awful pity that you should fall again after all these years," continued the magistrate. "I must say you seem to have had a very severe sentence. Thank goodness those sentences are not passed nowadays; at least, I don't think so. You have had a clean record for a long time, and you will now be bound over in the sum of £5 to come up for judgment if called upon within twelve months, and I shall place you on probation."

LEITH HILL.

MOTOR MENACE TO A BEAUTY SPOT.

Mr. C. E. Bechhofer Roberts, in the following letter to the SUNDAY TIMES, draws attention to a growing menace in the neighbourhood of Leith Hill, the Surrey beauty spot near Dorking:—

"Thanks to the generous response to an appeal launched last year in the Press, a large tract of woodland near Friday Street, in Surrey, was secured for the public. Since then the gifts of private landowners have added to the other Leith Hill woodlands open to everybody. But public enjoyment of these amenities is gravely prejudiced by the increasing use of Leith Hill lanes for what are called 'rehability trials,' indulged in by interminable processions of noisy motor-bicycles and light motor-cars.

"Remembering that the sole purpose of these trials is to test the capacity of drivers and engines on difficult gradients and at sharp corners, I venture, on behalf of many Leith Hill residents, to appeal through your columns to their organisers not to hold them in a place possessing such unusual qualities of restfulness and beauty, for the permanent public securing of which your readers have subscribed considerable sums."

ENCYCLOPÆDIA IN 6d. PARTS.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN BOOK PUBLISHING.

A new departure in publishing methods is inaugurated by the Amalgamated Press, who have issued the Concise Universal Encyclopædia in weekly parts of 6d. each. By a new system of self-binding readers will be able to bind, at home, each part, simply and permanently, as it is issued. The binder, which is offered to subscribers at half price, is on the well-known loose leaf principle, and is strong and durable.

The work, admirably printed on good paper, shows how successfully the work of condensing the information available in the larger Encyclopædia has been done. All salient facts on every subject are concentrated between the covers of a single volume.

The complete work will contain over 2,000,000 words, 20,000 articles, 5,000 illustrations, and a valuable collection of plans, diagrams, and maps. It is up-to-date, having been written in the light of events of the past twelve years.

This new and economical method of publishing and binding is likely to be very popular, inasmuch as it brings a first-rate encyclopædia within the reach of the most modest purse.

COAL MARKETING.

PROTEST AGAINST THE BILL'S PROPOSALS.

CONSUMERS' VIEWS.

The Coal Consumers' Committee have sent a letter to the Prime Minister protesting against Part I. of the Coal Mines Bill, which deals with marketing. The letter states:—

"Part I. is entirely against the interests of the consumer. We have evidence that throughout the land the housewife knows that if this part of the Bill becomes law she will have to pay more for her coal.

"Her troubles and hardships are increasing as unemployment grows and weekly earnings become less. She finds it difficult to understand that a Government which draws its support so largely from the working people should be responsible for a measure which will increase the cost of living and lead to further unemployment."

"COAL TRUSTS."

Sir John Pratt, chairman of the Coal Consumers' Committee, discussing the matter with a Press representative yesterday, said:—

"The difficulties of life are pressing harder alike on employer and employed. It is nothing short of a tragedy that so much should be said of a coal trade view and so little of the national view.

"We know the miners have a large representation in Parliament, and we know the Government's promises in regard to miners' hours, but to set up Coal Trusts under compulsory powers and worked entirely by coal-owners is to increase every difficulty that the country is faced with to-day.

"Transport, every manufacture, every home—higher coal prices add to the difficulties of all. Increased unemployment must inevitably result, with reduced spending power in every industry and in every home in the land. It is essential that Part I. should be defeated."

THE COTTON FAIR.

BIG BUSINESS DONE LAST WEEK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MANCHESTER, Saturday.

The greatest hopes of exhibitors and the promoters have been exceeded by the success of the Lancashire cotton fair, which to-day concluded its second week at the City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. It will continue until next Saturday.

Business has been good. Some very useful orders have been booked by cotton manufacturers and makers of textile machinery, while inquiries on a remarkably big scale have been received by all exhibitors. The intensive publicity in the *Daily Dispatch*, which initiated and is sponsoring the fair, has been responsible for enormous attendances, and, thanks to the cordial co-operation of the Department of Overseas Trade in advertising the fair abroad, the number of visitors from Europe and America has been larger than was anticipated. Considerably over 100,000 people have passed through the exhibition halls already. On one day alone nearly 25,000 visited the fair.

The Lancashire cotton fair has been of especial value to traders by reason of its being held in the centre of the producing area. Buyers and others interested in the goods can be taken to the actual warehouses, mills and factories, to make more detailed inspection if necessary, and this has been found of great value in many instances.

On Tuesday the fair will be visited at the invitation of the *Daily Dispatch* by a large body of members of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade of the United Kingdom. A special party is travelling from London to Manchester, where additional members from the North and Midlands will be met at the fair.

LONDON'S ELECTRICITY

DEVELOPMENTS SHOWN IN MILLIONS.

The progress of electricity in London is shown by a return, issued yesterday, relating to electricity generation and supply in the London and Home Counties Electricity District, for the year ended March 31 last.

The return refers to ninety-three undertakings and sixty-two generating stations, and the area covered has a population of 8,178,766.

The number of units generated was 2,175,491,000, and purchases increased that total to 3,236,625,632. In addition, 863,077,995 units were generated by railway and tramway undertakings.

The number of units generated during the year under review represented 15.6 per cent. and 39.7 per cent. on the respective preceding years.

The total number of units sold (excluding bulk supplies to authorised undertakers) during 1928-29 was 1,758,752,078, compared with 1,493,880,881 units for 1927-28, and 1,234,462,574 units for 1926-27. These sales represent an increase during 1928-29 of 17.7 per cent. on 1927-28, and 42.5 per cent. on 1926-27.

The total working costs for the year under review was 0.71d. per unit sold, compared with 0.82d. per unit in 1927-28.

The gross surplus on the working of all the undertakings comprised in the return was £8,005,061.

ANTARCTIC SURVEY BY AEROPLANE.

NORWEGIANS' DISCOVERIES.

OSLO, Saturday.

The Norwegian Antarctic expedition in the Norvegia, which was reported yesterday to have discovered new land to the north-east of Coats Land, went subsequently to a position 71.41 south 14.32 west.

From there Captain Riiser Larsen and Captain Luetzow Holm made a flight on Thursday, during which they mapped further new land westward as far as Coats Land. The Norvegia has now changed her course and is steaming eastwards.—*Reuter.*

SOLICITOR CHARGED.

SUM OF £20,000 SAID TO BE INVOLVED.

A Birmingham solicitor, George Emerson, aged 68, who, it was stated, was arrested on a warrant at Cleobury Mortimer, appeared before the city magistrates yesterday, charged with the fraudulent conversion of money.

Mr M P. Pugh, prosecuting, said the charge concerned £546 10s. entrusted to Emerson by a client, but the allegation was that for a considerable period he had been fraudulently converting to his own use large sums of money. Evidence would be submitted on a future occasion showing that the defendant had converted to his own use no less than £20,000 belonging to other people.

Mr. Pugh added that proceedings in the case were being taken by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

A remand was granted until Wednesday, bail being allowed, Emerson in £1,000, and two sureties of £500 each or four of £250.

SAFETY FIRST THE FIRST LESSON.

"It is no use teaching the ABC to children if they are to be killed the next day. With all the millions we spend on education, children should be taught safety first principles. I would teach them how to dodge buses before they learn the ABC," said Mr. E. F. Hadow, coroner, at Rugby yesterday at an inquest on John David Withers, a five-year-old boy, who, while running across the road to his home at Bilton, was killed by a motor-car. The verdict was accidental death.

CONVERSATIONS AT MALINES.

ARCHBISHOP'S PROTEST AT PUBLICATION.

"ANONYMOUS" MEMOIR

BRUSSELS, Saturday.

The newspaper *Libre Belgique* has received the following communication from the Archbishop of Malines:—

"Under the title of 'The Conversations at Malines,' Lord Halifax has just published the reports of the meetings and the memoranda which were discussed there. With regard to this publication, and to avoid all misunderstanding, Cardinal Van Roey thinks it necessary to make the following declaration:—

"(1) It was always an understood thing between Anglicans and Catholics that the reports of the meeting would not be made public without the consent of the two parties. The present publication was made contrary to that understanding, and despite the opinion expressed by Cardinal Mercier in his well-known letter of October 25, 1925, to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"(2) These reports were hastily prepared at the conclusion of the meetings. It would be wrong to regard them as a complete and absolutely exact rendering of what was said at the meetings.

A MONK'S MEMOIR.

"(3) The British Press makes much ado over an 'anonymous' memoir called 'The United Anglican Church Not Absorbed,' in which the newspapers see nothing less than a proposal or suggestion from 'Rome.' Now, it is no secret that the memoir was written by Dom Lambert Beauduin, a Benedictine monk of Amay, whose ideas it therefore represents. This is known to the public, since the Amay review *Irenikon* (1927, page 150) gave the fact publicity.

"When Cardinal Mercier read this memoir, regarding which the Catholic members of the Conference did not fail to make reservations, he was careful to state that it represented the author's own views, and it was agreed that it would not form part of the documents relating to the Malines conversations. As a matter of fact, the Anglican representatives do not mention it in the report which they presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and which was published in 1927."—*Reuter.*

GIRL INCENDIARY.

VILLAGE TERRORISED FOR A YEAR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PRAGUE, Saturday.

A 14-year-old girl, who was obliged to stand on a stool to see over the dock, faced the judge and jury at Olmutz Assizes yesterday, charged with an offence which is punishable by life imprisonment—habitual arson. This child, who lisped her answers in a weak voice, terrorised for months the district of Laschkau by her activities, and caused the gendarmerie of the entire province of Moravia to be concentrated in the affected area, until the Government decided to move a regiment of troops to Laschkau to protect the farms. Three or four times weekly for nearly a year the unfortunate peasants saw the whole property of one or the other of their number destroyed by flames.

In answer to the judge's question concerning the reason for the arson, the child gave such answers as: "I loved the sight of the fire, and the flames devouring everything," or "The peasant was so ugly," or "The hay was badly stacked," or "His barns were too well filled."

The prison doctors declared the child perfectly normal and fully responsible for her actions; but the jury did not. They found her not guilty of habitual arson, but guilty of simple arson. She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

DOCTOR FOUND DEAD.

INQUEST ADJOURNED FOR FURTHER INQUIRY.

With several bottles containing poison in the room, Dr. George Cody Jeaffreson, aged 61, was found dead in bed at Adelaide Road, Hampstead. When the inqest was opened yesterday, Sir Bernard Spilsbury, who had made a post-mortem examination, said he was unable to give the cause of death, and the inquiry was adjourned for an analysis to be made.

Dr. Jeaffreson's brother, Horace Cavell Jeaffreson, of Lewisham Road, N.W., gave evidence that the dead man had been separated for many years from his wife, who, witness believed, lived in Somerset. Mrs. Jeaffreson knew of her husband's death, but witness was not certain that she knew of the inquest. His brother sold his practice when the war broke out, and had been doing locum tenens work. He had an annuity of £160 a year.

The Coroner (Sir Walter Schroder): Had he been in want of money lately?

Mr. Jeaffreson: No, but I think he would have been. His annuity did not fall due until the end of March. He could have come to me for help: we were the best of friends.

Mr. Jeaffreson added that sometimes his brother was depressed, due to drink more than anything else. He was to have started work on Thursday, but received a message to say that the man whose place he was taking was continuing, and therefore "the job was off."

Another witness gave evidence that the night before his death the doctor played bridge till 11.30 p.m. and seemed exceptionally cheerful.

After evidence had been given that tincture of chloroform and morphia, a box containing morphia, and a box of tablets of strychnine were found in the doctor's room, the inquest was adjourned till March 22.

SUIT SERVED AT A WEDDING.

FIRST WIFE'S ALIMONY.

HOLLYWOOD, Saturday.

Fistieuffs featured in the wedding of Miss Ethlyne Claire, a film actress, and Mr. Ernest Westmore, a studio director, here yesterday. At the entrance of the Presbyterian Church, after the couple had spoken their vows, they were met by a process-server, who handed to the bridegroom notice that he must explain in court why he was $17 (£3 10s.) in arrears on his first wife's alimony.

A Press cameraman at once attempted to take a flashlight photograph of the interesting little scene. This inflamed Mr. Westmore's wrath, who ran down the steps and jumped on to the photographer's back. The photographer freed himself and fled, leaving the camera wrecked on the ground.—*Reuter.*

"IT WAS MY OWN FAULT."

MAN'S ADMISSION AFTER FALL FROM OMNIBUS.

A master tailor of Adelaide Road, Hampstead, named Henry Braham (73), who had been to a West End cinema, was alighting from a bus not far from his home when he slipped and fell. The bus conductor helped him up, and to him Mr. Braham said, "Get on with it, it was my own fault." He was taken to New End Hospital, where it was found that his left thigh was fractured.

Dr. A. G. Reade, medical superintendent, giving evidence at the inquest yesterday, said Mr. Braham was going on very well until gangrene supervened. The cause of death was blood poisoning and gangrene.

Verdict of accidental death.

NEW INDIA HOUSE.

EAST AND WEST MEET IN ARCHITECTURE.

ELEPHANTS, TIGERS AND COBRAS.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Fronting upon the western curve of Aldwych and joined to the west wing of Bush House, the Londoner has now a new mammoth building to attract his eye. It is India House, the new home of the High Commissioner for India, built by English architects and English workmen, decorated within with figured Indian timbers, and Indian carving in marble and sandstone, and facing the world with a look half European and half Asiatic.

Into this palace, early in March, will move Sir Atul Chattergee and all the non-political agents of the Indian Government in England. The Trade Commissioner will accompany the Accountant, the Indian State Railways, the Education Department, and the scientists in this country who conduct research for India.

The architects, Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A. (the principal designer of the New Delhi) and Mr. A. T. Scott, have had a difficult task to make the building harmonise with Bush House and Marconi House on either side, and yet to suggest India, and the results are striking rather than successful. The ten storeys, of which only eight can be seen from the front, appear to have their façade designed upon a late French Renaissance pattern, merging suddenly into curved Lombardic tiles in the uppermost floors, and finished with a flat roof. The Indian details are superimposed a little strangely on this.

There is a row of gilt and coloured plaques of carven stone to represent the crests of the twelve provinces of India, carried round the corner of Montreal Place to the right of the main façade. The massive entrance has pillars on either side, supported by conventionalised elephants' heads, and themselves crowned by conventionalised tigers. The carved doorway is topped by a heavily carved crown and star. A storey higher, a long frieze inscribed with Hindu and English characters indicates the purpose of the building.

A BEAUTIFUL INTERIOR.

There is no doubt about the beauty of the interior. The central octagonal hall, leading to a ceremonial staircase, is paved with mosaic, and above runs a beautiful marble balastrade of sixteen sides, made by Delhi craftsmen. A vault, to be decorated later by Indian painters, culminates in a lantern of beautiful wrought Makara marble, and the lifts have their bronze gates finished with cobras.

A large exhibition hall with niches and recesses and a delightfully carved freestone balustrade, topped with symbolic grotesques of Indian subjects, cover the basement and ground floor of one wing. The concrete walls are lined almost everywhere with polished Indian timbers, giving a smooth, dustless, and cheerful effect, and on the polished hardwood floors there will not be a single carpet. The room of the High Commissioner is, except for a party-wall of bookshelves, as bare and austere as any.

There is not a single fireplace throughout the building. Heat is provided by copper pipes concealed in the ceilings. The water supply comes from an artesian well 540 feet deep. Every wall is fitted with an air inlet below and a used-air extractor above.

This week the staff, which includes 200 Civil Servants and some forty typists, will be making ready to move from its present home in Grosvenor Gardens.

The total cost of the building has been £324,000.

YOUTH AND RELIGION.

"AS KEEN AS EVER" SAYS FATHER WOODLOCK.

Father Woodlock, the Jesuit preacher of Farm Street Church, replied, in an interview yesterday, to the criticisms of modern youth which were voiced at a meeting on Friday night by Mr. C. E. M. Joad. Mr. Joad said that three of his classes at University College gave a practically unanimous negative to his question: "Do you feel any need to believe in God?"

"I think Mr. Joad's remarks are a gross exaggeration of the attitude to religion of the typical young man and woman of to-day," said Father Woodlock. "His experience is quite different from mine. Young people are not irreligious.

"I deal with young people who do profess to have some religion, and I find that they are just as keen about religion as ever they were before.

"It would be a great mistake to say that a larger percentage of young people are running wild, without any anchor of conscience, to-day than there were, say, five years ago. My experience is rather the other way. I find that young people are coming back to religion. They are growing steadier and more thoughtful. The wildness which immediately followed the war is passing."

Prebendary Gough remarked that at the Universities the undergraduate element was much detached from religious observance. "It is my experience," he said, "that such detachment is only temporary, and that later young people return to religion when they have obtained such evidence as satisfies their intelligence."

Mr. F. J. Chamberlain, the general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., said that throughout the country in Young Men's Christian Associations to-day group discussions on the Christian view of life were attracting keen interest. Men were increasingly facing the life and work of Jesus Christ as the key to the solution of central problems of life.

THE WEATHER ABROAD.

REPORTS FROM SWISS WINTER RESORTS.

BERNE, Saturday.

The following weather reports have been received from the Swiss winter resorts:—

Place.	Height in ft.	Temp. Fahr.	Weather.	Depth of Snow Ins.
Adelboden	4,462	18	Very fine	12–16
Andermatt	4,738	16	Very fine	12–16
Arosa	6,089	23	Very fine	30–40
Caux s/Montreux	3,452	19	Very fine	8–12
Château d'Oex	3,269	12	Very fine	4–8
Davos	6,121	14	Very fine	16–20
Les Diablerets	3,773	9	Very fine	20–30
Engelberg	3,343	10	Very fine	16–20
Filims Waldhaus	3,773	16	Overcast	12–16
Grindelwald	3,445	16	Very fine	4–8
Gstaad	3,445	12	Very fine	8–12
Gurnigel	3,455	No Report		
Kandersteg	3,835	16	Very fine	16–20
Kleine Scheidegg	6,772	18	Very fine	12–16
Kloaters	3,904	16	Misty	16–20
Lenzerheide Parpan	3,846	10	Very fine	16–20
Leukerbad	4,629	23	Very fine	16–20
Montana Vermala	4,987	25	Very fine	8–12
Mürren	5,413	25	Very fine	16–20
Pontresina	5,915	10	Very fine	20–30
Ste. Cergue	3,520	16	Very fine	16–20
Ste. Croix-les-Rasses	3,894	16	Very fine	16–20
St. Moritz	6,991	12	Very fine	16–20
Villars Chesières	4,183	19	Very fine	12–16
Wengen	4,196	18	Very fine	8–12
Zermatt	5,315	12	Very fine	30–40
Zweisimmenlenk	3,163	14	Very fine	4–8

AUSTRIAN CENTRES.

Place.	Depth of Snow.	Weather Conditions.
Gargellen	30 ins.	24°F.
Hofgastein	12 ins.	23°F.
Kitzbühel	13 ins.	28°F.
Mariazell	4 ins.	25°F.
St. Anton	16 ins.	19°F.
St. Christoph	68 ins.	10°F.
Semmering	16 ins.	28°F.
Zell am See	14 ins.	21°F.
Schmittenhöhe	30 ins.	14°F.
Zürs	50 ins.	18°F.
Seefeld	8 ins.	23°F.

—*Reuter.*

HOTELS
Continued from Page One.

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THE COAL MINES BILL.

DANGER OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

HANDICAP ON INDUSTRY.

There appears to be little doubt that as the meaning and effect of the Coal Mines Bill, now in the Committee Stage in the House of Commons, becomes more fully known, there is arising a stronger and broader feeling of opposition throughout the country.

This is hardly to be wondered at when we consider how a ready supply of cheap coal has for the last 100 years been looked upon, not only as a necessity, but as a certainty, for the guidance and well-being both of the housewife and the manufacturer.

The present Bill, although promoted ostensibly on the question of hours, in fulfilment of an election pledge unthinkingly perhaps given by the Socialist Party, contains provisions which not only make the technical and commercial affairs of the coal trade subject to bureaucratic and political influence and control, but must also restrict the export trade and increase the price of coal to the inland consumer.

The explanatory memorandum states in terms that Part I (i.e., minimum prices and quotas) proposes to regulate the production, supply and sale of coal under schemes approved or made by the Board of Trade.

Part 2 purports to reduce the working day to seven and a-half hours, but leaves untouched the fact that the Seven Hours Act of 1919 then automatically comes into effect on June 30, 1931, unless the 1919 Act is repealed or varied.

WORKERS' DELUSION.

Since the Second Reading in December, 1929, the President of the Board of Trade has set down proposals in the shape of new clauses for the purpose of setting up and constituting a Coal Mines Reorganisation Committee whose powers will be to encourage, and, in fact, to enforce compulsory amalgamations amongst the different colliery companies in suitable cases. If these various proposals become law Government control of a basic industry is (apart from war conditions) for the first time set up, and the coal industry has before it another period of continuous unrest instead of peace and prosperity into which it was almost emerging after the staggering effect of the previous political interference and the disastrous strikes of 1921, and especially 1926. The restriction of hours from eight to seven and a-half means in those districts where eight hours have hitherto been worked, an increase in the cost of production of about 1s. 6d. per ton, and it is believed that this estimated increase of cost is not seriously challenged in any quarters. The workmen appear to be under the delusion that they are to be paid the same wages for seven and a-half hours as hitherto they have been paid for eight, thereby ignoring the fact that this is an economic impossibility. The last wage ascertainments showed a loss in South Wales of over 2.43d per ton, and if this is to be accentuated by another 1s. 6d. per ton the economic result is obvious.

DEARER COAL.

The householder (large and small), the shopkeeper, the small tradesman must all pay a higher price for their coal. The railways, consuming many millions of tons, must pay more and pass on the burden in the shape of higher charges or reduced facilities. The municipalities in respect of their public utility departments, such as tramways, electric light, gas, education, etc., must all pay largely increased sums for their coal, and must distribute this increased burden upon the rates. The basic trades, such as the iron and steel trades, will be still further handicapped in endeavours towards a cheap cost of production to meet the struggle of foreign competition. It is not too much to say that dearer coal, which is inevitable under this Bill, must react throughout the whole body politic and increase the general cost of living. This reduction of hours, however, is not all. Part I. of the Bill is definitely projected to impose compulsory marketing schemes on all the coal-producing districts in the country, and included in those marketing schemes will be a restriction of output commonly known as quotas.

REVULSION OF FEELING.

The object of every producer, whether of raw material or finished article, is to increase his volume of production so as to spread his standing and inevitable charges over a larger output, and thereby reduce the cost of production. This is believed to be an unchallengeable economic and commercial principle. In South Wales, with an output of about 50,000,000 tons, over 30,000,000 tons is exported. As the price obtainable for export coal cannot be increased the whole burden thrown on the trade by the Bill falls on the Home consumers. The policy of encouraging our export trade, and especially our coal trade, in order to enable the steamers carrying the coal to accept lower freights on the return voyage to the United Kingdom with the necessary commodities of food and raw material has hitherto been common to all parties and all Governments, and it is believed to be wholly unsound in principle that the reversal in this policy proposed by this Bill should be effected. It is known that during the last three weeks since the Bill has been before the House of Commons there has been a great revulsion of feeling, and that opposition is stiffening, not only in the coal trade itself, but amongst all users of coal. Surely the Government will not shut their eyes to these growing forces and the increasing opposition to this Bill.

AUCTIONS & ESTATES.

TWO PROPERTIES IN EAST ANGLIA.

The auction of the Watlington and Tottenhill Estates, of 165 acres, between King's Lynn and Downham Market, Norfolk, will be held shortly by Knight, Frank and Rutley. The property includes Church Farm with its old-fashioned farm house, fruit growing, grazing and building land, and valuable gravel pits.

Another East Anglian property that is to be submitted to auction by the same firm is Redisham Hall, Beccles, Suffolk, a Georgian house with about 409 acres and five cottages.

The sale of the Old Rosery, Redhill Common, will be held by Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Harrie Stacey and Son, at Hanover Square, on April 3. The residence stands in some five acres, and has uninterrupted views over Redhill Common and the country beyond.

To-morrow, at Hanover Square, Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Dann and Lucas, will offer by auction Martens Grove, Crayford, Kent, a freehold residential and building estate of sixty-four acres, with 1,000 feet frontage to the main Dover road. On March 13 the auction of the Riviera Hotel, Maidenhead, a fully licensed riverside property, will be held by Knight, Frank and Rutley, at Hanover Square. The hotel, which has thirty four bedrooms, will be offered as a going concern.

NEAR THE CHILTERNS.

Lying on the fringe of the Chilterns, Hill Top, Bovingdon, will be submitted for sale by Hampton and Sons on March 25. It is claimed that the house, which is of the small labour saving type, successfully solves the servant problem. On the same day Hampton and Sons will offer Eastrop Farm House, an eighteenth century residence, with one and a-half acres, at Up Nately, a rural spot near Basingstoke.

A site of about three-quarters of an acre, with an important frontage to Falcon Road, as well as to the Clapham Junction Station approaches, will be offered for sale by Hampton and Sons on March 11. It is suggested that the site might be used as an interchange station for passenger road traffic.

The Valence Estate, Westerham, of 447 acres, has been sold by Knight, Frank and Rutley and Simmons and Sons. Acting in conjunction with A. Gadie and Son, Knight, Frank and Rutley also report the sale of the freehold premises, Nos. 61 to 65, Kirkgate, and Nos. 5 to 17, Albion Court, Bradford.

Jackson Stops have disposed of Lord Annaly's Allexton House Estate, East Norton, Leicestershire. They have also sold Mrs. Hunter's delightful seventeenth century cottage residence, Westfields, Newnham, near Daventry. The same firm report the sale of East End House, Fairford, an old Georgian Cotswold residence.

NEW CLIPPER OF THE CLOUDS.

HON. A. E. GUINNESS'S FLYING YACHT.

LUXURY ALOFT.

By OUR AIR CORRESPONDENT.

Another example of how British aircraft designers are following closely in the footsteps of the Germans was given yesterday, when the first full details were announced of the first British "flying yacht" to be made in this country—a craft which has been constructed for the Hon. A. E. Guinness.

The machine follows very closely the design of the famous German Dornier flying boats. It is a high-wing monoplane powered by three engines mounted slightly above the wing. The German design is followed even so far as to the copying of the short stub floats or stabilisers projecting from either side of the hull directly below the wing to give lateral stability to the machine.

This air yacht, which is certainly an extremely well-designed craft, has been specially built for Mr. Guinness for his use in flying between England and his Irish castle.

According to a statement made yesterday by the Supermarine Aviation Company, of Southampton, the constructors of the craft, it is the first flying yacht to be built in this country for a private owner, and it is also the first multi-engined monoplane to be built by the Supermarine Company.

RANGE OF 2,000 MILES.

The new flying yacht has a cruising speed of 100 miles an hour with a top speed, it is claimed, of 120 miles an hour. With full tanks and a minimum crew—without passengers, it is assumed—it has a cruising range of 2,000 miles.

Normally, six passengers and a crew of three with 60 lb. of baggage give the machine a range of 650 miles. The total weight of the flying yacht when fully loaded is ten-and-a-half tons.

The cabins and saloon of the craft are furnished on a lavish scale. There are wardrobes, dressing tables and bookcases, and the accommodation compares quite well with that of a fairly small pleasure yacht.

A special system of ventilation has been introduced which enables the cabins and saloon to be supplied with either warm or cold air so that an even temperature can be maintained in all climates. A cook's galley is a feature of the design, fitted with oil cooking apparatus, and a bathroom is also provided.

The whole machine is built of duralumin and stainless steel, with fabric covered wings. Its total length is 66 ft. 6 in., and the wing span is 92 ft.

THREE MACDONALDS.

FREEDOM CEREMONY IN INVERNESS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

INVERNESS, Saturday.

At Inverness, on Friday, June 13, the freedom of the capital of the Highlands will be conferred upon three MacDonalds, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the late Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, and Sir Murdoch MacDonald, Liberal M.P. for Inverness-shire. Mr. Baldwin's inclusion in the trio is in respect of the fact that his mother was a MacDonald.

The decision of the Town Council to confer the freedom on these statesmen was in view of the fact that they had brought distinction on the Clan Donald, besides doing great service for their country. It is interesting to note that the three political parties are represented in the gentlemen upon whom the honour is to be conferred.

The last occasion upon which an eminent statesman was admitted to the freedom of Inverness was in the case of Mr. Lloyd George, who, it will be recalled, summoned a special meeting of the Cabinet in the Highland capital to deal with a sudden crisis which had arisen in the Irish troubles.

WIDOW'S LAST WISH.

PATHETIC LETTERS READ AT INQUEST.

Remarkable letters were read at the inquest at Hampton Wick yesterday on the body of Mrs. Nellie Gertrude Peters (38), of Riverside, Lower Teddington Road, the widow of an Army captain who was killed in the war. Mrs. Peters was found dead in her flat on Friday. One letter, addressed to the coroner (Mr. Reginald Kemp), read:—

"Will you please see that I am cremated in the dress I am wearing. If anything unforeseen should happen would you be good enough to express my grateful thanks to the tradesmen in Hampton Wick for their courtesy to me at all times."

Another letter, to her doctor, read: "Will you please be good enough to come along tomorrow evening and certify whether I am dead or not? I certainly cannot continue to stand all this dread and worry."

Major Frank Wells, of West Parade, Bexhill-on-Sea, said that he last saw Mrs. Peters, his sister, about three months ago, when she was not in the slightest degree depressed. She fancied she had worries, but they were only imaginary.

Mr. George Alexander, a neighbour, said that Mrs. Peters had been very depressed, and had threatened to take her life so often that he did not take any notice of it. On Friday, as a telegraph boy could get no response from Mrs. Peter's flat, he (Mr. Alexander) became suspicious, and, forcing his way in, found Mrs. Peters lying with her head in the kitchen gas stove surrounded by cushions. On the mat was a letter addressed to him, asking him to post some letters for her.

Mr. Kemp recorded a verdict of "Suicide while temporarily of unsound mind." Major Wells informed Mr. Kemp that his sister's last wishes would be carried out.

TWO HUNTING MISHAPS

AN AMERICAN VISITOR INJURED.

Mr. Franklin Baker, one of the American contingent hunting from the Craven Lodge Club, Melton Mowbray, met with a singular accident whilst out with the Belvoir Hounds yesterday.

His horse fell when galloping across a ploughed field, and Mr. Baker was thrown on his shoulder. An X-ray examination is being made.

The Duke of Gloucester was among the hunt followers.

Mrs. Trew, of Knightsbridge, met with an accident whilst following the Whaddon Chase foxhounds near Whaddon, Bucks, yesterday. Her horse was thrown in College Wood, apparently by a rabbit hole, and Mrs. Trew suffered a broken arm. After being attended locally she was conveyed by motor-car to London.

KILLED BY COAL AVALANCHE.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Five labourers are believed to have been killed by an avalanche of 900 tons of coal released by a faulty girder, which thundered down into the motor-lorry passageway of a new coalshed on the Harlem River. After four hours of frantic efforts, two bodies have been found, and employees of the coal company are still trying to find others. Several persons were also injured by the mishap.—*Reuter.*

BRITISH LEGION.

CENOTAPH FLAG FOR EAST ANGLIA AREA.

INCREASED POPPY DAY TOTAL.

The presentation of a flag from the Cenotaph to the East Anglia Area of the British Legion was one of the interesting incidents during the annual conference yesterday at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

"The flag," said Major ffoulkes, Secretary to the Trustees of the British War Museum, in presenting it, "stands for duty, for service, for splendid comradeship, and, above all, for sacrifice, which includes all three. It is, therefore, most fitting that this flag should come to you for duty and service and comradeship, but you could have none of these things without sacrifice, and I think that is the meaning of the flag."

Telegrams expressing loyalty and good wishes were sent from the conference to the King at Buckingham Palace and to the Prince of Wales at Beira.

NO GERMAN POPPIES.

Lieut. Crosfield, National Chairman of the British Legion, in presenting the annual report (which was adopted), said he thought they were getting to the limits of Poppy Day results. The total results for the country were not yet all in, but by comparing similar dates, they were £20,000 up. So far £481,000 had been received at headquarters.

"I want to contradict a statement that on Armistice Day there was a flood of German poppies," Colonel Crosfield said. "It is true that in years gone by a certain number of German poppies have crept into this country, but last Armistice Day very few, if any, were found. Of course we have to be vigilant, and we do want in buying our poppy to make sure that it has got the trade mark on it.

"Unfair and unwarranted criticisms about the headquarters' administration appeared some time ago in a Sunday paper, and as a result of that criticism we thought the best way to meet it was to say frankly and openly that we had nothing to hide and nothing to fear, and that we welcomed impartial investigation. We have got a committee of eminent men investigating the whole of the work of our headquarters in all its branches. It is not a whitewashing committee, and they are going into everything in the greatest detail; therefore they will not report for some time. While they are doing it, naturally, everybody wants them to make a thorough good job of it, and if, as a result of the investigations, they can show how we can run the show better or effect economies, we shall be very glad to adopt their recommendations."

THE WOMEN'S SECTION.

Mr. King, on behalf of the Southend branch, moved a resolution that the National Executive Council be called upon clearly to define the relationship between the women's sections and the Legion, and urged that the branches of the women's section be under the jurisdiction of the Legion.

"We have many women members at Southend," he said. "We are very sorry that the National Executive has not laid down a proper status for the women. The women's sections are growing rapidly, and it will mean that they will become the British Legion and the British Legion will cease to exist. The women's sections should be placed upon a proper footing, subservient, or perhaps that is not the word, to the men of the British Legion."

A member remarked: "If we tell the women they are subservient there will be meteorological disturbances in East Anglia."

Colonel Crosfield: "It is agreed that it would be advisable to define the status of the women. We have a committee of men and women taking the matter up in real domestic bliss, but if this goes up to the women's sections there will be trouble."

The resolution was laid on the table until the result of the committee's discussions are known.

DR. SCHOBER'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE RUMOUR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Dr. Schober, Austrian Chancellor, arrived in Berlin this morning on a visit to the German Government, and was received at the railway station with military honours. A cordial welcome is extended to Dr. Schober by the German people not only to himself personally, but also to him as Austrian representative of the idea of a closer association between the two countries. It is hoped that the Chancellor's visit will help to remove the difficulties that have arisen in the negotiation of a German-Austrian Commercial Treaty, though the fixed desire of the two nations to collaborate as intensely as possible needs no accentuation.

Dr. Schober was met at the station by the Chancellor of Reich, and conducted by him to his hotel. To-day is devoted to an exchange of official visits, including luncheon with President von Hindenburg. To-morrow, he and his suite will attend Mass in the Catholic Cathedral, and later make a tour to Potsdam and the neighbourhood. He leaves Berlin again on Monday.

Dr. Schober's successful visit to Italy has made a great impression in political circles here. Rumours that he is seeking to revise the Triple Alliance are current.

"APPALLING" BIGAMY.

WOMAN WHO HAD THREE "HUSBANDS."

A Chatham woman, Margaret Stephen, aged 25, who contracted two bigamous marriages, was sentenced to five months' hard labour by Mr. Justice Rowlatt at Kent Assizes, Maidstone, yesterday.

Mr. L. Fletcher, who prosecuted, said that Stephen was married in 1924 in Edinburgh, and had two children. In 1927 she left her husband, came south, and went through a marriage ceremony with a sailor named James Rodger Cunningham, at Chatham, in May, 1928. In August of the same year she met another man named Griffith Hughes, a stoker in the Navy, and in February, 1929, she went through a bigamous marriage with him at Alverstoke, Southampton. There were no children of the bigamous marriages.

In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Rowlatt said, "I don't know whether you understand it, but you cannot go about the country marrying first one man and then another until you find the man you like. It is appalling. People do not seem to understand the elemtns of marriage."

THE MESSITER MURDER.

SEARCH FOR OWNER OF WATCH CHAIN.

The following official communiqué was issued by Scotland Yard yesterday in connection with the murder of Mr. Vivian Messiter at Southampton.

"The police desire to trace the owner of a white metal close curb, double albert, swivel either end, fixed bar centre attached to ring with trace drop piece, attached to which is a brass imitation Georgian £2-piece (George IV., dated 1823).

"The chain and appendage were found in a public convenience in Southampton where the gold watch belonging to the late Mr. Vivian Messiter was found. The chain and appendage are in a state of corrosion. Should any person be able to give information with regard to these articles, please communicate with the Chief Constable, Borough Police, Southampton, or with New Scotland Yard."

WATERFORD MURDER MYSTERY.

COMPOSURE OF TEN PRISONERS.

A SILENT VILLAGE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WATERFORD, Saturday.

Silence hangs like a cloud over the tiny village of Stradbally, three-quarters of a mile from the coast of County Waterford. Since Laurence Griffin, the village postman, disappeared on Christmas night, and ten of its inhabitants were arrested on a charge of murder and disposing of his body, it has become known as the village that will not talk "shop."

Two months ago you would have been welcomed with characteristic Irish loquacity, but now advances by strangers are quietly but firmly discouraged, and if you venture to broach the subject of Griffin's mysterious fate they will leave you or at best talk like men whose thoughts are far away.

For nearly a month the village schoolmaster, the local publican, his wife, son, and daughter, two farmers, and two members of the Civic Guard stationed in the district have been in custody, while a large force of detectives and Civic Guards have searched high and low in bogs and disused shafts for the missing postman. It is a drama almost unparalleled in the history of British crime, and a mystery which may never be solved.

A few weeks ago rumours went around that Laurence Griffin was still alive, and that, sooner or later, he would turn up; but the unceasing activity of the police has resulted in general acceptance of the police theory of his fate. Since then there have been other sidelights on this amazing case.

PRISONERS' COMPOSURE.

The country has not ceased to wonder at the remarkable composure of the ten prisoners and their almost light-hearted demeanour during their four appearances in the dock at the Waterford District Court. Whether the body is found or not, the case, in so far as the preliminary proceedings are concerned, is certain to reach finality when the hearing is resumed next Saturday.

At the hearing yesterday the prosecuting counsel gave an undertaking that he would not again ask for a remand in custody, and that he would deal with the case finally if the Court saw fit to grant a further remand in custody until next Saturday. The Court ordered the remand, and the final stage at the Waterford Court will therefore be reached on that date.

The evidence produced at yesterday's hearing threw little additional light on the case, which once again attracted many hundred people more than could be accommodated in the court-room at Waterford.

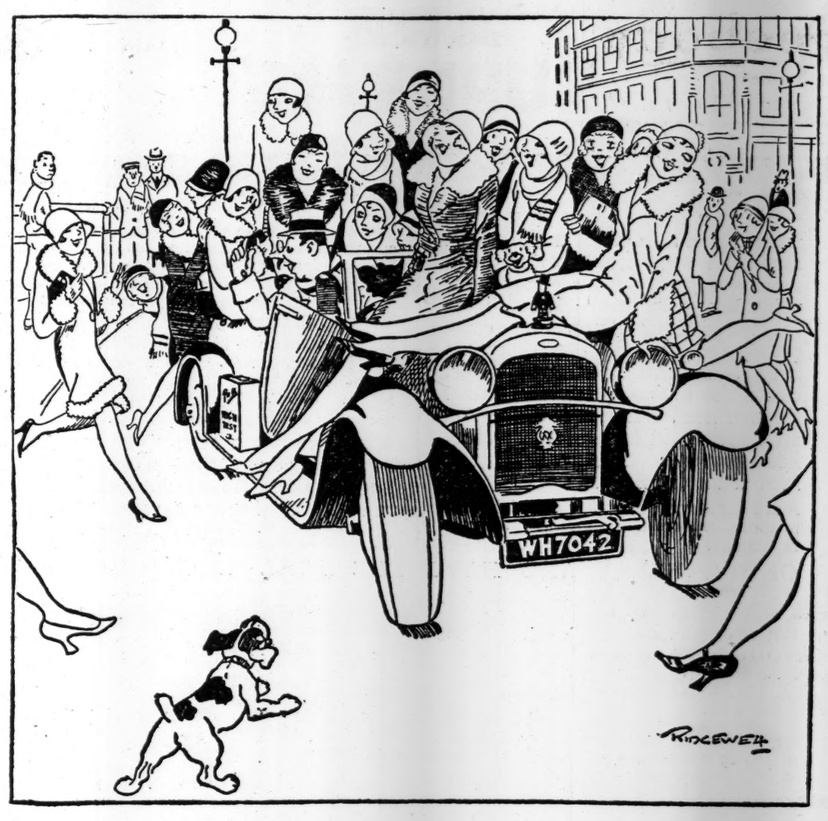
"BEWARE OF GAS."

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE DOOR WARNING.

The finding of a notice on the door, "Beware of gas," led to the Lancaster police discovering on Friday night the body of Mr. Thomas Ponsonby Tilly, aged 58, a well-known solicitor, and formerly Town Clerk of Morecambe, in a room of his office in Sun Street, Lancaster. Death is believed to be due to gas poisoning.

Mr. Walter Llewellyn John, proprietor of a café at Bridgend, was found in a gas-filled room at the café by a waitress yesterday morning with the gas jet turned on. Mr. John died within a few minutes.

UNOFFICIAL TRIALS.— Acceleration



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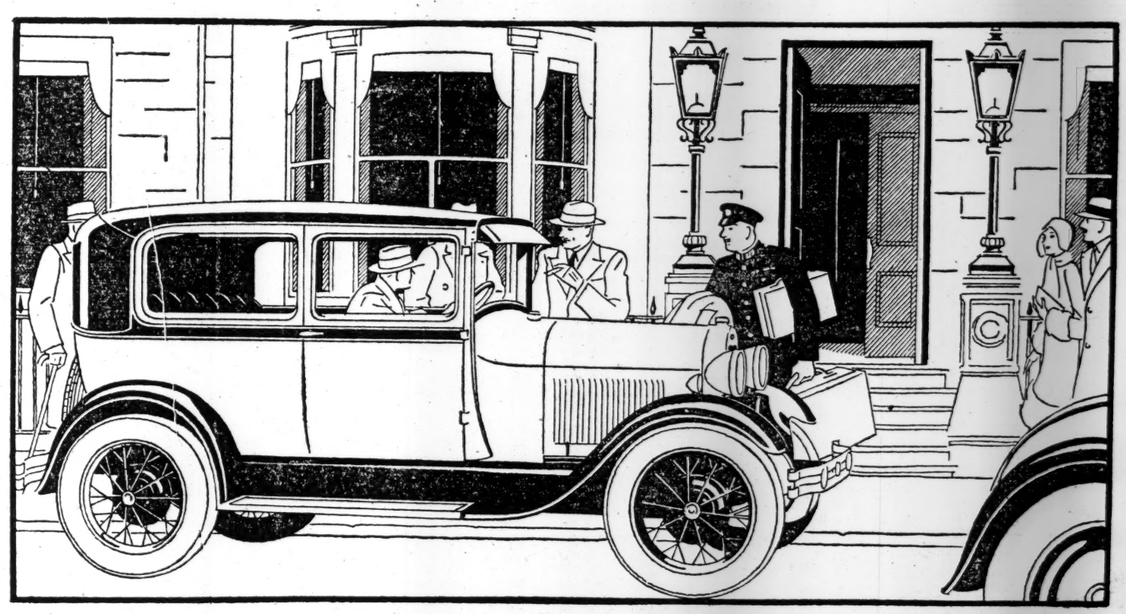

THE FORD TUDOR SALOON

VALUE *far above the* PRICE

THE robust strength of the Ford car is derived from Ford engineering and from British materials manufactured in England by British workmen.

In designing the Ford car, expense was set aside as a criterion, as Ford methods had long since discovered how to level prices by means of Ford production.

With the handicap of expense removed, the Ford organization set about combining sturdiness, speed, comfort, safety and beauty in the Ford car.

New use of fine materials.

Although many of these qualities are obvious from a brief acquaintance with the car, others are produced from causes that are hidden from all but the microscope—as, for example, the uses of fine steel.

In 1905 the Ford organization made use of a new alloy that multiplied the tensile strength of steel by three. In the new car this development is carried further.

More than forty different kinds of steel are used, each for the part to which it can add new strength and durability.

For dependable long life.

This proper use of fine steel contributes to reliability on the road, to strength and safety at all speeds, and to long and useful life.

Such engineering policies carried throughout the car and the painstaking care to all details of comfort and economy give to the Ford car a value far above the price.

Ford Motor Company Limited is one of the leading industrial organizations in Great Britain and a large employer of skilled labour.

Plans were perfected in 1911 to make the Ford car entirely in England. Progress has been continuous, and the present beautiful model is practically all made in England by British workmen.

Demand for the Ford throughout the British Isles calls for larger production. At Dagenham, on the Thames, Europe's largest motor car works is now being built — the Ford works of the future. This modern plant is expected to employ 20,000 men.

There are Ford dealers throughout Britain, each a specialist in helping Ford owners to enjoy safe, dependable motoring over an increasing period of years.

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And every Morris gives you outstanding road performance coupled with maximum economy in running.

Motoring in a Morris is safe motoring—Triplex Glass is standardised in all screens and windows, every model is equipped with bumpers front and rear, and with powerful four wheel brakes. Dipping headlights are fitted on all models (except the Minor). There is no safer car.

Remember, too, the high secondhand values the Morris commands. Its low depreciation makes it a sound investment and is a high tribute to the quality of its workmanship, reliability and long life.

When you buy a Morris you get the best kind of motoring—a car easy to buy, easy to drive and maintain. You cannot make a better purchase.

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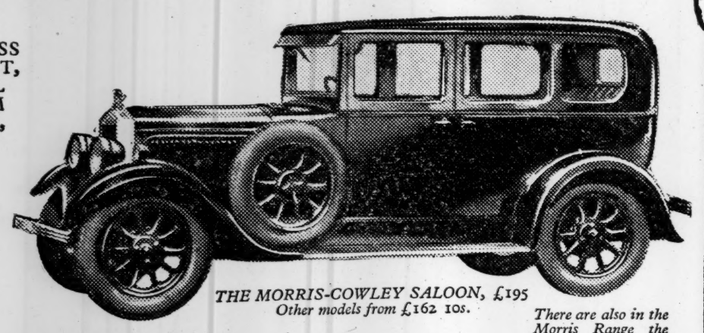
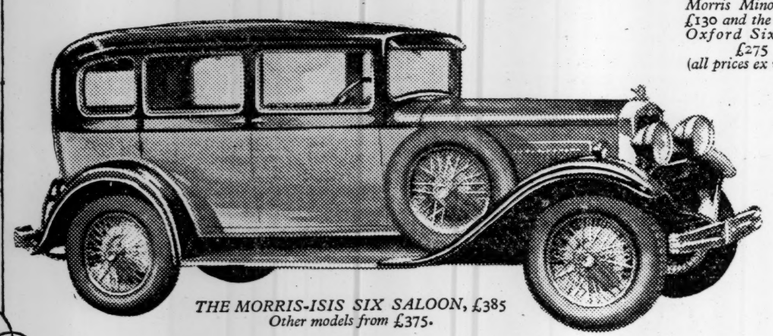


THE MORRIS-COWLEY SALOON, £195
Other models from £162 10s.

There are also in the Morris Range the Morris Minor from £130 and the Morris Oxford Six from £275 (all prices ex works).



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Motor Houses from £10 10s., carriage forward. *Hire Purchase Terms for any model.*

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The perfect blending of these ingredients according to a special recipe makes Prunol an effective remedy for constipation. Prunol is pleasant to taste, absolutely harmless, gentle in action and has no disturbing after-effects. *Obtainable at all Boots' branches, Taylor's Drug Stores, Timothy White's and from all chemists. In Jars, 1/6 and 2/11.*
Please send for our booklet, full of health advice. It is free—of course.

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MYSTERY MEN IN FUR ROBBERY.

STORY OF MAN ACCUSED OF RECEIVING.

'SHIELDING HIS WIFE'

Three mystery men are now mentioned in connection with the alleged theft of furs worth £511, in a "smash and grab" raid at Whiteley's early in the morning of January 30. Their Christian names were given at Marylebone Police Court yesterday.

Harry Goldfine, 26, grocer and tobacconist, of Rye Lane, Peckham, and of Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, was charged on remand with breaking and entering the shops in the Queen's Road, Bayswater, and stealing and receiving a musquash coat value £30 9s., a black broad-tail lamb fur coat value £120, a caracul paw fur coat, value £26, and a Canadian mink fur coat value £275.

After hearing the evidence the magistrate found that there was nothing to support the charges of breaking into the premises and stealing the furs, but he committed the man for trial on the charge of receiving the property.

Three of the coats, valued at £421, were produced in court. The fourth has not been recovered.

WIFE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Samuel Coleman, prosecuting for Messrs. Whiteley, said that within twenty-one hours of the robbery—at 11.30 p.m. on January 30—Detective-Sergeants Greenhill and Dennis went to the prisoner's flat in Portsdown Road and recovered three of the missing furs. Goldfine said: "They were brought here by three men, but I am not going to tell you their names." His wife entered the room and said to Sergeant Dennis: "This is my business. I know where they came from." To her husband she said: "You know nothing about it," but he replied: "She is trying to shield me. It is all my doing, and I accept full responsibility." On the way to Notting Hill Police Station in a cab he said: "I wonder how you found me. Anyhow, I could make a good guess."

Detective-Sergeant Greenhill said that after being remanded the previous week, Goldfine called at Notting Hill Police station and said that so far as he knew the three men who called at his flat were named George, Eddie, and Jimmy. He gave a description of them and offered to assist in finding them, as far as he could. His wife, he said, had told him the names of the three men.

Giving evidence, Goldfine said he met the three men at markets and knew them as job buyers. He spoke to them about a fur coat which he proposed to buy for his wife. That was two months ago. On January 30 he returned home at 9.30 p.m., and about 10 or 10.30 his wife told him that the three men had brought the coats and that they were calling back to see him.

Before he had time to see the coats there was a knock at the door and the police came in. What he then said to the police was to shield his wife, because he thought they were going to take her to the station.

Goldfine, on committal, was allowed bail in £500.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

THE LÉNER QUARTET'S "MODERN" RECITAL.

Though the word "modern" was prefixed to the programme given by the Léner Quartet in Queen's Hall—the last this year—the term was only employed by way of comparison with the recital of "classical" quartets of a week ago.

Of the three now chosen, two were over thirty years old, while the other was a conscious essay in an ancient mode, to wit, Respighi's Quartetto Dorico. Its technical interest seemed to outweigh any other with them.

The Debussy Quartet, moreover, however exquisite, is not free from certain limitations incidental to any stylised art. There was then, only the Franck in D to exhibit the present reactions of the players to material with a claim to a wide philosophic basis. And one may as well say, frankly, that their style was not ideal for it.

Have they, then, a style? They have taught us much in the way of extreme delicacy of tone and phrasing, and we are, it is to be hoped, properly grateful. But is it, after all, very surprising that, living at the rate of five or six recitals a week, they have, almost imperceptibly, evolved formulæ for what they interpret?

Their Franck was very beautiful, but so highly sublimated as almost to have ceased to be a thing of flesh and blood. Some of the fine rapture has evaporated. Alas, it was inevitable! And, truth to tell, occasional malintonations were not confined to the leader.

MISS DOROTHY HESSE.

At Wigmore Hall Miss Dorothy Hesse played the piano Sonatas of P. E. Bach, in A flat, Beethoven, in E flat, op. 27, No. 1, and Medtner ("Iragica"), besides some Schumann and a J. S. Bach transcription.

Her musical impulses are not in question, but the phrasing is prejudiced by over-modelling, which has led to a certain looseness of rhythm. She would do well to con her climaxes, and, having decided which was vital, eliminate—or greatly reduce—the lesser ones. Also, she should be very careful to keep the chording simultaneous, where it is so intended.

CHILDREN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

At the sixth of Mr. Robert Mayer's orchestral concerts for children at Central Hall, Westminster, in the morning, there was again a large attendance. Dr. Malcolm Sargent has established a hold by means of the light touch which, by their murmurs of delight, does much to enliven the clarity of his short addresses about the music to be played.

This included the Bach Aria, from the Suite in D (G string), Weber's "Oberon" Overture, and Dvorák's "Nigger" Quartet (in F, Op. 96), played by the Brosa association. Moreover, there was a complete Beethoven Symphony—No. 1, in C—not quite as buoyantly played as one could have wished, however. And, at the next concert, No. 8 is in the programme. H. F.

HOME DECORATION.

GIFT BOOK GUIDE TO COLOUR SCHEMES.

Given away with the March issue of "Town and Country Homes" (Amalgamated Press, 1s.) is a twenty page book which is an admirable guide to colour schemes for every room in the home. The designs are by Grace Lovat Fraser, and the book will be warmly welcomed by anyone contemplating home decoration.

Other features of the issue include "What I See in Other People's Homes," by Cynthia Graham; the illustration of a large selection of the new season's fabrics for curtains and upholstery; and the description (with illustrations) of a London house, a small house designed, decorated, and furnished by a woman architect, and an attic flat.

BABY'S BODY ON LINE.

An inquest was opened and adjourned at St Pancras yesterday concerning the body of an unknown male child, found in a brown paper parcel on the railway line between Kentish Town Junction and Junction Road. A plate layer who found the parcel said the body was wrapped in a mackintosh and a black cloth.

According to Dr. E. Spencer Etheridge, the child had been born within twenty-four hours before its discovery.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 27.

TARIFF TRUCE TALK

MR. GRAHAM'S PLEA FOR GROUP WORK.

NEXT CONFERENCE IN JUNE.

GENEVA, Saturday.

In the Second Committee of the Tariff Truce Conference, dealing with the preparation of the programme of the next conference, Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, reviewed the duties of this Committee, namely, the seeking of common ground for obtaining a wide market for goods.

He divided the present work under three heads—the question of tariffs, indirect Protection, and larger and wider co-operation between Europe and other countries. "We should," he said, "concentrate on the policy we intend to pursue and divide the work into groups of commodities on a comprehensive basis. We should know during the period of the tariff truce the position of each country in the matter of its exports."

He suggested June for the next conference, when the group of machinery or textiles could, perhaps, form the subject of discussion then. In a word, he foreshadowed a series of conferences during the two years' duration of the truce, when groups of commodities would be taken seriatim.

In conversation Mr. Graham expressed himself optimistic regarding the conclusion of the present discussions. He said that a number of countries were in favour of the tariff truce, others were sympathetic but had made reservations, while only one country was definitely opposed to it.—*Reuter.*

THE SCOTS BRIGADE.

MEMORIAL IN ROTTERDAM KIRK.

As mercenary soldiers Scotsmen were famous on the Continent for centuries. For over 200 years a Scots brigade fought in the Low Countries.

It is now proposed to erect a memorial to the brigade in the Scots Kirk at Rotterdam, the minister of which is the Rev. Dr. James Brown. The memorial will consist of stained-glass windows, the work of a Dutch artist.

Memorial windows to two English regiments who fought side by side with the Scots Brigade are also to be erected in the kirk at Rotterdam.

ATLANTIC TRAGEDY.

AIR DISASTER RECALLED BY WIDOW'S PETITION.

In the Probate Court to-morrow, Mrs. W. G. R. Hinchliffe, wife of the late Captain Hinchliffe will present a petition to have her present state of presumed widowhood legally confirmed.

It will be two years next month since Captain Hinchliffe and the Hon. Elsie Mackay, daughter of the Earl of Inchcape, left Cranwell to fly to America, and were never heard of again. The Hon. Elsie Mackay's death has already been established in the Scottish courts, and her estate liquidated.

Mrs. Hinchliffe, in an interview yesterday, said "I am taking this step simply to facilitate the winding-up of my late husband's affairs. This cannot be done so long as I am not legally a widow. I am leaving Purley to live in the country with my two little daughters. One is six years old, and the other just two."

YOUTH IN INDUSTRY.

HOW IT MIGHT HELP TO RESTORE PROSPERITY.

An appeal to business men to give youth the opportunity to grapple with the problems which face industry was made by Mr. Arthur Downer, chairman of the Incorporated Secretaries' Association, at the annual dinner of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Branch last night.

"The trade of the country," he said, "is at a low ebb, and various suggestions for combating the evil have been put forward. Empire Free Trade and rationalisation are the latest. While rationalisation professes to cheapen production, it also tends to elevate financiers to positions of control; it creates unemployment, stifles individualism and initiative, and destroys good will.

"The only rationalisation that will do any good is to get rid of fossilised and parasitical boards of directors and mobilise the finest brains in the country in a determined effort to destroy the cankerous growth that has taken root."

He pleaded for the greater recognition of youth. The war demonstrated that, in a crisis, the flower of Britain's manhood could be relied upon. Now that we were confronted with an economic situation without parallel in the history of the country youth should be given the opportunity to grapple with it. The spirit of youth demanded an outlet for its natural aspirations and boundless enthusiasm, and industrialists should not stifle these vital adjuncts, but encourage them in every possible way.

ARRESTED REDS.

GREEKS LIBERATE A PRUSSIAN DEPUTY.

ATHENS, Saturday.

Ernst Grube, the Prussian Landtag deputy arrested on suspicion of Communist activity, has been released, but the other two mysterious individuals, Asimus and Betswald, as well as Kolosow and three Greek Communists, are still detained, and will probably be brought to trial.—*Exchange.*

HOUSES AND LANDS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN SUSSEX AND SHROPSHIRE.

On the Shropshire and Hereford borders and within easy distance of main line railway service is an attractive freehold property of 250 acres, with a well-equipped residence, ornamental lake, entrance lodge, and two cottages. Immediate possession. Messrs. Jackson and McCartney, Craven Arms, Shropshire, are the agents.

Captain H. F. Bedwell, Rotherfield, Sussex, offers an old-world type house at Rotherfield. The property is freehold. Half an acre of gardens, wide views, and free from motor traffic.

Messrs. Whiteman and Co. offer a fine Georgian residence, sheltered from the north and luxuriously appointed, near Harlech and Aberdovey. Two garages, stables, cottage, and 68 acres of grounds and orchards.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

ART IN A LINER.

Edmund Dulac, painter of the "Arabian Nights," is designing for the new Canadian Pacific super-liner Empress of Britain a remarkable smoking-room. One of several famous artists retained for the artistic decoration of this ship, he is creating a bar of translucent glass irradiated with light from within, with a fireplace of coloured glass, pillars of black lacquer, and alabaster vases.

Other artists in the group include Frank Brangwyn, R.A., Sir John Lavery, R.A., W. Heath Robinson, and Sir Charles Allom. The Empress of Britain, of 40,000 tons, will be launched at Glasgow at the end of May, and will be in service in 1931. She will be the largest steamship to ply between this country and Canada.

AFGHAN REVOLT BREWING.

TALK OF AMANULLAH'S RETURN.

TRIBESMEN'S INTRIGUES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The question agitating the frontier is: Will Amanullah return in an effort to regain the throne of Afghanistan.

Mesages from the frontier state that the Afghan King's (Nadir Khan's) position is gradually weakening, probably through the traditional love of intrigue by the tribesmen, among whom there is growing resentment at Nadir's steps to establish a strong central Government.

It seems that the Shinwari revolt the other day was a surface ripple indicative of much more below, and now the news that Nadir Khan is seriously ill has stimulated Dame Rumour, who haunts every Afghan hill and plain. Speculation is rife whether Amanullah Khan would return in an endeavour to regain the throne, and though recently the King's brother, Shah Wali, now Minister in London, stated openly that Amanullah is not wanted at Kabul, it must be remembered always that thousands of tribesmen, having had a taste of the good old days of internecine strife and civil war, with opportunities for loot, are not anxious to return to peaceful conditions, and are therefore willing to side with any powerful insurgent.

RUSSIA'S FINGER IN THE PIE?

It was recently stated throughout Afghanistan that documents found at the Palace after the usurper Bach-i-Saqao's death, prove that he was negotiating with Russia to obtain money and ammunition from Moscow in return for certain conditions, and this probably stimulated the imaginations of the revolting tribesmen.

A potent factor against Amanullah's return is his unforgivable sin in Pathan eyes of retreating from the country, and for this cowardice he has been openly castigated by his own relations. It is considered likely that, if he is returning, it will be without the Queen, whose patriotic motives, in her attempt to Westernise Afghanistan and setting the example of discarding the veil, etc., has been sadly misinterpreted. Blame for the catastrophic rebellion is now placed primarily on the shoulders of Queen Souriya, who, in the eyes of the Mullahs, has renounced true Mohammedanism for heathen glory and worldly gain.

The tribes on the British frontier are very quiet and remain disinterested.

MORPHIA VICTIM.

SENTENCE FOR FORGING PRESCRIPTIONS.

Tom Rickard (34), of Bromley, who, it was stated, was first given morphia while in an Army hospital during the war, was sentenced at Kent Assizes at Maidstone yesterday to nine months in the second division for forging National Health Insurance prescriptions for morphine sulphate tablets and being in possession of a dangerous drug without being duly authorised.

"There is only one place I know of where he can be cured, and that is where he is now—in prison," said Dr. Higson, Prison Medical Officer. Counsel for the prosecution said that Rickard had forged 103 other certificates apart from the five mentioned in the charge.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt said that forging a National Health Insurance prescription was a very serious offence, but in the present case the circumstances were peculiar.

"You are very much to be pitied, because, owing to some disability, you have fallen under the influence of the morphia habit. It has taken hold of you, and one cannot help feeling sympathy for you which one would not feel in many cases of forging prescriptions.

"I should be guilty of a crime if I set you at liberty, first, for not punishing you for forgery, and, secondly, for letting you fall back to this habit."

His lordship added that he had passed the sentence in Rickard's own interest.

DISEASE BY 'PLANE.

A NEW PERIL OF THE AIR.

BATAVIA, Saturday.

The remarkable suggestion that infectious diseases are liable to be spread by aeroplane traffic was made at the Congress of the League of Nations Eastern Bureau for Epidemiological Intelligence here yesterday, when it was considered what measures it might be desirable to recommend to quarantine stations to combat this danger in view of the gradual development of flying services between Europe, Africa, and Asia.

The Advisory Council also discussed various items for the co-ordination of scientific research, especially the results obtained by various health administrations in the Far East with oral vaccinations against cholera and the use of dried vaccine against smallpox. As regards the latter, the opinion was expressed that the use of dried vaccine offers special advantages for vaccination on board ship, in view of the practically unlimited duration of the potency of the vaccine.

General Graham and Dr. Gauthier called on the Postmaster-General, M. Van Weeldren, to express appreciation on behalf of the Congress for the active collaboration of the Netherland East Indies wireless service in the diffusion of epidemiological information by the Singapore Bureau.—*Reuter.*

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due, c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from; a. arrived.)

THE MAILS

AKI MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Yokohama l. Melbourne, 22.
ALLER (N.D.L.) Yokohama f. Bremen, p. Perim, 22.
ARUCAS (N.D.L.) Las Palmas f. Hamburg, p. Dover, 22.
BATHURST (African) f. West Africa l. Liverpool, 22.
CRACOVIA (Lloyd Triestino) Bombay f. Trieste p. Perim, 22.
FRANCE (C.G.T.) New York f. Naples a. Gibraltar, 22.
GAASTERDIJK (N.A.S.M.) Rotterdam f. New York p. Lizard, 22.
HAKONE MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Yokohama l. Gravesend, 22.
JEYPORE (P. and O.) Yokohama f. London c. Suez, 22.
LARGS BAY (Aberdeen Commonwealth) Brisbane f. London p. Perim 22.
MAHIA (S.S. and A.) Lyttelton f. London 330 miles south-west of Valentia, 22.
MAIMOA (S.S. and A.) Napier f. Royal Albert Dock p. Gravesend, 22.
MALACCA MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Calcutta l. Singapore, 22.
MEGANTIC (W. Star) cruising p. Gibraltar, 22.
NAGPORE (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama p. Perim, 22.
ORONSAY (Orient) Brisbane f. London a. Colombo, 22.
PENNLAND (Leyland) fr. Antwerp a. Southampton, 22.
PORT DENISON (C. and D.) f. London l. Timaru, 22.
RADJA (Nederland) Batavia f. Amsterdam p. Gibraltar, 22.
RAWALPINDI (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama a. Singapore, 22
SIERRA (Oceanic) f. San Francisco l. Sydney, 22.
TALMA (B.I.) fr. Yokohama a. Calcutta, 22.
TARANAKI (S.S. and A.) f. Middlesbrough l. Gravesend, 22.
TUTAWA (B.I.) fr. Calcutta a. Amoy, 22.
UMLAZI (Bullard) Beira f. East India Dock p. Gravesend, 22.
WAIKAWA (U.S.N.Z.) f. Vancouver l. Adelaide, 22.
WAITEMATAC (U.S.N.Z.) fr. Vancouver a. Wellington, 22
YORKSHIRE (Bibby) f. Rangoon l. Liverpool, 22.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

ATLANTIC CITY Vancouver f. Victoria Dock p. Gravesend, 22.
BELLEROPHON f. Glasgow l. Belawan Deli, 22.
BRADESK Rosario f. Falmouth p. Lizard, 22.
CLAN MACKELLAR f. Bombay l. Liverpool, 22.
PHILOCTETES Yokohama f. London a. Tsingtao, 22.

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Double Bed	42/6 pair
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Association Football.

BIG VICTORIES FOR BOTTOM LEAGUE CLUBS.

EVERTON REVIVE—HUDDERSFIELD HUMBLE THE WEDNESDAY.

BRENTFORD'S IMPRESSIVE FORM.

The clubs at the bottom of the First Division came into their own yesterday.

Everton won at Middlesbrough by 2—1—incidentally, this was the home club's fifth complete failure before their own crowd—Newcastle sent Sunderland empty away (3—0), and Manchester United stopped Portsmouth's recent successful run by an equally emphatic score.

In point of fact, the eight clubs at the foot of the table yesterday morning, either won or drew their matches. In contrast, Sheffield Wednesday, the modern giants of the tourney, collapsed at Huddersfield. The latter won 4—1—and the Wednesday could not complain of the day's play.

The Second Division puzzle is not a jot nearer solution. Blackpool, Oldham, Chelsea, and Bradford all won full points. At times, Chelsea rose to great heights against Notts County.

There was something more definite in the Southern section of the Third Division. Plymouth and Brentford both won, but Brighton and Northampton (at Plymouth) dropped back. Brentford's form is impressive. They have forwards who never dally with the ball, and the reward is a fine harvest of goals.

FIRST DIVISION.

It was a very good half-back line; a half-back line that exercised a strong grip on the Wednesday forwards, while cleverly serving their own with the ball, that turned the issue in Huddersfield's favour after Burgess had opened the scoring by getting the Wednesday's goal after twenty-six minutes' play.

Kelly put Huddersfield on level terms with one of his typical goals. Lewis gave the home club the lead before the interval, and Kelly and Smith added goals for Huddersfield in the second half.

It is seldom that those famous North-Eastern clubs, Newcastle United and Sunderland, meet under the shadow of relegation, but such was the case at Newcastle yesterday. On the day's showing there is little hope of Sunderland' escape.

One of the original dozen clubs with which the League started its career in 1888-89, Sunderland have never played in Second Division football, but they will have to play much better than they did at Newcastle to avoid descent into the lower regions.

Middlesbrough are a temperamental side. In the first half against Everton at Middlesbrough they played clever football, and looked as though they were well on their way to an easy win. They should have led by at least two goals at the interval, but Pease missed a penalty kick, and they led by only one. This matured from a second penalty kick successfully taken by Jennings.

The home men were hardly recognisable as the same side in the second half. Their artistry vanished, and listless and haphazard work took its place. Everton took their unexpected opportunity, Stein equalised, and a last-minute goal by Martin won Everton the match.

Aston Villa were leading by the odd goal in three at the interval at Leicester—but failed to keep it up. The home club rallied strongly in the second half, while the Villa fell away. Chandler scored three of Leicester City's four goals, Lochhead getting the other. Houghton and York (2) were the Villa scorers.

A draw was a fitting result of the meeting of Liverpool and Derby County at Liverpool.

Blackburn Rovers were a much better balanced side than Bolton Wanderers at Blackburn. The 3—1 margin in their favour did not flatter the Rovers. Fine defensive work by Haworth, of Bolton, helped to keep the scoring down, and the Rovers hardly made the most of the many chances that came their way.

Manchester City's power continues to wane. The spectators at West Ham saw but very occasional glimpses of the form that once made the City look like serious challengers for the championship. West Ham, who played a strong, fast game, never looked to be in danger of defeat. Watson, Barrett, and Gibbins scored West Ham's goals.

A goal by Robson, scored with the last kick of the match, saved Grimsby Town a valuable point. The kick had brought justice in its train, for their visitors, the Arsenal, for whom Lambert had scored in the first nine minutes, had not deserved both points.

Haywood scored the goal that won Birmingham their home engagement with Leeds United. It was a match of much bad shooting on both sides—with Birmingham the greater offenders.

Radford, who reappeared in Sheffield United's side vice the veteran Gillespie at inside-left, scored two of his club's three goals against Burnley at Bramall Lane; Dunne scored the other. Burnley, for whom Page scored, were sound in defence, but their forwards lacked penetrative power.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chelsea played some superb football at Stamford Bridge. G. R. Mills and Miller hit the crossbar before Wilson got home a dazzling long shot; and then, in the second half, when the Chelsea halves and forwards combined splendidly, Miller and Mills got goals. Taylor scored for the visitors in one of their rare raids.

In Mills, Notts County had a fine right-back. Ferguson also played well in goal. Chelsea "hit" just that form which would have shown up most first-class sides. The amateur Mills was a conspicuous figure, but he must shoot more.

Bristol City have not won a match since January 4. They are now in considerable danger of relegation to the Third Division. Their forwards will have to shoot better than they did at Bury, or relegation is likely to be their portion. Bury, for whom Smith and Glenn (Bristol City) own goal, scored, were the better balanced side.

The rejuvenated Spurs had another good match, although they faced an early handicap when a bad defensive slip let Deacon through to open the score for Wolverhampton.

Before the end, Rowley scored thrice for Tottenham, who won 4—2, thanks in the main to sterling play by the forwards.

Charlton missed chances at Oldham, for whom Dyson obtained the only goal of the game. Near the end, when Oldham's attackers were desperate, Robertson made some good saves in the Charlton goal.

A good first half fell to Bradford City, who led 2—1. But West Bromwich got a grip of affairs, and, after Glidden had equalised, Cookson got two goals to make the result 4—2.

Stocks, who deputised for A. C. German, the Corinthian, in Nottingham Forest's forward line, scored three goals against Reading at Nottingham. As Dickinson also scored two, Reading got a severe trouncing.

Quicker on the ball, the more accurate in their shooting, Southampton mastered Stoke City at the Dell. The two goals they scored in the first half—Haines was the scorer—happened in successive minutes. Stoke had two penalties in the last minute of the game. White saved Wilson's shot, but Armitage beat him with the second.

Preston North End's scoring power is considerably reduced in the absence of G. H. Smithies, their amateur centre-forward. Yesterday Smithies was helping his old club, Northern Nomads, in the Amateur Cup, and Preston's forward work suffered at Blackpool in consequence. Their forwards were clever enough in midfield, but the shooting was weak. Upton (2), Ritchie, Broadhurst, and Hampson scored for Blackpool: Hair for Preston.

Barnsley, whom relegation is threatening, led Cardiff City by a goal, scored by Wallbanks, at the interval, at Barnsley, but Cardiff City shared the points. Williams equalised early in the second half, and though Harvey restored Barnsley's lead, Williams again equalised.

It was poor marksmanship that caused Millwall to lose one of the points to Hull City at New Cross.

THIRD DIVISION.

Northampton put up a gallant fight at Plymouth, Crozier deciding the issue for the latter late in the second half. Black had previously struck the crossbar.

Brentford's forwards were too much for Fulham. Lane (J.) scored three of the home side's five goals.

Port Vale, for whom promotion from the Northern section seems fairly certain, beat Rotherham United by 7—1, Watkins scoring five of their goals.

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. I.

Birmingham	1	Leeds Und.	0
Blackburn Rovers	3	Bolton Wanderers	1
Grimsby Town	1	Arsenal	1
Huddersfield Town	4	Sheffield Wed.	1
Leicester City	4	Aston Villa	3
Liverpool	2	Derby County	2
Manchester Utd.	3	Portsmouth	0
Middlesbrough	2	Everton	0
Newcastle Utd.	3	Sunderland	0
Sheffield Utd.	3	Burnley	1
West Ham Utd.	3	Manchester City	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts
Sheffield Wed.	28	17	6	5	73	35	40
Derby County	30	16	5	9	62	56	37
Manchester City	29	14	6	9	64	53	34
Blackburn Rovs.	30	14	5	11	77	68	33
Huddersfield T.	30	14	5	11	47	50	33
Leeds United	29	13	6	12	57	42	32
Leicester City	31	13	6	12	64	65	32
Liverpool	30	12	7	11	49	57	31
Sheffield United	30	13	4	13	64	60	30
Aston Villa	29	13	4	12	59	58	30
Manchester Utd.	30	13	4	13	66	56	30
Middlesbrough	29	13	3	13	64	58	29
Bolton Wand.	31	11	7	13	61	58	29
West Ham Utd.	31	12	5	14	64	61	29
Portsmouth	29	10	8	11	50	46	28
Burnley	31	10	8	13	60	73	28
Birmingham	29	10	7	12	45	45	27
Arsenal	29	10	6	13	46	43	26
Everton	30	8	9	13	51	63	25
Sunderland	28	8	7	13	43	59	23
Newcastle Utd.	28	10	2	16	53	72	22
Grimsby Town	28	8	6	15	49	71	22

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (Southern).

Brentford	5	Fulham	1
Brighton and H.A.	1	Crystal Palace	2
Bristol Rovers	0	Norwich City	1
Clapton Orient	2	Queen's Pk. Rangers	4
Coventry City	4	Walsall	0
Merthyr Town	2	Exeter City	2
Newport County	0	Luton Town	0
Plymouth Argyle	1	Northampton Town	0
Swindon Town	3	Gillingham	0
Torquay United	1	Southend United	1
Watford	0	Bournem'th and B.A.	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Brentford	29	20	3	6	72	30	43
Plymouth Argyle	26	17	7	2	59	21	41
Brighton & H. A.	26	16	4	6	63	33	36
Northampton Tn.	27	16	3	8	45	29	35
Southend Utd.	29	11	12	6	45	37	34
Norwich City	29	13	7	9	57	53	33
Fulham	29	13	7	9	59	59	33
B'mouth & B. A.	26	11	10	5	45	28	32
Crystal Palace	30	12	8	10	58	59	32
Coventry City	27	14	3	10	61	44	31
Exeter City	30	11	7	12	54	48	29
Queen's Pk. Rgrs.	27	10	8	9	42	46	28
Luton Town	28	9	8	11	40	51	26
Swindon Town	29	8	9	12	48	51	25
Walsall	29	9	6	14	47	54	24
Clapton Orient	28	7	10	11	28	41	24
Newport Co.	27	8	6	13	46	52	22
Watford	30	8	6	16	36	54	22
Torquay U.	29	6	8	15	40	66	20
Gillingham	30	7	5	18	32	62	19
Bristol Rovers	26	6	5	15	48	68	17
Merthyr Town	27	2	8	17	33	81	12

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
DIVISION I.

Aberdeen	1	St. Johnstone	0
Clyde	2	Airdrieonians	0
Cowdenbeath	0	Ayr United	1
Dundee United	0	St. Mirren	2
Falkirk	0	Celtic	1
Hamilton Acads.	4	Morton	2
Hibernians	1	Motherwell	1
Kilmarnock	1	Partick Thistle	1
Queen's Park	2	Dundee	1
Rangers	1	Hearts	3

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts
Rangers	28	22	3	3	70	23	47
Aberdeen	30	19	5	6	58	44	43
St. Mirren	30	17	2	11	62	41	36
Motherwell	28	16	4	8	62	42	36
Celtic	28	15	4	9	62	37	34
Partick Thistle	29	14	6	9	63	45	34
Hearts	29	12	9	8	59	51	33
Kilmarnock	29	12	9	8	55	50	33
Queen's Park	31	14	4	13	57	52	32
Ayr United	29	12	4	13	50	71	28
Hamilton Acads.	28	11	5	12	59	59	27
Cowdenbeath	27	9	7	11	46	43	25
Falkirk	27	9	7	11	45	53	25
Clyde	29	8	8	13	48	59	24
Dundee	29	9	5	15	33	46	23
Airdrieonians	28	10	2	16	39	47	22
Morton	30	8	6	16	56	77	22
Hibernians	28	6	9	13	30	45	21
Dundee United	29	6	4	19	39	78	16
St. Johnstone	30	4	7	19	29	69	15

LONDON COMBINATION

Arsenal Res.	3	Southampton Res.	1
Charlton Ath. Res.	1	Tottenham H. Res.	2
Crystal Pal. Res.	3	Millwall Res.	1
Cardiff City Res.	2	Clapton O. Res.	1
Fulham Res.	4	Brighton and H.A. Res.	1
Luton Town Res.	1	Coventry City Res.	1
Portsmouth Res.	1	Leicester City Res.	2
Southend Utd. Res.	2	Watford Res.	1
Swansea Tn. Res.	2	Brentford Res.	0

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

Barnsley	2	Cardiff City	2
Blackpool	5	Preston N. End	1
Bradford	3	Swansea Town	0
Bury	2	Bristol City	0
Chelsea	3	Notts County	1
Millwall	0	Hull City	0
Notts Forest	5	Reading	0
Oldham Ath.	1	Charlton Ath.	0
Southampton	2	Stoke City	1
Tottenham H.	4	Wolves	2
West Brom. A.	4	Bradford City	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts
Oldham Ath	30	17	8	5	66	34	42
Blackpool	29	19	2	8	75	57	40
Chelsea	29	14	10	5	53	28	38
Bradford	29	14	7	8	60	40	35
Bury	30	15	4	11	60	50	34
Wolverhamp'n W.	30	13	7	10	59	53	33
Southampt'n	29	13	5	11	57	53	31
West. Brom. Alb	28	13	4	11	76	57	30
Cardiff City	30	12	6	12	43	43	30
Tottenham Hot.	30	13	4	13	45	47	30
Notts Forest	29	9	11	9	38	42	29
Charlton Ath.	28	9	10	9	40	38	28
Stoke City	31	10	8	13	55	56	28
Hull City	28	11	6	11	41	49	28
Preston N.E.	29	9	8	13	44	58	26
Notts County	30	6	13	11	40	48	25
Bradford City	29	8	9	12	44	54	25
Millwall	29	6	13	10	42	57	25
Barnsley	30	8	8	14	40	53	24
Reading	31	7	10	14	36	54	24
Swansea Town	31	7	8	16	39	54	22
Bristol City	28	8	6	14	45	63	22

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. III. (Northern).

Barrow	2	Rochdale	0
Carlisle United	1	Darlington	4
Crewe Alexandra	2	Chesterfield	1
Nelson	3	Hartlepools United	2
New Brighton	4	Halifax Town	0
Port Vale	7	Rotherham United	1
Southport	1	Doncaster Rovers	1
Stockport	3	Tranmere Rovers	1
Wigan Borough	2	Accrington Stanley	1
Wrexham	1	South Shields	3
York City	1	Lincoln City	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Port Vale	29	22	4	3	78	27	48
Stockport Co.	28	18	6	4	72	33	42
Darlington	31	15	4	12	81	59	34
Accrington Stan.	28	14	5	9	73	49	33
Crewe Alex.	28	13	5	10	59	46	31
York City	28	9	13	6	42	37	31
South Shields	30	12	7	11	51	55	31
Chesterfield	28	13	4	11	50	43	30
Southport	30	9	12	9	56	49	30
Carlisle Un.	30	12	6	12	72	77	30
Nelson	30	12	6	12	44	52	30
Lincoln City	29	8	13	8	44	39	29
Hartlepools Un.	28	10	9	9	53	49	29
Tranmere Rovers	30	11	7	12	64	60	29
Rochdale	28	11	5	12	58	64	27
Wigan Borough	30	10	6	14	47	61	26
New Brighton	30	10	5	15	48	63	25
Doncaster Rovers	27	9	5	13	38	49	23
Halifax Town	32	8	7	17	36	56	23
Wrexham	29	7	7	15	41	60	21
Barrow	29	8	3	18	32	75	19
Rotherham Un.	28	6	6	16	42	77	18

CENTRAL LEAGUE

Aston Villa Res.	3	Birmingham Res.	1
Bolton W. Res.	3	Blackpool Res.	0
Burnley Res.	2	Liverpool Res.	1
Derby Co. Res.	2	Manchester U. Res.	2
Everton Res.	0	Oldham A. Res.	0
Leeds Utd. Res.	5	Sheffield Utd. Res.	0
Manchester C. Res.	2	Stockport Co. Res.	2
Preston N.E. Res.	7	Blackburn R. Res.	1
Sheffield Wed. Res.	10	Rary Res.	2
Stoke City Res.	1	W Brom. A. Res.	1
Wolves Res.	3	Huddersfield T. Res.	3

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

Boston	2	Shirebrook	1
Scarborough	7	Newark Town	1
Wombwell	0	Grimsby T. Res.	2
Rotherham Utd. Res.	5	Mexborough A.	1
Chesterfield Res.	2	Barnsley Res.	3
Wath Athletic	1	Grantham	3
Doncaster R. Res.	3	Scunthorpe Utd.	0
Hull City Res.	9	Staveley Town	0
Denaby Utd.	3	Gainsborough T.	1
Notts Co. Res.	2	Frickley Colliery	0
Lincoln City Res.	1	Mansfield Town	0
Worksop Town	4	Bradford Res.	3
Loughboro'	2	Notts Forest Res.	2

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.
EASTERN SECTION.

Bournem'h and B. R.	3	Thames	3
Guildford City	4	Poole	0
Norwich City Res.	1	Peterbor'gh and F.U.	0

WESTERN SECTION.

Barry Town	6	Newport County Res.	1
Bath City	3	Lovell's Athletic	4
Bristol City Res.	6	Torquay Utd. Res.	1
Exeter City Res.	1	Merthyr Town Res.	0

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Scotland	8	Ireland	1

SCOTLAND'S FINE FORWARDS.

IRISH DEFENCE WORN DOWN.

A FIGHTING OPENING HALF.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

SCOTLAND 3, IRELAND 1.

GLASGOW, Saturday.

After a grim resistance by the Irishmen, Scotland won at Celtic Park by 3 goals to 1.

The Scottish team played as originally selected, and the eleven that represented Ireland showed no further alteration. During the forenoon the city was enveloped in a thick fog, but, fortunately, the conditions improved, and the ground and terracing could be seen quite distinctly. Every precaution had been taken to provide the players with a good footing, and the pitch was generously sprinkled with sand.

The game had not been ten minutes in progress when a thick bank of fog descended on the field, and it was with considerable difficulty that the movements of the players could be discerned. The atmosphere cleared a little to let everyone see a neat passing movement between Sloan and the left-wing, but the swinging pass across the field was too square to be of any service.

Scotland took up the running again, but James shot past when something better was expected. Jackson also did the same later, but from a rather more difficult position. Scotland's forwards were now in touch with each other, and play generally was directed towards Ireland's goal.

A foul against Jones for arming the ball was nicely placed by Gibson, and James, with a first-time snapshot, failed by less than a yard. Bambrick led Ireland to the other end with a burst up the middle, but Gray kept in close attendance, and Middleton picked up and cleared.

After thirty-two minutes' play Gallacher scored the first goal for Scotland. Gardiner had to stretch himself full length to stop a shot from Morton, and as he lay on the ground Scotland's centre-forward quickly tapped the ball into the goal, to give his side the lead. Ireland were in no way disheartened, and Bambrick kept worrying Meiklejohn and the Backs. Six minutes from the interval McCaw forced a corner off Meiklejohn, and the left-winger had the satisfaction of scoring direct from the corner kick, the ball passing through between the bar and Middleton's outstretched hand.

At least 30,000 were present when play was resumed, with the fog rising and falling intermittently. Inside a couple of minutes Scotland had the ball over Ireland's line, and continued to maintain a steady attack. Ireland's nippy left wing attempted a break through, but were checked by Gray. Then followed hard luck for Gallacher, whose fine rising shot rebounded off the bar. Scotland got a firm grip of affairs at this point, but James spoiled the fine work of the others by shooting wildly past.

Great Shots.

Scotland were playing with greater freedom, and generally monopolised affairs. Both James and Jackson sent efforts wide of the mark, but it was only a matter of time until Scotland regained the lead. This actually happened after sixteen minutes' play.

A powerful shot from James spinning off Gardiner's hand and dropping at Gallacher's feet, for the centre to send into the net. In the next minute Jackson almost had another, Gardiner this time being successful, diverting the winger's grand shot over the bar. All over play had developed a powerful dominance of Scotland, and after twenty-four minutes had passed Stevenson scored a third goal with a full-blooded shot that would have beaten any class of goalkeeper.

About half-an-hour had gone when Ireland made their first real advance, and close play by Chambers forced a corner off Wiseman. From the flag-kick Jones headed past, but, having found a footing in Scotland's territory, the Irishmen showed some fighting spirit, and smart work between Chambers and Irvine ended with Jones shooting past.

INTERNATIONAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
England	2	2	0	0	9	0	4
Scotland	2	2	0	0	7	3	4
Ireland	3	1	0	2	8	6	2
Wales	3	0	0	3	2	17	0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SOCCER.

KIMBOLTON'S PLUCKY DRAW.

Clever forward play on both sides was the feature of the drawn match between Kimbolton and St. John's College, Cambridge. The School at one time faced a lead of two goals to nil. Webb then scored twice from well organised movements, and, after St. John's had regained the lead, Parratt put Kimbolton again on terms, in an exciting finish, in the last minute.

BRADFIELD FORTUNATE.

Bradfield accomplished a good performance at home, beating the Liverpool Ramblers by three goals to two. The School led by a goal by W. J. Marshall to nothing at half time. The visitors then scored twice through Skelton and Heyworth, and it was in the last five minutes of the game that C. F. Mackwood and P. L. Bathurst beat the Ramblers' defence to win an exciting game.

EASY WIN FOR BRENTWOOD.

Brentwood easily defeated Westminster Bank A at home by six goals to none. The Bank attacked frequently, but the School defence was sound. Robson and Witcomb (two each), Cheshire, and Bonner scored the goals, five of which were obtained in the second half.

OLD BOYS DRAW AT ARDINGLY.

Ardingly College entertained a strong Old Ardinians' eleven, and a keenly fought, fast game ended in a draw of 3 goals all. The scorers for the School were Merchant, Beck, and Hinge (own goal), and for the Old Ardinians Howes, Young, and Kender. The School combined the better, and were always ahead until the Old Boys equalised in the last minute. Mainwaring, Mullings, and Gray were outstanding for the School, and Bennett for the Old Boys.

GOAL SCORERS.

Birmingham (Haywood); Blackburn Rovers (Cunliffe, Bourton 2); Bolton Wanderers (Gibson); Grimsby Town (Robson), Arsenal (Lambert); Huddersfield Town (R. Kelly, Lewis, G. Kelly, Smith); Sheffield Wednesday (Burgess); Leicester City (Chandler 3, Lochhead); Aston Villa (Houghton, York 2); Liverpool (Hodgson 2); Derby County (Crooks, Barclay); Manchester United (Boyle, Reid 2); Middlesbrough (Jennings); Everton (Stein, Martin); Newcastle United (Hutchison, Lang, Boyd); Sheffield United (Bradford 2, Dunne); Burnley (Beel); West Ham United (Watson, Barrett, Gibbins)

Barnsley Wallbanks, Harvey); Cardiff City (Williams 2) Blackpool (Ritchie, Broadhurst, Upton 2, Hampson), Preston North End (Hair); Bradford (Mclean 2, Lloyd); Bury (Smith, Glenn own goal); Chelse (Wilson, Miller, Mills); Notts County (Taylor); Nutts Forest (Stocks 3, Dickinson 2); Oldham Athletic (Dyson), Southampton (Haines 2); Stoke City (Armitage); Tottenham Hotspur (Thompson, Rowley 3); Wolverhampton Wanderers (Dunne, Hetherington); West Bromwich Albion (Carter Gledder, Cookson 2); Bradford City (Cairns, Partridge).

Brentford (Blakemore, W. Lane, J. Lane 3); Fulham (Hammond); Brighton and Hove Albion (Kirkwood); Crystal Palace (Simpson 2); Norwich City (Thomson); Clapton Orient (Lawrence, Sanders); Queen's Park Rangers (Goddard 2, Rounce 2); Coventry City (Lake, Loughlin 2, Widdowson); Exeter City (Guyan, Hemingway); Plymouth Argyle (Crozier); Swindon Town (Morris 2, Humphreys); Torquay United (Robinson); Southend United (Donovan).

Barrow (Miller, Murray); Carlisle United (Winster); Darlington (Laycock, Hill, Wellock, Vine); Crewe Alexandra (Jones, Bryan); Chesterfield (Lee); Nelson (Buchanan, Hedley, Dixon); Hartlepools United (T. Mordue, Pedwell); New Brighton (Johnson, Oakes, Smedley, Wadsworth); Port Vale (Watkin 5, Jennings, Anstiss); Rotherham United (Marsden, Stewart (Cowen); Doncaster Rovers (Gregory); Stockport County (Lincoln 2 Newton); Tranmere Rovers (Charlton); Wigan Borough (Collins, Welsby); Accrington Stanley (Parsons); Wrexham (Woodhouse); South Shields (Mustard, Taylor, Barkas); York City (Gardner)

SUSSEX BADMINTON TITLES.

D. C. Hume won the Men's Singles, Mrs. H. S. Uber the Women's Singles, Hume and K. G. Livingstone the Men's Doubles, Mrs. M. Barrett and Miss V. Elton the Women's Doubles, and Hume and Mrs. Uber the Mixed Doubles at the Sussex Badminton Championships at Hove.

Pete Latzo, the light-heavyweight and former welter-weight champion beat Larry Johnson on points at Chicago.

Mr. Bill Carfe won the ski race for the Felber Toki Cup for visitors, contested on the famous Maenlichen run at Grindelwald. His time of 12 min. 27 sec. beat the previous record for the race. Buechi, Peter Robinson, Lewis, and Cliff were the runners-up.

AMATEUR CUP GAMES.

HOLDERS BEAT DULWICH.

NOMADS' NARROW WIN.

The fourth round of the Amateur Cup was decided yesterday. Over 10,000 spectators saw a dour clash between ILFORD and DULWICH HAMLET on the former's ground, the holders just winning. Dulwich, with the wind, often attacked at the start, forcing several corners, and Smith shot well. Dellow went close for Ilford, who possessed fine defenders in Gilderson and Treisman. Goodliffe missed an open goal from Kail's pass, but later in the game Ilford were the better side and scored after seven minutes through Cramer, and a minute later through Dellow with a penalty. Kail eventually scored cleverly three minutes from the end for the Hamlet.

Neither BOURNEMOUTH GASWORKS nor PERCY MAIN AMATEURS got off the mark well at Bournemouth, though the play in the first half was in the Gasworks' favour. Their forwards, however, missed good opportunities. Towards the interval Percy Main pressed hotly after the Gasworks had lost Cornibeer through injury, but were unable to score. The Gasworks attacked smartly early in the second half, and Petty scored after eight minutes. Cornibeer, who had returned this half, scored two minutes later.

LEYTON, one of last year's finalists, passed out at home through a goal scored by WIMBLEDON. Wimbledon had most of the play at the start, and Dowden, Maskell, and Caesar tried shots which Jones saved. On the other hand, Hawkings just failed for Leyton. Leyton had slightly the better of the second half. Bowden, however, scored the solitary goal after twenty-nine minutes, Preston helping the ball into the net. Leyton strove hard to equalise, but the Wimbledon defence was too strong.

The NORTHERN NOMADS had a surprise by the way in which their visitors, STOCKTON, played at Formby. Stockton, indeed, pressed right away, and Stephenson hit the upright. Blair miskicked, but weak finishing spoilt Stockton's efforts. The Nomads attacked occasionally, Murray saving twice, while Smithies headed on to the crossbar. But in the end the skill of the Nomads told, and they won by a goal to nil. The Nomads, in fact, did most of the attacking in the second half, but not till five minutes from time did Parker shoot, and as Murray was unable to hold the ball, Smithies scored from close range.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.

Walthamstow Ave.	2	Sutton Utd.	0
Finchley	1	Barking Town	0
Southall	1	Barnet	5
Wealdstone	5	Cheshunt	1
Hampstead	0	Enfield	1

RESERVE SECTION.

Barking Town	2	Leyton Res.	4
Barnet	1	Hampstead	6
Ilford	4	Wealdstone	2
Sutton	3	Cheshunt	1

SURREY SENIOR CUP.
SECOND ROUND.

*Woking	1	Nunhead	1
Casuals	6	Tooting Town	1

*After extra time.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP.
SEMI-FINAL.

Old Wykehamists	1	Old Cholmeleians	0

(After extra time.)

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP.
FOURTH ROUND.

Ealing Association	1	Civil Service	1
Ipswich Town	1	Hitchin Town	3
H.M.S. Excellent (h.)	3	Old Malvernians	3
Cambridge Town	5	Old Owens	0

CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE.
DIVISION II.

London Tele. Service	1	Minis. of Health C.	1
Royal Mint	7	Taxes II.	2

CIVIL SERVICE SHIELD.
THIRD ROUND.

Board of Trade	1	Taxes	0
Minis. of Labour	5	Land Registry	1

F.A AMATEUR CUP.
FOURTH ROUND.

Leyton	0	Wimbledon	1
Ilford	2	Dulwich Hamlet	1
Northern Nomads	1	Stockton	0
Bournem'th Gasw'ks	2	Percy Main Am't'rs	0

HERTS SENIOR CUP.

Apsley	5	Letchworth Town	2
Stevenage	1	Hoddesdon Town	2
St. Albans City	3	Hertford Town	1

HERTS CHARITY SHIELD.—SEMI-FINAL.

Baldock Town	0	Waltham Town	1

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.

Oxford City	2	London Caledonians	1
Tufnell Park	3	Clapton	2
Leytonstone	3	Kingstonian	2

KENT LEAGUE.

Tilbury	0	Maidstone	3
Dover United	0	Dartford	2
Bexley Heath	0	R. Marines	4
Sheppey	1	Sittingbourne P.M.	1
Gillingham	4	Grays Thurrock	0
Chatham	3	Folkestone	1
Canterbury Wdy.	1	Sittingbourne	1

KENT SENIOR CUP.

Margate	8	Erith and Belvedere	1
Sittingbourne	2	Sheppey	0
Northfleet	3	Tunbridge Wells	0
Folkestone	3	R N Depot	1

LONDON LEAGUE.
PREMIER DIVISION.

Bostall Heath	2	Walthamstow G.	0
Dagenham Town	3	Carshalton Ath.	1
Epsom Town	6	Chelmsford	2
Grays Ath.	6	Cray Wanderers	2
Whyteleafe

Hockey.

SCOTLAND'S EXCITING GAME WITH WALES.

ENGLISH TRIAL DRAWN—SOUTH'S FINE DEFENCE.

FEATURES OF CLUB GAMES.

By "CIRCLE."

The ninth annual match between WALES and SCOTLAND took place at Gobowen, and the latter won by 7—3.

After five minutes' play Roberts scored for Wales following some smart passing. Scotland retaliated vigorously, but were beaten off, and Wales continued to press. Scotland defended strongly, but Roberts scored a further brilliant goal three minutes later after a combined attack.

Wales narrowly missed adding to their score, McLeod conceding a corner when clearing brilliantly with Morris out of position. Roberts completed the hat trick when he scored a third goal. The Welsh half-backs and forwards played a fine game.

Scotland improved, and, rallying strongly, N Kirkpatrick scored their first point, and a few minutes later Pryce, following sustained pressure, added a second. Towards the interval Scotland monopolised the play, and N. Kirkpatrick, after equalising, gave his side the lead with a fourth goal.

In the second half play slackened up somewhat, both defences repulsing promising raids. Morris received attention for a face injury, and recovered to kick away a lightning shot by T. L. Jones. After a hot right-wing attack Brooks scored a fifth goal for Scotland. Subsequently Scotland were fortunate to escape two hot goalmouth scrimmages, and only weak finishing on the part of the Welsh forwards prevented Wales from reducing the lead.

Even play ensued, both defences prevailing. McKay was responsible for breaking up many Welsh attacks, and was at all times a prominent defender. After Craig had cleared from Brooke, S. Pryce received the ball on the left, and closed in to score Scotland's sixth goal. Three minutes later Craig cleared cleverly from a hot attack. The teams continued to put plenty of life into their play, but Scotland were the more impressive side. Their defenders were equal to all demands. Near the end of a fast game Pryce scored a seventh goal for Scotland.

The SOUTH and the EAST had the expected close match, the result being a 1—1 draw. The East, who had the Rev. W. J. Berry at inside-left for Shelley, who is injured, were the more aggressive in the first half, but the South defence acquitted itself admirably, and there was no score at half-time, although a good shot by Ashton struck an upright.

After the interval Ashton scored for the East, but excellent play by Carpenter led to Utting equalising for the South a few minutes later. Combined play by Saville and Searby gave W. J. Berry a good chance, which was not accepted. Utting then shot against a goal-post, and the end came with nothing further scored.

The South were very strong at half-back, where Castle was specially prominent in the centre, and another player to excel was Scott-Freeman at full-back. The South forward line took a long time to settle down, but improved vastly in the closing stages. Ashton, Saville, and Clements were outstanding players for the East, and both goalkeepers were very good.

Club games were played under better ground conditions than for some time past. ALDERSHOT COMMAND visited DULWICH and won by 3—2. Walters, Walker and Carruthers scored for the Command, and Buxton and Perdrieu for Dulwich.

At home to SURBITON, BROMLEY were beaten by 4—1, after being led at half-time by 1—0. On both sides there was some excellent half-back play, and the scorers were Struth (3) and Nye for the winners, and Ainger for the losers.

The claims of the International and the England Trial weakened both the teams at Kent House, where TULSE HILL beat SOUTHGATE by 5—1, while there were further absentees owing to illness. For Tulse Hill, who led at half-time by 2—1, the scorers were Porter (2), Pickering, Cutler, and Clayton. The Southgate goal was hit by Tabernacle.

Scott-Freeman was absent from the STAINES team which beat CROUCH END by 3—1. The smarter in the circle, they scored through Cotterell (2), and R. G. Fear; Edgley scored four goals for SPENCER, who beat BRONDESBURY by 6—1, and the winners' total was completed by Savage and Tinthorpe, while Anningson replied for Brondesbury.

In a fast match RICHMOND and the ROYAL ENGINEERS (Chatham) played a 1—1 draw, Heath scoring for the former, and Boggs for the latter, both in the first half.

BARNES were largely indebted to their sound defence that they beat BANK OF ENGLAND by 2—2, as they were heavily pressed after taking a lead of 2—0. D. Gabon, H. Gabon, and Jackson scored for Barnes, and Dixon and Hubbard for the Bank, who had an outstanding player in Hannam at half-back.

A mishap to Redman, who had to retire ten minutes after the interval and have some stitches put over an eye, handicapped STAFF COLLEGE at a time they were making a good recovery against TEDDINGTON, who led by 3—0 at half-time, and ultimately won by 3—1.

WIMBLEDON visited BLACKHEATH and won by 5—5, although without their Scottish International contingent. The half-time score was 4—2, and the losers rallied pluckily after the interval. S. A. Carpenter, brother of the University Blues, scored three of the Wimbledon goals, and Morley-Brown netted twice.

The H.A.C. beat HENDON by 3—0, after leading at half-time by 3—0. Mortelman, Young, and Collins scored the goals, and outstanding players were Tyler and Warren.

The annual match between WESTMINSTER BANK, TOWN and COUNTRY, resulted in a win for the Town by 5—2. Jones and Hickson each scored twice for the winners. N.P. BANK beat LLOYDS BANK by 2—0, Jackson and Stallard scoring the goals.

SCOTLAND TEAM TO MEET IRELAND.

Scotland have selected the same side as beat Wales to oppose Ireland at Aberdeen on March 8. The team is: F Morris (Inverleith); T. McNab (Cartha), E. L. McLeod (Cartha); J. W. L. Dickson (Wimbourne), G. W. Mackey (Wimbledon), A. C. Anderson (Western); R. C. R. Kirkpatrick (Wimbledon), W. E. Bryce (Wiltshire), N. C. R. Kirkpatrick (Wimbledon), L. E. Brooks (Edinburgh University), H. A. Knight (Old Felstedians).

WELSH TEAM TO OPPOSE ENGLAND.

Following their 7—3 defeat by Scotland, Wales selected the following team to oppose England at Whitchurch on March 15.—R. S. Craig (Wrexham); J. Archer (Gaerssar Monsanto), H. Sharpe (Isca); J. H. Lewis (Mid-Surrey), G. Theophilus (Oxford University), A. Sharpe (Isca); T. L. Jones (Oxford University), M. D. A. Evans (Cardiff College), Capt. O. L. Roberts (Army). A. H. Rocyn-Jones (Cambridge University), J. Theophilus (Tulse Hill).

While the attack is the same as against Scotland, H. Sharpe displaces T. S. Neville at full-back, and J. H. Lewis comes in at half-back for W. R. Edwards.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

KEEN COUNTY GAMES.

By MARJORIE POLLARD.

Yesterday was the first Saturday for some weeks on which there has been no first-class game in England. The Territorial matches are over, and there is a lull before England plays the first International game, which will be on March 5 against Ireland at Beckenham. Yesterday did, however, bring a good many county games, and club hockey went on in its usual way.

NORTHANTS played LEICESTERSHIRE at Leicester on the Wolsey Sports Ground. These teams met at the Midlands Tournament, when Northants won by 8 goals to none. The ground seems to be liked by Northants, for, on this occasion they won by 5 goals to 1, after a fast and open game. The winners led at half-time by 3 goals to 1. For the first twenty minutes of the second half Leicestershire held the upper hand, and did everything but score. Neither side was at full strength. Miss Denton, Miss Ward, and Miss Bryant being absent from the Northants team, and Leicester playing four reserves. The outstanding players were Miss E. Gibson at right-back and Miss Crampton and Miss Jackson on the right wing for Leicestershire. Miss Goldsmith in goal and Miss Chamberlain at centre half were in splendid form for Northants. The goal-scorers were Miss Pollard (4) and Miss Skinner for the winners and Miss Adler for the losers.

KENT and SURREY played a morning match at Bickley, the latter winning by 5 goals to 1. Miss Burness played her usual sterling game for Surrey—it is rare for her to have such a thing as an "off" day—and scored one of their goals. Miss Janet Ellis, who is the new England centre-forward, scored three times, and Miss Brown the remaining goal. Mrs. Stedman scored for Kent.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, at Aylesbury, were at home to MIDDLESEX II., and a very even game resulted. The defence on both sides was good, and the issue was in doubt until the final whistle. Miss Hall, the Bucks left wing, played well, and hit both their goals, while the Middlesex goals were scored by their centre-forward.

A match of unusual interest was played at the Victoria A.A. ground, North Wembley, between LONDON BUSINESS HOUSES and ISLE OF WIGHT, the visitors being defeated after a good game by 5 goals to 4. London B.H. were best served by their right wing, Miss Heath (Standard Telephone) and Miss Crake (Watneys), the latter scoring twice and the former once. Miss Hurn (Army and Navy Stores) scored twice from the left inner position. The scorers for Isle of Wight were Miss McKenzie, centre forward (2), and Miss Waddington and Miss Hare (1 each). The winning goal was scored by Miss Heath in the last minute of the game.

At Barnes, in the third division of the L.B.H. League, COLUMBIA A beat SPALDING by five goals to three. Miss Lampert, at centre-forward for Columbia, was in splendid form, scoring four goals. Miss Knowles completed their score with a fine run on the right wing, finishing with an excellent shot. Both goal-keepers were frequently in action, and did well, but honours went to Miss Tulleyn of Columbia, who kept a splendid goal, being ably covered by Miss Haines and Miss Leonard at back.

SOUTHEND made amends for their defeat by Westcliff last week by scoring seven times against SNARESBROOK, who could only reply with two. Miss Pain recovered her shooting form of the early part of the season to score three times, and Miss Markham also scored the same number of goals. Miss M. Manbey scored her usual goal from the left wing. Miss Davis and Mrs. Timpson scored for Snaresbrook.

SCOTLAND'S success over IRELAND at Dublin was their sixth in succession, and it allowed them to draw level on the total number of wins since the game was first played, each side now having won eleven times with three games drawn. Miss Forrester and Miss Andrews scored for the winners, and Miss Wishart for the losers, all in the first half.

Teams from all over Suffolk attended the Schools Tournament at Ipswich, the competitors being Lowestoft, Beccles, Leiston, Sudbury, West View, Fonnereau House, and I.M.S.S. The tournament was arranged in two sections, and in the final Lowestoft beat Beccles by two goals to one. Lowestoft had a fast line of forwards, who showed an excellent understanding of the game. Beccles' defence was sound, and did well to keep the score within the limits given.

HOCKEY RESULTS.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Scotland	7 Wales	3

(At Gobowen.)

ENGLAND TRIAL MATCH.

South	1 East	1

CLUB GAMES.

Dulwich	3 Aldershot Command	3
Bromley	1 Surbiton	3
Tulse Hill	5 Southgate	1
Polytechnic	2 Barclays Bank	1
Staines	3 Crouch End	1
Spencer	4 Brondesbury	1
Wimbledon II.	0 Civil Service	7
Wimbledon A	1 Kingston Gram. Sch.	4
Wimbledon IV.	7 Teddington III.	3
Old Colfeians	9 Cranleigh School	1
Reigate II.	4 Cranleigh School II.	1
Old Loughtonians II.	0 Chelmsford II	2
Lloyds Bank III.	3 N.P. Bank III.	4
N.P. Bank IV.	2 Lloyds Bank IV.	1
N.P. Bank V.	2 L.M. and S. IV.	1
Hendon	0 H.A.C.	3
Christopher School	5 Hurstpierpoint Coll.	2
Hendon III.	5 H.A.C.	0
Old Cranleighans	4 Reigate	3
Old Cranleighans II.	4 Teddington III.	3
South Saxons	1 Folkestone Optimists	5
Spencer II.	1 Brondesbury A	4
Spencer III.	6 Brondesbury III.	2
Spencer IV.	2 Brondesbury IV.	1
Spencer V.	4 Columbia Graph.	1
Richmond and Kingston Hill	1 Royal Engineers	1
Beckenham	8 Hampstead	1
St Bart.'s Hospital	1 Mill Hill School	0
Old Felstedians	9 Cranleigh School	1
Southern Railway	1 Wembley	0
Purley	2 Cheam	1
Purley II.	2 Cheam II.	1
Purley III.	5 Cheam III.	0
Purley IV.	0 Caterham School	4
Polytechnic A	2 Barclays Bank III.	2
Barnes	3 Bank of England	2
Bank of England II.	0 Barnes II.	4
Staff College	1 Teddington	3
Blackheath	5 Wimbledon	3
University College	3 Catford Wanderers	3
N.P. Bank	2 Lloyds Bank	0
Battersea Polytechnic	4 Lon. Sch. Economics	1
Woolwich Garrison	9 Bexley Heath	0
St. George's College, Weybridge	7 Old Charlton A	0
Birkbeck College	5 Southgate Adelaide	1
West Herts	3 Brentwood	2
Westminster Bk. II.	8 Croydon M.O.	1
Wallington	5 Harlesden	0
H.A.C. II.	6 Hendon II.	0
St. James's, Hatcham	3 Goodmayes	2
Metropolitan Police	4 Mid-Surrey II.	4
Tulse Hill II.	7 Southgate II.	0
St. James's, Hatcham, III.	0 Goodmayes III.	0
Star Athletic	8 Univ. Coll. III.	1
St. George's College, Weybridge, III.	5 Merton III.	2
Southgate III.	4 Tulse Hill III.	2
Boro' Poly.	4 Swanley	2
Felstead School	2 Guy's Hospital	1
Royal Naval Coll.	3 Sevenoaks	2
Chelmsford	4 Old Loughtonians	3
Orpington	4 Alleyn O.B.	4
Imperial College	6 Hornsey	1
Woolwich Polytechnic	7 R.A.F. (Kidbrooke)	4
Metrogas	4 Old Monovians	3
Wallington	5 Harlesden	0
Britannic House	3 Hornchurch	2
Univ. Coll. and Hos. II.	5 Birkbeck Coll. III.	3
Shoeburyness Garrison	1 Old Southendians	1
London Hospital	0 Westcliff	4
Old Framlinghamians	1 Hounslow	3
Westminster Bank (Country)	6 Westminster Bank	2
Forest Gate Y.M.C.A.	3 Virginians	2
City of London M.H.	7 Siemens	1
Hawks	7 Windsor	0
Aquarius	1 Croydon M.O.	3
Borough Poly.	9 Battersea Poly. II.	2
Poly. A	2 Barclays Bank III.	2
N. and P. Bank II.	2 Lloyds Bank II.	2
Dulwich III.	2 R.M.A. (Woolwich) III.	2
Southgate IV.	6 Tulse Hill IV.	5
Beckenham C.S. II.	6 Dulwich V.	6
Southgate VI.	4 Tulse Hill VI.	3
Tulse Hill V.	3 Southgate V.	6
Polytechnic V.	3 Barclays Bank V.	4
National P.B. II.	3 Harrow III.	0
National P.B. III.	3 Richmond and Kingston Hill IV.	2
Leys School	11 R.A.F. (Cranwell) A	0
King's Sch., Bruton	7 Monkton Combe Sch.	2
Magdalen Coll. Sch.	2 M.C.S. Old Boys	2
Marlborough Coll.	1 Oxford Univ. Occa.	6
Llandovery Coll.	4 Llandovery Club	3
High Wycombe	5 R.A.F. (Uxbridge)	1
Godalming	2 Weybridge	1
Reading Biscuit Fac.	2 G.W.R.	1
R.A.S.C.	4 Ashford (Middlesex)	1
Wallington II.	3 Harlesden II.	2
Maidenhead II.	3 G.W.R. II.	0
Bank of England IV.	7 G.W.R. III.	0
Atlantic Fleet	7 Gibraltar Garrison	0
Oriel	2 New College	2
R.M.C. (Sandhurst)	5 St. Thomas's Hosp.	3
Old Kingstonians	4 U.S. (Portsmouth)	0
Epsom	1 Old Kingstonians A	0
Guildhall	3 L.M.S.	2
Old Kingstonians II.	6 Epsom II.	5
O. Kingstonians III.	2 Epsom III.	2
Owls (Camberley)	5 St. Thomas' H. II.	3
Worksop College	1 Retford	4

WOMEN'S MATCHES.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Ireland	1 Scotland	3

(At Dublin.)

COUNTY MATCHES.

Kent	1 Surrey	5
Bucks	2 Middlesex II.	3
Northants	5 Leicestershire	1
Gloucester	8 Worcester	1
Lancashire	4 Derbyshire	1
Northants	5 Leicestershire	1
Hertfordshire	3 Norfolk	2
Cheshire	8 Denbigh	2

CLUB MATCHES.

Standard Bk. of S.A.	7 Utopian Ladies	2
Crostyx	3 Barclays	1
B.B. II.	5 Crostyx II.	0
Ibis	3 L.M.S.	0
University College	7 Froebel Institute	0
Wimbledon	4 Sutton	2
L.B.H.	5 Isle of Wight	4
Hawks	6 Woking Swifts	4
Chartered Bank of India	8 Bk. of L. and S.A.	7
Indiana	9 Chiswick III.	1
Southend	7 Snaresbrook	2
Southend H.S.O.G.	10 Crowstone	2
St. Margaret's	3 Southend H.S.O.G. II.	1
Old Westcliffians	15 T.E. Inst.	0
Battersea Poly. III.	0 Bedford Coll. III.	3
Pilgrims	8 Sevenoaks	1
Sunbury	6 Weybridge	2

SUFFOLK SCHOOLS TOURNAMENT.—FINAL.

Lowestoft	2 Beccles	1

WEST INDIES COLLAPSE.

WICKETS FALL QUICKLY.

ENGLAND MAKE A BAD START.

GEORGETOWN, Saturday.

In losing five wickets for only 46 runs before lunch to-day, the West Indies, in the third Test Match against England, failed to fulfil the promise made by Roach and Headley yesterday, when Roach played a magnificent innings of 209 and Headley made 60, not out.

To-day, on a perfect wicket, Headley and Fernandez, the West Indian captain, carried the overnight total of 336 for two to 400 for two. Then a smart catch by Ames off a tricky ball from Rhodes disposed of Fernandez, and at 406 one of the West Indies' chief hopes, the 17-year-old Sealey, was caught and bowled off another cunning delivery from the Yorkshire bowler.

Wickets continued to fall cheaply. At 417 Townsend bowled Wight, and at 427 Headley, too eager to steal a second run, was easily run out after an innings lasting 3½ hours. Headley scored his runs by well-timed strokes all round the wicket. His placing and judgment in running confirmed the very high opinions that have been expressed on his batting. Nineteen runs later Constantine lost his wicket to the alertness of Ames, who stumped him.

The remaining three West Indies wickets fell for the addition of only 22 runs, and the innings closed for 471.

England started badly, Gunn hitting his wicket in stepping back to a ball from Francis, and the first wicket fell at 19. Wyatt followed Gunn one run later without scoring. Hendren joined Sandham, and was given an enthusiastic reception by the excited crowd. At 24 a double change was made in the bowling, Browne and E. St. Hill coming on in place of Francis and Constantine, and at 33 Sandham was smartly caught by Hunte.

Ames, whose fourth wicket partnership with Hendren realised a very useful 70, was missed early on at short leg, but at 103 he skied a short ball from Francis and presented Hunte with a simple catch. With only four more runs on the board Hunte dismissed Townsend off the same bowler, and Hendren was bowled by Constantine ten runs later. Astill was run out without scoring when only three more had been added.

WEST INDIES.—First Innings.

C. A. Roach, c Haig, b Townsend	209
R. Hunte, c Wyatt, b Townsend	53
J. Headley, run out	114
M. P. Fernandez, c Ames, b Rhodes	22
J. D. Sealey, c and b Rhodes	0
C. V. Wight, b Wyatt	10
L. N. Constantine, c Ames, b Wyatt	13
C. K. Browne, b Voce	22
C. Jones, c Ames, b Voce	6
E. St. Hill, st Ames, b Haig	3
G. N. Francis, not out	5
Extras	14
Total	471

ENGLAND.—First Innings.

Gunn, G., hit wkt, b Francis	11
Sandham, c Hunte, b Browne	9
R. E. S. Wyatt, c Francis, b Constantine	0
Hendren, b Constantine	56
Ames, c Hunte, b Francis	31
Townsend, c Hunte, b Francis	3
Astill, run out	0
N. Haig, not out	1
F. S. G. Calthorpe, not out	0
Extras	9
Total (7 wkts.)	120

Close of play.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WEST INDIES.—First Innings: Voce 2 for 81, Haig 1 for 61, Townsend 2 for 48, Rhodes 2 for 96, Astill 0 for 92, Calthorpe 0 for 23, Wyatt 2 for 56.

—Reuter's Special Service.

LEGGE'S BIG SCORE.

JUST MISSES DOUBLE CENTURY.

AUCKLAND, Saturday.

For the second time in this series of tests New Zealand have proved themselves worthy opponents of an English team.

In the first day's play England scored 375 for six wickets. G. B. Legge being not out with a brilliant 104, marred only by a chance in the thirties. To-day England carried the total to 540 all out, Legge again dominating the batting. He was unlucky to be out when within four runs of his double century. Ninth out, Legge batted for 4 hours 40 minutes, and he hit twenty-two 4's. His score put England in an impregnable position.

Dempster and Mills, who opened the New Zealand innings, did not repeat their great second Test partnership, as Mills, when 12, was guilty of "nibbling" at an off-side ball and was caught beautifully. Both Dempster and Weir, who filled the vacancy, found the bowling very difficult to get away, and the field closed in around them, not a single man being in the "deep."

By smart running, after cleverly placed strokes, they hoisted the 50 in an hour, and at the tea interval were still together, 71 runs being on the board. The second ball after tea, however, was fatal, Dempster being taken at the wicket off Allom.

Two more wickets fell with the score at 127, but Weir continued to play steadily, and at the close of play was not out with a chanceless 59. His firmness on loose off-side balls was the feature of his batting.

ENGLAND.—First Innings.

Bowley, run out	42
E. W. Dawson, c Allcott, b Blunt	55
K. S. Duleepsinhji, b Allcott	63
Woolley, b Allcott	4
G. B. Legge, c Matheson, b Weir	196
Nichols, b McGirr	75
Worthington, b Merritt	0
A. H. H. Gilligan, b Merritt	25
Barratt, c Mills, b Blunt	17
Cornford, c Matheson, b Page	18
M. J. C. Allom, not out	8
Extras	31
Total	540

NEW ZEALAND.—First Innings.

C. E. Dempster, c Cornford, b Allom	27
J. E. Mills, c Duleepsinhji, b Allom	12
G. L. Weir, not out	59
M. L. Page, c Cornford, b Woolley	25
R. C. Blunt, b Nichols	0
C. F. W. Allcott, not out	21
Extras	30
Total (4 wkts)	174

T. C. Lowry, H. M. McGirr, K. C. James, W. E. Merritt, and C. S. Matheson to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ENGLAND.—First Innings: Allcott 2 for 102, Merritt 2 for 127, Blunt 2 for 61, Page 1 for 36, McGirr 1 for 65, Weir 1 for 29, Matheson 0 for 89.

—Reuter's Special Service.

BILLIARDS.

McCONACHY'S SPLENDID VICTORY.

The match between Lindrum and McConachy at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, ended last night in the somewhat unexpected victory of McConachy by 437 points.

The New Zealand champion had shown more consistency than his rival during the second week, and played a splendid uphill game, with the result that the final day's play began with Lindrum leading by only 1,165. In the course of an hour's play McConachy reduced the margin to 643 by means of perfect top of the table breaks of 255 and 305, against Lindrum's best of 73, 52, and 72. In the major contribution McConachy experienced some difficulties after passing 350, and regained control by means of brilliant strokes, a long cannon off the cushion first and a masse cannon being particularly meritorious. Lindrum's efforts to get going were all unsuccessful, and the New Zealander, with further breaks of 214, 253, and 197, which included fifty-three cannons, brought his score within 58 of his opponent's. At length Lindrum did better, and played out time with 161 unfinished, this making his aggregate for the session 473, compared with McConachy's 1,439, the latter averaging 144. Interval scores:—

LINDRUM (in play)	23,128
McCONACHY	22,909

At night McConachy again displayed delightful form, and was in front half an hour from the resumption. After Lindrum had carried his unfinished break to 286 the New Zealander marked up 287 and followed with 476, which placed him 4146 ahead, while at his third innings. Lindrum having made only 91, he augmented his advantage by 156. The Australian threatened the position when he nursed the balls past the middle pocket but after making 146 cannons in a break of 338 he failed at a screw-back cannon. McConachy retaliated with 778 and 272, after which Lindrum added 163. McConachy averaged 146 for an aggregate of 1,315 and Lindrum 73 for 659. Final scores:—

McCONACHY	24,224
LINDRUM	23,787

OTHER RESULTS.

FALKINER	20,906
INMAN	13,325
SMITH	24,355
NEWMAN	19,475

Matt Engel, the German cyclist, defeated the Australian, George Dempsey, in the first heat of a four-laps international match at Sydney, says Reuter. The final heat had to be postponed owing to a thunderstorm.

CROSS COUNTRY.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP.

TOMLIN WINS TITLE.

Corporal J. A. Broadley (Hampstead Harriers), who had a stripe less when he finished second to Sergt. W. M. Cotterell (3rd Divn. Signals) in last year's race, was again second when the Southern Counties cross country championship was decided over a course of just under ten miles at Brighton, yesterday. However, it was not Cotterell who beat him again, but S. A. Tomlin (Highgate Harriers), the Hertfordshire champion, who finished third twelve months ago. Cotterell did not defend his title.

After covering the short lap of about 1½ miles, starting from the Brighton racecourse grandstand, Broadley was leading from L. H. Weatherill (South London Harriers), W. George (Surrey A.C.) and Tomlin, but Broadley fell back going over the first stretch of plough, and when the runners returned to the starting point, after having covered about six miles, Tomlin was leading from B. C. V. Oddie (S.L.H.) and Weatherill with Broadley fourth. Going past the stands Tomlin had a lead of 80 yards, but soon afterwards Broadley moved up to second place and made strenuous efforts to catch Tomlin. The latter, however, hung on to his advantage going down the hill, and though Broadley reduced the lead a little Tomlin cantered home a winner by fifty yards in 56 min. 47 sec.

The team placings were: 1. South London Harriers (3, 5, 15, 24, 33, 39) (119 pts.); 2, Wycombe Phœnix H. and A.C. (4, 6, 14, 32, 42, 45) (143); 3, Belgrave H. (185); 4, Aldershot Command (198); 5, Highgate H. (249); 6, Woodford Green A.C. (262); 7, Polytechnic Harriers (285); 8, Hampstead H. (301); 9, Surrey A.C. (333); 10, Reading A.C. (397); 11, Herne Hill Harriers (553); 12, Blackheath H. (601); 13, Orion H. (637).

The order of finish was: 1, S. A. Tomlin (Highgate H.), 56 min. 47 sec.; 2, Cpl. J. A. Broadley (Hampstead H.), 56 min. 55 sec.; 3, B. C. V. Oddie (S. L. H.), 57 min. 10 sec.; 4, Cpl. S. Ferris (Wycombe Phœnix H. and A.C.), 57 min. 19 sec.; 5, L. H. Weatherhill (S.L.H.), 57 min. 27 sec.; 6, E. V. Busby (Wycombe Phœnix H. and A.C.), 57 min. 30 sec.

NORTHERN CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Hallamshire scored their eighth successive win in the event, in addition to several earlier successes. In the absence of Walter Beavers, York H., holder for the past two years, Harper was expected to have a good chance of registering his fourth victory, his previous successes having been gained in 1925-27-28. The race took place at Gosforth Park. Burns led from the start, and, finishing strongly, won by 130 yards. The distance of the race was nine miles, and the order of finishing was: J. A. Burns, Elswick H., time 51 min. 49 3-5 sec., 1; C. Fisher, Hallamshire H and A.C., 52 min. 16 sec., 2; E. Harper, Hallamshire H. and A.C., 52 min. 20 sec., 3; J. H. Potts, Saltwell H., 4; F. M. Shentall, Sheffield United H. and A.C., 5; W. R. Winter, Darlington H., 6. Club placings: Hallamshire H. and A.C., 50 pts., 1; Sheffield United H. and A.C., 136, 2; Earlstown Viaduct H. and A.C., 143, 3; Royton H. and A.C., 204, 4; Saltwell H., 251, 5; Leigh H. and A.C., 277, 6; Bury A.C., 294, 7; Bradford A.C., 323, 8; Elswick H., 367, 9; Sutton H., 387, 10; Darlington H., 442, 11; 2nd Batt. East Surrey Regt., 525, 12.

MIDLAND COUNTIES CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. E. Webster, a former National, Midland Counties, and Steeplechase champion, retained the Midlands title over a ten-miles course at Nuneaton. He was the first scorer for Birchfield Harriers, who registered yet another victory in the team event. Birchfield were "packing" well from the start, and always appeared likely winners, though their total of 65 points was only 23 better than that of Tipton Harriers, who were second. Derby and County A and C.C were third, with 172 points. The order of finishing was:—J. E. Webster (Birchfield H.), 1; J. T. Holden (Tipton H.), 2; J. W. Beman (Birchfield H.), 3; W. B. Howard (Ketteringe Town H.) 4; T. Kay (Tipton H.), 5; T. Metcalfe (Derby and County A. and C.C.), 6; G. Forryan (Nuneaton H.), 7; J. W. Winfield (Derby and County A. and C.C.), 8; F. Light (Birchfield H.) 9; A. T. Price (Humber H.), 10; T. Slaney (Sutton-in-Ashfield H. and A.C.), 11; W. A. Davis (Godiva H.) 12.

CIVIL SERVICE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The annual walking championship of the Civil Service was held over a road course, somewhat exceeding the stipulated ten miles, in Richmond Park, and was combined with a match with the Stock Exchange. A. G. H. Pope (India Office) was unable to defend the title of individual champion owing to having sustained a poisoned foot; but the India Office again supplied the winner in C. B. Woodyard, who did 1 hr. 29 min. 26 sec., and beat S. L. King (Air Ministry) by 200 yds. India Office, however, lost the team championship to the postal service, the Northern District Office, with a score of 19 points for three competitors, beating the holders by two points. Ten a-side scored in the match, and this was won by the Civil Service, who had the lower total of 71 points to the 191 compiled by the Stock Exchange.

CADETS AND COLLEGIANS TIE.

An athletic contest between the R.A.F. (Cranwell) and Clare College (Cambridge), at Cranwell, resulted in a tie, each side totalling 15 points. Clare College were strongly represented, and included their team R. L. J. Rinkel, brother of the Olympic athlete, and S. Bookless, the Cambridge cross-country half-Blue. Rinkel won the 100 yards sprint in even time, and 220 yards flat race, beside taking second place at weight-putting; while Bookless came home a quarter of a lap in front of the other runners in the two miles race. Hodgkinson, of the Air Force, won both the quarter-mile race and the long jump.

POLICE WALKERS BEATEN.

A team of Metropolitan Police walkers were beaten by the Belgrave Harriers by 84 points to 130 in a match over seven miles at Wimbledon, the latter supplying the first six men home, headed by A. L. Fletcher, the Business Houses champion, whose time was 54 min. 24 sec.

DARK BLUES BEAT DENSTONE.

In a cross-country race over a course of six miles, at Denstone, Oxford University A team beat Denstone College. The Oxford team, which included the following running Blues, N. Smellie (Denstone and New College), J. Cornes (Clifton and Corpus), and M. Proctor (Nottingham and Keble), won easily. Smellie was first and Cornes and Proctor tied for second place. Astley was the first Denstone man, and he finished fifth.

RUNNERS BEAT CYCLISTS.

The annual nine-a-side match between the Southgate and Wood Green A.A. and the Southgate C.C. was held at Winchmore Hill, and was won by the runners with the lower total of 78 points to 98. The first man home was E. R. Todd (runner), in 40 min. 5 sec., and A. Winter (cyclist), 41 min. 50 sec., was second.

SCOTT'S MESSAGE TO BRITAIN.

WILL BE "FIGHTING FIT BY THURSDAY."

MIAMI BEACH, Saturday.

"I'll be fighting fit by Thursday in order to beat my formidable opponent for world honours," said Phil Scott in a special week-end message to British supporters and friends. "Tell them to pay no attention to the ridiculous reports which have been spread about me over here, such as those saying I am not fit, or that my sparring partners have knocked me off my feet. I shall be in top shape, and they will see the result."

While Sharkey is in considerable danger of going stale, and had to take a full day's holiday yesterday, Scott is working up his speed, and his boxing to-day was full of life. He is using a much greater variety of blows, is mixing his leads cleverly, while his defence has improved wonderfully. Weighed to-day, he turned the scale at a trifle under 14 st 9 lb., and he is holding his "edge" nicely. Besides his usual morning run and his bag-punching and routine gymnasium exercises, he boxed eight rounds with his four sparring partners to-day.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

LAWN TENNIS.

TWO ALL-BRITISH FINALS AT BEAULIEU.

BEAULIEU, Saturday.

For the first time this season two all-British Singles finals are to be played here to-morrow. H. W. Austin will meet H. G. N. Lee in the Men's Singles. Miss Joan Ridley and Mrs. L. G. Owen—who was Miss M. V. Chamberlain before her recent marriage—will meet in the Women's Singles final. Austin defeated W. F. Coen, the American player, to-day, and Lee beat Dr. Prenn, the German champion.

A German-American duel will be witnessed in the final of the Men's Doubles. Tilden and Coen and Prenn and Kleinschroth being successful in their respective semi-finals to-day. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-Finals: H. W. Austin beat W. F. Coen, 6—0, 0—6, —6; H. G. N. Lee beat Dr. Prenn, 6—3, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-Finals: Miss Joan Ridley beat Mlle. Claude Anet, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. L. G. Owen beat Mlle Metaxa, 6—1, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Semi-Finals: W. T. Tilden and Wilbur Coen beat L. Worms and Baron von Kehrling, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3. Dr. Prenn and H. Kleinschroth beat G. de Stefani and P. Gaslini, 6—3, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Semi-Final: L. Worms and Mrs. Satterthwaite beat H. Artens and Baronne Reznicek, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

—Reuter's Special Service.

Yesterday's Racing.

'NATIONAL' CANDIDATES IN OPPOSITION.

CONVINCING WIN BY GREGALACH.

From OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

KEMPTON PARK, Saturday.

Gregalach must further grip the imagination of racing forces as a Grand National chance, following his most stylish success in the Coventry Trial Handicap Steeplechase here this afternoon.

Such was the public confidence in him that he was backed almost to the exclusion of anything else in the race. From the moment that he crossed the first fence he always looked like winning. It would be fair to say that he made practically all the running, and won in a canter. It was voted a sterling performance, even if one allows for the fact that the opposition was merely second class.

There was a suggestion of a close and exciting finish when Stott pressed Merrivale II., and momentarily took the lead half a mile from home, but almost at the next fence we saw Gregalach jump into the lead again, and coast away in the easiest possible style imaginable. It is the opinion of good judges that he will be favourite for the Grand National. Details:—

2.0.—MANOR SELLING CHASE (£150) (2m.).

Coolcommon (Major J. M. J. Evans), b g by Goldcourt—Miss Jenkins, 11 yrs., 12 st. 3 lb. ..... (J. Hamey) 1

Cylvida (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), b g by Cylba—Vida, 13 yrs., 12 st. 3 lb. ... (Stott) 2

Second National (Mr. G. S.

Rugby Football.

ENGLAND CONQUER FRANCE IN ROUSING STRUGGLE.

VISITORS' BRILLIANT START — VALUE OF AN EARLY SCORE.

ROBSON'S GREAT TRY LEADS THE HOME RECOVERY.

By D. R. GENT.

ENGLAND 11 pts., FRANCE 5.

This really was a most creditable win for England, and they thoroughly deserved their victory by a goal and two tries to a goal. For the first twenty minutes or so there was only one side in it, and that was not England! During that time France scored a goal, and should have obtained a couple more tries, but the customary lack of finish on the part of the Frenchmen and capital defensive work by the Englishmen prevented any more scoring during that time, and then things began to brighten for England.

They went on improving until in the second half England were well on top in general play, though lacking, as usual this season, in actual scoring ability, and eventually scored a try that fairly clinched matters and made the win quite certain. The interest taken in the match can be gauged from the fact that thousands had to be turned away, the gates being closed some time before the kick-off.

The great merit of the English win lay in the greatness of the play of certain individuals on different occasions, rather than on the combined good play of the side. In combination, as at Cardiff and at Dublin, the backs were only moderate, but three better tries than those scored by England it would be difficult to imagine. One—that scored right at the end of the first half by the Oxford centre, M. Robson—will be remembered for a long time. In fact, it might well become historic, for at that stage France were leading, and this heroic effort by Robson not only gave the home side the lead, but roused players and spectators to a pitch of enthusiasm that "carried over," as it were, into the second half.

Sobey's Part.

Then the part played by W. H. Sobey in the other two England tries is also worthy of special mention. They were typical "Sobey" breakaways, and by the time the old Cambridge Blue had done his part, there was not much for the other Englishman to do, though in the case of J. S. R. Reeve's try, he had to run very resolutely to shake off a following Frenchman, who actually touched his heel, but not hard enough to do more than cause Reeve to stagger for a yard or two, before going full tilt again.

All the side deserve credit for the defensive work, with one qualification—the tackling was not finished off properly. Many a time you would see a Frenchman tackled by an Englishman, and then wriggle free and make off again. This was very bad, and might well have proved expensive. The English half-backs were triers, but found it extremely difficult as a rule to steer clear of the very competent French wing forwards. Still, they were pluck itself, and as each did well in his own way, I am not going to say anything worse about them than that I have seen them both do better. Of the three-quarters I liked Robson and H. P. Jacob best. Robson was always working hard, and trying to make openings for his wing man. I have never seen him hand-off so well as he did in this match. He, like Spong and A. L. Novis, tried the short punt ahead as a variation, but did it badly, more often than not kicking straight to the French full-back. Jacob quite justified his selection, even though he missed a pass or two. His kicking was splendid. Both Novis and Reeve have done better.

J. E. Askew had a nasty kick on the leg in the first few minutes that lamed him for the whole match. But he did some very good work, and at times kicked superbly. But there, I don't want to criticise adversely these backs, for, with all their limitations, they stuck to a difficult job very well indeed. So did the pack, well led by J. S. Tucker. At first they were worried by the Frenchmen, but as the game went on gained the mastery everywhere, except in the long line-out from touch. P. D. Howard was about the best, with J. W. Forrest good, and the two wing forwards, H. G. Periton and H. Wilkinson, rather disappointing.

The French Failing.

And now to the Frenchmen. It was rather the same old story—very, very good, up to a point, and then? Their tackling was superb; their backing up equally good; the work in the line out was as good as I have seen for years; and they were, as ever, right on top of English players who made mistakes, or were the least bit slow, in a flash. They should have driven home their superiority in the first part of the first half, for they then played very well, except in actual scoring. I was sorry for them, as they played capital football, and deserved a better reward. But their temperament it was chiefly that beat them.

I liked the French full-back, M. Piquemal—cool, steady, and a good kick, as all French full-backs seem to be! Of the other backs, P. Gerald and L. Serin were the best. C. Magnanou was not in his best form, and it seemed as though, perhaps, he was not fit after all.

What a fine pack the French one was in the open! A. Bioussa, A. Gallia, and A. Ambert were always catching one's eye for dashing play. It was the close work that beat them, and here they were not only beaten by a better pack, but they aggravated the position by committing many infringements that cost them a lot of ground. The side was beaten but far from disgraced, and their display left a capital impression and quite a lot of sympathy.

ENGLAND HARD PRESSED.

A CAPITAL FRENCH TRY.

The French hopes, though they were never unduly depressed, were considerably raised when it was found that C. Magnanou would be able to play at outside half after all. It will be remembered that he had actually cried off on Friday.

The weather was delightful, cold, bright, and still, and the match was graced with the presence of Prince George, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the French Ambassador (M. Fleuriau). The ground was absolutely packed, the first time this has happened for a French match, I should think.

Black kicked off, the French full-back making a feeble return. From the first scrum the ball went to France, and Serin was able to kick to touch. A few seconds later, from loose play, Sobey was able to do the same for England. The players were obviously very jumpy, for knocks-on were common during the first five minutes. A smart French attack was started by Bigot, and the ball went along the French line, for the wing to be pushed into touch. From the next scrum England had the ball, and put in a fine old-fashioned wheel, headed by Wilkinson. But Baillette ultimately stopped it and kicked to touch. In the middle of a French forward rush, the English defence got very confused, two or three players miskicking badly.

This enabled France to get right on the English line. From a line-out, though, the English forwards broke away, and there was a little relief. But it was only momentary, and the visitors returned to the attack again. Trying to stop a rush, Askew, the English full-back, hurt his leg, and the game was stopped for a few minutes. But he was able to go on, though limping badly.

A Welcome Breather.

A penalty for a scrum infringement against France gave England a little respite, and Jacob took full advantage of it with a beautiful long kick down the field. Another penalty almost immediately afterwards gave Jacob an opportunity of doing the same again. The French were not daunted, and Gallia started quite a pretty passing movement. The ball reached Houdet, who, fortunately for England, was well covered by Reeve.

Then, after a quarter of an hour's play, France had their deserts. A dashing forward attack saw Gallia pick up cleanly and pass to Serin, who was over in a flash, Ambert kicking a magnificent goal. The pace of the French players in their open work was making the English players look very slow. Spong tried a short kick ahead, but it was badly judged, and Gerald was able to make a mark easily.

During a scrummage Samatan, the French wing, stood badly offside, and the referee penalised him promptly. Black took a shot at goal, but missed it, though it was dead in front. He should have kicked this. But it served to give the Englishmen a better position, and their attack improved, a rush by Wilkinson and Howard helping. Both the English halves were at fault when they might have set their backs going, the ball coming out of the scrum quite cleanly.

A Glorious Try.

At last, after twenty-five minutes' play, Sobey broke away beautifully, reached the full-back, and passed perfectly to Reeve. Away went the wing for all he was worth, and scored a magnificent try. Black making a good, though unsuccessful shot at goal.

Back came France with a fine run by Ambert, who finished up by finding touch against the corner-flag. This looked bad for England, but the ball reached Jacob, who took it beautifully, and found touch near the half-way line. A couple of penalties against England for feet up enabled France to attack once more.

Magnanou helped things for his side with a punt ahead, for Askew was caught out of position, and had to push the ball into touch at the last second. The English defence was now sorely tested, and France should have scored. But the backs got very wild at critical moments, and nothing happened, Howard and Black eventually clearing with a capital dribble. Then came a sensational try by Robson. He got the ball at the half-way line, and ran clean through the defence on his own to score not far from the posts—a really great try. Black again missed the kick, and then the whistle went for half-time, with England leading by two tries to a goal.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
England	3	2	0	1	25	12	
France	3	2	0	1	17	14	
Ireland	3	2	0	1	18	19	
Scotland	3	1	0	2	26	30	
Wales	2	0	0	2	12	23	

THE SECOND STAGE.

SOME DESPERATE PLAY.

Magnanou's kick to start the second half was well returned by Novis, but the English player was at fault a moment later, fumbling badly under pressure. Houdet had a chance on the wing, but when faced by Jacob, cross-kicked cleverly. But Periton fielded it splendidly, and under heavy pressure put in a grand kick to touch that deserved the mighty cheer it got.

From a long throw-in Gallia made a very fine dash for the line, and only just failed to get there, Askew bringing him down not a couple of yards from the line. Spong then did some good work, and later Reeve made a good run up the wing, handing off Houdet most effectively. But Rew got offside, and England were forced into their own half once more. Spong was again prominent, tackling Magnanou very well indeed when the Frenchman was almost clear.

Then followed some desperate mid-field play, till Askew put in a glorious long kick to touch, following which Sobey went on his own from a scrum with a dribble, and all but got by the French full-back. The latter only beat him for the touchdown by inches.

All England.

Keeping up this attack, England reached the French twenty-five again, thanks largely to a clever kick by Spong. It was nearly all England now, and the side were playing very well indeed. In a despairing effort, Bioussa got badly off-side in a scrummage, but Black missed the kick, though again it was from a difficult position. After this kick France put in a splendid rush that gained half the length of the field, and from a line-out they put in another one that almost reached the English line. They were not allowed to stay there long, however, for a couple of fine left foot kicks by Askew sent play well into the French half again.

The English backs tried some passing, but did it quite poorly, and rarely looked like getting past the defence. Tucker was now getting the ball almost as regularly as he did at Dublin, and, unfortunately, the English backs were beginning to look almost as impotent. For a change Jacob was given a shot at goal from a penalty. He tried a drop, but rather made a mess of it, the ball keeping low and not going very far.

Jacob made amends a minute later with a lovely punt to touch. Then the Englishmen attacked magnificently, and after a goodish bout of passing there was a scrum about twenty yards from the French line. The ball came out on the English side, and away went Sobey. Periton broke away and backed him up, getting a perfect pass from the half-back and grounding the ball between the posts for Black to kick a goal.

It was a splendid try, and admirably worked for. About half an hour of this half had gone when this score came along. The Frenchmen made a glorious rally, and their efforts to save the game in the remaining few minutes were magnificent. But they found an extremely watchful defence, and they were kept out, to be robbed once more of the pleasure of beating England in England.

TEAMS.

ENGLAND.—J. G. Askew (Cambridge University); J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), M. Robson (Oxford University), A. L. Novis (Blackheath), and H. P. Jacob (Blackheath); B. S. Spong (Old Millhillians) and W. H Sobey (Old Millhillians); H. Rew (Exeter), J. S. Tucker (Bristol) (captain), A. H. Bateson (Otley), B. H. Black (Oxford University) J. W. Forrest (United Services), H. G. Periton (Waterloo), P. D. Howard (Oxford University), and H. Wilkinson (Halifax).

FRANCE.—L. Piquemal (Tarbes); L. Samatan (U.S. Agenais), J. Baillette (U.S. Quillan), R. Houdet (Stade Francais), and P. Gerald (Racing Club de France); L. Sérin (A.S. Bitterois) and C. Magnanou (A. Bayonnais); J. Choy (Racing Club Narbonnais), A. Bigot (Quillan), A. Ambert (Stade Toulousain), A. Camel, inn. (T.O.E.C.), R. Materus (Stade Francais), A. Ribère (U.S. Quillan), J. Gallia (U.S. Quillan), and A. Bioussa (Stade Toulousain).

Referee: Mr. A. Freethy (Wales).

GREAT IRISH VICTORY.

SCOTLAND BEATEN AT MURRAYFIELD.

VISITORS' INSPIRED PERIOD.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SCOTLAND 11 pts., IRELAND 14.

MURRAYFIELD, Saturday.

Ireland thoroughly deserved her victory here to-day, although Scotland fought back with such skill and determination in the last twenty-five minutes that it seemed she might save the game. During this period the Irish defence often faltered, but up to that point the Irishmen were certainly a more cohesive force than their opponents.

The battle was really won by the magnificent scrummaging of the Irish forwards, and the opportunism of Davy at centre three-quarter. For three-parts of the game the Irish pack heeled the ball with a frequency that must have caused dismay in the Scottish ranks. The return of George Beamish had a lot to do with the improved scrummaging of the Irish eight. His influence was always apparent, and in the many loose rushes Clinch and Payne frequently caught the eye. At half-back, Murray and Sugden showed a happy understanding never exhibited by the opposing pair.

Perhaps the greatest surprise in this very entertaining game was provided by the Irish three-quarters. In previous games their strength has been in defence, but in this match they actually outpaced the Scottish "threes" time and again. Davy was largely responsible for this great revival. His straight running always menaced the home defence, and apart from the three very good tries he scored, his initiative and sudden turning of defence into attack played a big part in the victory. The value of George Stephenson was made plain when Scotland rallied in a desperate endeavour to save the game. During this period the defence of Stephenson was superb, and Williamson, too, did many splendid things at full-back.

Scotland can gain one small consolation from this game. They were badly beaten forward, and the introduction of Hart, at stand-off half, did not prove a success. Hart was well served by Nelson, but seldom held a pass, and his defence was not sure.

All the three-quarters dropped many passes, and while deserving credit for their great second-half effort, even then the same faults were apparent. Ford, the new cap, was a distinct success on the wing. He ran with fine determination and displayed resource. Smith had all too few chances, and was well marked by Arigho. Warren's slowness was again a handicap, though he was one of the few Scottish players to gather the ball well.

About 55,000 were present when the teams turned out.

Ireland kicked off, and immediately the visiting forwards came away in a loose rush, led by Beamish and Clinch. For some minutes the ball remained dangerously near the Scottish line, but Simmers relieved with a splendid long kick to touch. Five minutes from the start Nelson got possession from the scrum and gave to Ford, the wingman running splendidly to score a try, which Waters failed to convert.

Undeserved.

This early lead was rather against the run of play, for the Irishmen had been getting possession from the scrums, but Ford's great effort inspired the Scotchmen to such an extent that they penned the Irish in their own twenty-five for the next ten minutes.

Ford got another chance a few minutes later, but his inside pass to Simmers went forward. The struggle between the forwards became intense, and each pack in turn gained the advantage, but Scotland at this stage were much faster behind the scrums. The new wing pair, Simmers and Ford, set up a very happy understanding, and the strong running of Ford often threatened danger to the Irish line.

The visitors gained some respite when Stephenson went away, but the veteran was pushed into touch. Nelson gave a splendid service from the scrums, getting out his passes with a fine sense of direction. A brief stoppage was caused while Payne went off for attention.

Payne retired, but, despite the depletion of the pack, the Irishmen continued to do better than their opponents, and made threatening advance, when Crowe kicked a splendid length to find touch well in the Scottish twenty-five.

Many times the ball bounced awkwardly on the hard ground, but the players generally adapted themselves to the difficult ground conditions. The Scottish three-quarters were seeing plenty of the ball, but were guilty of many dropped passes, though the Irish centres were equally faulty in this respect. Ian Smith had a great chance when Macpherson sent out a perfect pass with the wingman unhampered, twenty yards from the line, but Smith fumbled the pass.

Sensational Scoring.

Eight minutes from the interval Sugden twisted his way past a number of opponents, and gave to Davy, who brought the scores level with a fine try, forcing himself over with Simmers in close attendance. Murray failed with the kick.

Roughead and Graham led a great forward rush, but Williamson gathered well and cleared. Just before the interval Crowe burst through and gave to Davy, who crossed for a try, which Murray converted. Immediately afterwards Davy went away on his own, and scored a brilliant try, his speed being too much for the Scottish defence. Stephenson failed with the kick.

One minute from the resumption Warren gathered a difficult ball, ran fifty yards, and gave to Ian Smith. Smith ran splendidly, and cross-kicked direct to Macpherson, who scored, Waters improving on the try.

Only two minutes passed when this advantage was neutralised, for Murray and Sugden went away together, the ball finally going out to Crowe, who found no difficulty in crossing. The kick at goal failed. Scotland were fighting back with determination and skill, but the first-half fault of dropping passes again became evident.

Davy Excels.

This fault apart, the work of the Scottish back division showed a big improvement. There was more cohesion, and they wisely made more use of the strong running powers of Ford on the left wing. For fifteen minutes Ireland defended desperately, but then Davy, the outstanding figure in the Irish XV., burst away and relieved the pressure. The Irish forwards took up the attack, one particularly fierce rush seeming certain to succeed, when Macpherson dashed across and touched down, to save a desperate situation.

The Scottish pack heeled better as the game progressed, and once Nelson got out a quick pass to Hart, who gave to Simmers. The centre got off his mark quickly, and sent out to Ford. The Services winger ran right to the corner, but Williamson pushed him into touch. Scotland set up a series of desperate attacks, to the accompaniment of a continual roar, in an effort to save the situation, and deserved their reward when Waters followed up a kick by Smith, and crossed for a try, which he himself failed to convert. Ten minutes remained, and a tremendous struggle ensued, but the Irish defence prevailed.

TEAMS.

SCOTLAND.—R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals); I. S. Smith (London Scottish), G. P. S. Macpherson (Edinburgh Academicals), W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals), A. S. Ford (United Services), T. M. Hart (Glasgow University), J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals); W. C. C. Agnew (Stewartonians), J. Graham (Kelso), H. S. Mackintosh (Glasgow University), R. T. Smith (Kelso), W. N. Roughead (London Scottish), L. M. Stuart (Glasgow High School), F. H. Waters (Cambridge University), W. B. Welsh (Hawick).

IRELAND.—F. W. Williamson (Dolphin); J. C. Arigho (Lansdowne), M. F. Crowe (Lansdowne), E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne), G. V. Stephenson (London Hospital); T. P. Murray (Wanderers), M. Sugden (Wanderers); H. O'Neill (Queen's University, Belfast), J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin), G. R. Beamish (Leicester and R.A.F.), J. Casey (Young Munsters), C. T. Payne (North of Ireland).

OTHER GAMES.

RICHMOND'S HARD FIGHT.

A DISAPPOINTING BRISTOL SIDE.

BRISTOL 6 pts., RICHMOND 0.

Although beaten in their morning game on the Athletic Ground by Bristol it was only by a penalty goal and a try—a surprisingly small score considering the heavy and continuous pressure that was put upon their defence. As the game went, Bristol, with practically their full strength in the field, should have won decisively, and it was not because of any fault of their forwards that they did not.

As usual, they were a very good pack, S. Smith and W. Bryant being in particularly fine form when the ball was out. C. B. Carter, their scrum-half, did well, but the three-quarter line was sadly disappointing. Not once did they get together to execute a clean-cut attacking movement, for, no matter how promising they started, someone or other muddled badly, and so many fine scoring chances went begging. Richmond were throughout pressed, and many times their line was in grave jeopardy, and yet it was only once crossed, and then late in the game from a scramble near one of the corner flags.

It was a tribute to the excellence of the home defence. Throughout, their tackling was splendidly keen and sure, and W. E. Gaisford, the old Bart.'s player, who has recently returned from America, rendered them magnificent service as their full-back. He made very few mistakes, and time and again he saved them when they were sorely harassed near their line.

Richmond were never once really near scoring themselves, but they played with a vim and determination that was refreshing after their doleful displays of late. D. Turquand Young, their skipper, by his untiring energy, set the example to his forwards, and his halves, with their possibilities severely restricted, played very well, more particularly T. J. M. Barrington, the Somerset fly-half, but their three-quarters had little chance to shine, though G. G. Aslett, in the centre, did all that could be expected of him in the circumstances.

Bristol relied too much on the punt to touch. The more open play, which would have given their backs more scope, would probably have paid them better. As it was, though they had Richmond pressed throughout the first half, their only score was a penalty goal kicked by D. W. Burland. Richmond had many moments of tense anxiety after the change of ends, but their splendid defence held until near the end, when from a scramble in one of the corners C. Smith touched down for an unconverted try against them.

SCOTLAND'S TEAM.

TO MEET ENGLAND.

The following team was chosen at Edinburgh last night to represent Scotland against England at Twickenham on March 15.

R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals).

Ian Smith (London Scottish), G. P. S. Macpherson (Edinburgh Academicals), J. E. Hutton (Harlequins), and W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals).

H. D. Grenlees (Leicester), and J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals).

J. W. Allan (Melrose), J. Graham (Kelso), H. S. Macintosh (Glasgow University), W. N. Roughead (London Scottish), L. M. Stuart Glasgow High School), A. H. Polson (Gala), F. H. Waters (London Scottish), and W. B. Welsh (Hawick).

J. E. Hutton and A. H. Polson are the only players new to International honours. Four changes have been made from the side defeated by Ireland at Edinburgh yesterday. Hutton, who had to stand down from the last match, comes in for A. S. Ford, Greenlees is preferred to T. M. Hart at stand-off half, and Allan and Polson are included in the forward line in place of W. C. C. Agnew and R. T. Smith.

OLD LEYSIANS BEATEN.

BLACKHEATH LAST THE BETTER.

OLD LEYSIANS 3 pts., BLACKHEATH 16.

At Wandsworth, a good hard game was seen in the morning. The Leysians had the lighter pack, but were more dashing in the open. They held their own drly well in the first half, when Hopkins crossed for Blackheath and Hargreaves for the Leysians. In the second half Blackheath got the ball more frequently, and the home team had to do much defending. Gubb got two tries and Giles one for Blackheath, Kemp placing two goals. Brash made a fine run for the Leysians, but was brought down before being able to get through. The visitors won by 2 goals and 2 tries to 1 try.

CIVIL SERVICE'S NARROW WIN.

CIVIL SERVICE 8 pts., ROYAL NAVY 7.

At Chiswick, in fine but cold weather, the game was splendidly contested throughout. The Navy were the more dangerous in the first half, but were met by some splendid tackling. A fine break through by Richards sent in Ashwell for the Civil Service, Keens converting. After Ashwell had added an unconverted try for the Civil Service early in the second half, the Navy attacked strongly, and a dropped goal by Lee and an unconverted try by Davies enabled them to get within one point, the home team winning by a placed goal and a try to a dropped goal and a try.

The Navy were well served forward, but the Civil Service halves, J. T. Davies and G. C. Richards, proved themselves to be splendid opportunists, and, making the fullest use of their chances, eventually enabled their side to snatch the victory. Superior combination always made the Navy side the more dangerous attacking force, and only the magnificent tackling of the Civil Service kept them out on many occasions.

GOOD WIN FOR OLD PAULINES.

OLD PAULINES 21 pts., OLD BRIGHTONIANS 6.

The Old Paulines played a morning match against Old Brightonians at Ealing, and, although playing six reserves, were too good for their opponents and won by 21 pts. to 6. Four of the winners tries were scored under the posts by King (2), Baily, and J. S. Oliffe, the latter converting three, Nicholls scored another, but the kick failed. For Old Brightonians, Thompson played a good game at full-back, and kicked a penalty goal. Hedderwick scored their only try in the last half minute.

ANOTHER WIN FOR EDGWARE.

NEWTON ABBOT 3 pts., EDGWARE 12.

Edgware were entertained by Newton Abbot and were easily the better side, and won by 12 points to 3. With more accurate passing they would have piled up more points. Williams was the outstanding player, and repeatedly made excellent openings. Wreford scored for Newton and Hicks, Bowie, Williams, and Evans for Edgware. One try was scored through Edgware pushing the scrum over the line, Bowie falling on the ball.

CANTERBURY'S GOOD WIN.

CANTERBURY 9 pts., GUY'S HOSPITAL 3.

Canterbury did well to defeat Guy's Hospital Nomads at Canterbury by 9 points to 3. Guy's backs soon pressed, but Canterbury defended well. The home forwards monopolised the scrums and line-outs. Lewis broke away and scored an unconverted try for Guy's, to which Canterbury replied through Knew. Armstrong narrowly missed with a kick, but later scored a magnificent penalty goal from half-way. Knew then added a further unconverted try for the home side. Guy's backs were dangerous but they dropped passes and spoilt many movements. The final whistle came with Canterbury pressing.

WESTON SUPERIOR.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE 25 pts., STREATHAM 9.

Streatham visited Weston-super-Mare for a match with the local team and were beaten by 25 points to 9. The visitors were slow to settle down, and tries were scored by Healey, Hill, Clayton, and Pyke, one being converted before Crofts replied for Streatham. Later Healey and Skittery scored additional tries for the home side, one again being converted, while Joubert and Howard crossed for the visitors.

The Weston forwards were superior, and, in consequence, obtained more of the ball outside the scrum. Otherwise, there was not much to choose between the teams.

EASY WIN FOR LONDON WELSH.

LONDON HOSPITAL 0 pts., LONDON WELSH 11.

London Hospital received a visit from London Welsh, who attacked at the outset, but failed to break through. Even play followed, and then Roberts scored an unconverted try for London Welsh, who, on the general run of play, deserved their half-time lead of three points.

Manchester the victory by one goal to one try.

In the second half, after several fruitless Welsh passing movements, Thomas scored a try which I. Davis converted. Later Morgan obtained an unconverted try. Most of the play was in the Hospital half of the field during the latter half of the game.

Public Schools Rugby.

FINE GAME AT ETON.

POOR HAILEYBURY TACKLING.

BEDFORD'S HEAVY REVERSE.

Eton College played Rugby School on South Meadow, Eton, and were defeated by two goals, four tries (22 points) to a goal (5 points). It was the best game seen at Eton this half, and was stoutly contested throughout. There was not so much difference between the teams as the score suggests. Territorially there was not a great deal in it, but Rugby's greater experience stood them in good stead, their three-quarters being smarter and quicker on the ball than Eton's. Their outside three-quarter, R. F. Pilkington, was very fast, and he was seen to advantage in the early stages, Eton did well in their rushes and their tackling was good, but in passing and handling the ball they were not up to the standard of the visitors.

Directly after the game started Rugby got away, and Pridmore went over for an unconverted try. Ten minutes later Pilkington scored behind the posts, and Mackenzie added the major points. Shortly after Pilkington made a fine run nearly the whole length of the ground, and scored a good try. Eton then pressed, and Scott Ellis dribbled through the opposing forwards. Maudslay ran through, and securing the ball, scored a fine try, which Atkinson Clark converted.

After this Jackson went over for Rugby and Mackenzie kicked the goal. At the interval Rugby thus led by sixteen points to five. In the second half Eton did much better, but were unable to pierce the defence. Towards the end Powell and Pilkington scored further tries for Rugby.

BEDFORD'S BIG DEFEAT.

Bedford School entertained Catherine's College and were beaten by the big score of 54 points to nil. The visitors had a very strong team out, and they easily outpaced the School, who were playing with a somewhat disorganised three-quarter line. The scorers included Wheeler, Drakes, York, Ryder, Hatton and Collins.

ST. EDWARDS' HOUSE MATCH.

In the final house match at St. Edwards Macs beat Apsley by 8 points to 6. The game was fiercely contested, and Macs deserved to win if only for the better use they made of their opportunities and their stubborn defence. Dewar scored the first try, and Going intercepted and ran half the length of the field, to score a second, which Butterworth converted. Apsley replied through Kendall, but Macs led by 8—3 at half-time. Apsley then pressed almost continuously, but only added an unconverted try by Beal, the Macs' defence holding out gallantly.

DOUAI OUTPACED.

Douai were beaten for weight and speed by the Old Blues A at Woolhampton, and lost by one goal and four tries to nil. The School put up a strong defence, and their forwards did good work in the loose. Rogers (2), Poskitt, Oliver, and Arrigo scored the tries, one of which was converted by Gibbon.

HAILEYBURY TACKLE BADLY.

Bad tackling cost Haileybury the match with Christ's College, Cambridge, who beat them by 2 goals (one dropped) and 7 tries to 2 goals and 1 try (30 points to 13). The heavier pack of the visitors almost always got possession in the scrums, and their backs were well supplied. B. Singleton, their right-wing three-quarter, ran over for three tries, others being gained by R. W. Couldrey (2), W. F. Reidy, J. L. Jones, and T. H. Rowney, who also dropped a goal. For the School, A. R. Snelgro, R. C. Ehrke, and R. F. Droogleever scored tries. Droogleever converting two.

STONYHURST'S GOOD WIN.

Stonyhurst wound up their season with a victory over Manchester "A" by 26 points to 3. The game was very fast. The School forwards were at their best, dribbling well and backing up the three-quarters in all their passing movements. The tackling, too, was effective, and there was no hesitation in falling on the ball.

GLOUCESTER BEATEN.

NEWPORT 6 pts., GLOUCESTER 0.

Eight thousand saw an interesting game at Newport between the home XV. and Gloucester. The opening stages were even, Gloucester doing better heeling. From a round of quick passing, however, Morley scored a good unconverted try for Newport. There was little to choose between the sides in the first half, Newport obtaining the lead through the one piece of perfect combination.

In the second half the Newport forwards were superior in the loose, and Everson placed a penalty goal. For a period Newport had the better of the play, but later each side attacked strongly. The defences were sound, however, and there was no further scoring.

LEICESTER'S SPEEDY FORWARDS.

NORTHAMPTON 3 pts., LEICESTER 18.

Played at Northampton, before 6,000 spectators, in fine weather. In a fast game the Northampton forwards often exerted heavy pressure, but the defence could not hold the clever Leicester backs, and Gadney, Bently-Townall, Farndon, and Flewitt obtained tries, three of which Prentice converted. Northampton failed to respond, and at half-time were 18 points to the bad.

The second half was fiercely contested, with play mainly forward. The only score was a penalty goal, which Weston scored for Northampton. The feature of the game was the skill of the Leicester forwards when they got possession and the speed with which they turned defence into attack.

RUGBY RESULTS.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

	Pts.		Pts.
England	11	France	5
Scotland	11	Ireland	14

CLUB MATCHES.

London Hospital	0	London Welsh	11
Bath	20	Moseley	3
Bradford	6	Headingley	0
Coventry	24	Bedford	4
Llanelly	4	Cardiff	0
Newport	6	Gloucester	0
Northampton	3	Leicester	18
Devonport Services	3	Plymouth Albion	8
Halifax	17	Birkenhead Park	16
Neath	12	Bridgend	3
Old Edwardians	3	Manchester	0
Pontypool	11	Abertillery	6
Pennycraig	0	Cross Keys	0
Swansea	57	Skewen	0
Civil Services	8	Royal Navy	7
Old Leysians	3	Blackheath	3
Richmond	0	Bristol	6
Aberavon	15	Penarth	11
Old Nottinghamians	8	Kettering	3
Notts	0	Rugby	3
Wakefield	12	Birmingham	3
Blackwell	30	Barnsby	8
Lincoln	3	Chesterfield	10
R.A.F. (Cranwell)	37	Spalding	0
R.A.F. (Kettering) II.	12	Old Nott'hamians II.	3
Kenilworth	0	Derby	0
Rugby B.T.H.	15	Loughboro' College	9
Ilkeston	27	Blackwell II.	5
Stroud	3	Lydney	11
Gloucester A	11	Newport United	10
R. Agricultural Col., Cirencester	8	Stroud Nomads	8
Ilkley	3	Bramley Old Boys	10
Otley	16	Hull E.R.	0
Brighouse	41	Eccles	3
Bradfordians	3	Batley	0
Sale	14	Huddersfield Old Boys	15
Morley	16	Wakefield	8
Roundhay	24	Leodiensians	0
Pontefract	10	Castleford	0
Normanton	9	Featherstone	0
Scarborough	5	Wharfedale	3
Bradford Salem	16	Leeds E.O.S.	0
Cleckheaton	35	Yarnbury	6
Woodford Ex. A	8	1st Bt. Manchr. R.	0
Magdalen Coll.	16	R.A.F. (Heyford)	3
Gaflac	8	Caledonian	30
N.P. Bank Ex. B	53	Toc H. B	6
Siemens A	3	Sun Life of Canada	11
Westcombe Park A	0	Orpington	8
Motor Union	6	Westcombe Park B	10

OLD BOYS' MATCHES.

St. Thomas's Hosp.	0	Old Elthamians	8
Streatham A	3	Old Dunstonians A	8
Old Elthamians A	18	Old Dunstonians Ex A	5
Old Dunstonians Ex C	3	"The Times"	14
Old Storfordians	0	Old Emanuel	24
Old Colfeians	11	Siemens	3

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Warwick School	0	Wyggeston School	17
Colfe's School	17	Bancroft School	3
Herne Bay College	7	Thanet Wanderers	16
Westcombe Pk. Ex. B	10	Aske's School	24
		King's School, Peterborough	5
Wellingboro' Town A	9		
Lancing College	9	Kingfishers	13
Ampleforth Coll.	34	Waterloo A	8
Taunton School	3	Bristol United	18

RUGBY LEAGUE.

LEAGUE CUP.—SECOND ROUND.

Barrow	7	Keighley	5
Castleford	3	Hull	6
Hunslet	15	Batley	0
Leeds	5	St. Helens	18
Swinton	7	Widnes	7
Warrington	12	Leigh	3
Wigan	14	Halifax	5
Wigan Highfield	0	Dewsbury	0

LEAGUE MATCHES.

Bramley	2	Huddersfield	13
Broughton Rangers	2	Hull Kingston Rvrs.	5
Rochdale Hornets	2	Salford	13

OXFORD TORPIDS.

BALLIOL RETAIN HEADSHIP.

MAGDALEN FALL VICTIMS TO WORCESTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

Favourable conditions were associated with the third day's racing to-day, and big crowds attended at each division. Bumps were again very plentiful, no less than thirteen being recorded, but not one of them took place above the Cherwell. Balliol, as was expected, held their position at the Head of the River in front of University without much difficulty, but there were one or two surprises as few were prepared for the defeat of Magdalen at the hands of Worcester, while Corpus accounted for New College before reaching the gut. Wadham continued their upward career, Balliol II. providing them with their fourth bump, whilst St. Catharines, the Brasenose first and second crews, and St. Petr's Hall registered their third success.

The Third Division order of starting was: Queen's, St. Edmond Hall, Wadham II., Magdalen II., Christchurch II., Brasenose II., Exeter II., Jesus, Oriel II., Worcester II., St. Peter's Hall, Keble II., and St. John's II. St. Edmond Hall easily retained their position, Queen's having to strike their colours at the Freewater stone. Magdalen II. failed to make any impression on Wadham and finished their starting distance between. Brasenose II. went off at a rare pace, and coming out of the gut were only a length behind Christchurch II. The latter made strenuous efforts, but Brasenose put in a determined spurt along the Green Bank and caught them at the Cherwell. Jesus were again on the up line and after gaining a lot of ground at the start overhauled Exeter at the Weirs Bridge. St. Peter's Hall accounted for Worcester before the Weirs Bridge, and in doing so recorded their third successive bump.

The Second Division order of starting was: Keble, Lincoln, Exeter, Pembroke, St. Catharine's, St. John's, Hertford, New College II., Oriel, University II., Trinity, and Queen's. A fine race was witnessed between Lincoln and Exeter. Gaining a slight advantage at the start, Exeter increased it little by little, and were only a few feet behind at the boathouse. On reaching Saunders Bridge Exeter made a fine spurt and effected their bump by the New College barge. In doing so the cox had come in too close to the bank, with the result that stroke caught his oar against the steps and broke it in two. St. Catharines continued their successful career, overtaking Pembroke at Tarboys barge. Disaster soon overtok Hereford, and after a short struggle they were caught by New College at the Long Bridges. University II. had little chance to get clear of Trinity, who forced them to acknowledge defeat at the ferry.

The First Division order of starting was: Balliol, University, Magdalen, Worcester, Christchurch, Corpus, New College, Brasenose, Balliol II., Wadham, Merton, Keble. University never looked like catching the leaders, who passed the post two lengths to the good. University lost ground to Magdalen, who were being pushed along by Worcester, but University reached home safely, while Worcester caught Magdalen near the new cut. Corpus completed the hat-trick by catching Christchurch at the free ferry, and a similar feat was achieved by Brasenose, who accounted for New College near Keble Barge.

TRIANGULAR TENNIS.

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By HUBERT WINTERBOTHAM.

Prince's Club defeated the M.C.C. at Knightsbridge in the last match of the second series by 4 events to love, 1 drawn.

Of the total of six matches of this triangular series Prince's have won four and Queen's and M.C.C. one each.

W. Ross-Skinner (Prince's) beat R. Aird (M.C.C.) by 2 sets to love (8—2, 8—7). The tennis

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¶KASHGAR	9,000	Mar. 7	—	Straits, China, Japan
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DOMALA	8,441	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Bombay & Karachi
MANDALA	8,246	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Mad as & Calcutta
MALDA	9,066	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	East African Ports
MANELA	8,303	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 22 Madras & Calcutta
*MANSULA	7,261	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29 Bombay & Karachi
MERKARA	8,286	Mar. 29	Apr. 5	Madras & Calcutta
MODASA	9,070	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	East African Ports
*MOLDERA	7,275	Apr. 8	Apr. 19	Bombay & Karachi
MARGHA	8,278	Apr. 12	Apr. 19	Madras & Calcutta
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 30	May 9	East African Ports
*WARRIEDA	6,060	May 7	May 19	Bombay & Karachi
MATIANA	9,057	May 28	June 6	East African Ports

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Continued from column 7.

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Application for forms (enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope) should be addressed to the Education Officer (S.S.4), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, and must be returned not later than February 28, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.

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HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

NESTLING UNDER THE CLIFF, in favourite part, near picturesque village, and commanding GRAND SEA VIEWS.

ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE,

with verandah facing South. Three reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom.
Electric light, gas, Co.'s water, Independent h.w. system. Telephone.
Large garage. Delightful flower and kitchen gardens, natural cliff, etc.
UNIQUE AND EQUABLE CLIMATE.
PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,750, or near offer.
Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

EAST DEVON.

FOR SALE, DELIGHTFUL SMALL MANOR HOUSE with S. aspect, 350 feet altitude, and fine views, part dating from 1630, in beautiful district, 8 miles from sea, and ¼ mile from main road.
Hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom; Electric light, good water supply and drainage.
Stabling, 2 garages, outbuildings. Greenhouse.
EXTREMELY PRETTY GROUNDS, TENNIS LAWN.
Lovely rose garden, kitchen garden, and good young orchard, about 4 ACRES.
HUNTING. FISHING. GOLF.
Agents:
GODDARD AND SMITH,
22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

GODDARD AND SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL.
22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
Telephone: Gerrard 2727 (6 lines).

IN THE FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF

STOKE POGES, BUCKS.

WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE GOLF LINKS.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

An exceedingly choice RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, including a bright, light, and well-appointed house.
WITH DRIVE APPROACH AND 15 ACRES.
Lounge hall, 3 reception, billiard, 3 bath, and 12 bed and dressing rooms.
Company's electric light and water; modern drainage.
EXCELLENT BRICK-BUILT GARAGE ACCOMMODATION.
STABLING AND TWO COTTAGES.
WELL KEPT MATURED GARDENS.
Tennis lawn, partly walled kitchen garden, orchard, pretty woodland, and useful grass.
THE WHOLE PROPERTY IS IN EXCELLENT ORDER.
Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED.

HAMPSHIRE.

WITH ½ MILE OF TROUT FISHING.
MINIATURE ESTATE OF 30 ACRES.
including a beautiful mellow HOUSE of character and distinction, in first-class order.
CHARMING HIGH POSITION, DRIVE APPROACH, LODGE ENTRANCE.
Lofty entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, dance room, 3 bath, and 12 bed and dressing rooms.
Electric light, central heating, telephone.
STABLING, HEATED GARAGE, CHAUFFEUR'S ROOM, COTTAGE.
CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS.
inexpensive to maintain and well kept.
HARD AND GRASS TENNIS COURT, SQUASH COURT, OPEN-AIR SWIMMING BATH.
Furnished, 750 gs. p.a.; or offers for the 12 years' lease at the low rental of £250 p.a. entertained.
Sole Agents: GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

RADNOR AND HEREFORD BORDERS.

WITH ½ MILE OF TROUT FISHING.
CHARMING BLACK-AND-WHITE RESIDENCE, in excellent repair throughout, and 1¾ Acres.
Hall, 3 reception, 2 bath, and 8 bedrooms.
Electric light, gas, main water and drainage.
Workshop, large playroom, garage.
Well-stocked garden.

PRICE FREEHOLD £2,500.

Ideal part of the country for good and cheap sporting facilities.
Agents: GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

HAMPTON AND SONS,

Telephone: Regent 7500.
Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London."
Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080.
HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.

CHOICE HOUSES.

CLOSE TO BELGRAVE SQUARE.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE RESIDENCE, the subject of an immense outlay.
Beautiful decorations and mantelpieces, new sanitation, electric power, internal telephones, service lift, lavatory basins in bedrooms, parquet floors.
Ten bedrooms, 3 baths, 5 receptions, and offices.
Lease about 20 years. Rent £325.
Moderate premium required for the large outlay, but bearing no relation to the cost.
Messrs. HAMPTON and SONS cannot too strongly recommend this delightful house to anyone requiring an ideal home ready for entry without any outlay.
Estate Offices, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

REASONABLE PRICE. LONG LEASE.

A LOVELY HOUSE

JUST OUT OF

BELGRAVE SQUARE.

Facing West. Beautiful light throughout.
Four reception, 11 bed, 3 bath, usual offices.
Newly decorated and in excellent order throughout.
Inspected and recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

ATTRACTIVE CREEPER-CLAD HOUSE.

CHELSEA.

For SALE, a very choice wide-fronted MODERN HOUSE of a most attractive character.
Charming little paved garden.
Lounge hall and 3 reception rooms on ground floor, 8 bed and dressing rooms and 2 bathrooms on the two upper floors, splendid offices.
A beautifully light and really desirable residence.
PRICE £7,500.
Personally inspected and strongly recommended.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

IN A FAVOURITE SQUARE.

SOUTH OF THE PARK.

An exceptional HOUSE, in spotless order, and a tenant can take possession without any expenditure. 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception, offices, including maid's bedroom.
GARAGE AND ROOMS OVER.
RENT £500. MODERATE PREMIUM.
Inspected and recommended by the
SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

Exceptionally good House in best part.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

Low-built, with large, bright rooms.
IN BEAUTIFUL ORDER.
Three ground-floor reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, particularly good offices.
Attractive garden. Space garage.
£5,000 FOR 40 YEARS' LEASE.
Inspected and very strongly recommended.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

SELECT FLATS.

MAYFAIR.

Very ATTRACTIVE MAISONNETTE, with spacious rooms and in beautiful order; 5 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall, and usual offices.
RENT £400 EXCLUSIVE.
Moderate premium for many improvements.
Inspected and highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

BELGRAVE HOUSE, ECCLESTON SQUARE.

EXCELLENT SERVICE FLAT available in this favourite building; 2 bedrooms, bathroom, 1 spacious reception room.
RENT £285.
Constant hot water. Passenger lift. Central heating. Restaurant in building or meals served in own flat. Excellent cuisine and attendance.
Premium £50.
Highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

READY TO WALK INTO.

KENSINGTON GARDENS

(NORTH SIDE)

CHOICE MAISONNETTE, with good, bright rooms; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, model offices.
RENT £300 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
Very easily run and with every convenience.
£100 for new decorations.
Personally inspected and strongly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

FAVOURITE MANSION BUILDING ADJOINING

PRINCE'S GATE.

TOP-FLOOR FLAT, with magnificent reception rooms.
Passenger lift.
Day and night porters.
RENT ONLY £300 P.A.
Spacious drawing room, oak-panelled dining room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices
BEAUTIFUL ORDER.
Lease 4 years. Premium £300.
Inspected and highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

CHARMING CORNER FLAT.

KENSINGTON COURT.

TO LET UNFURNISHED, a delightful second-floor MANSION FLAT occupying a "picked" position close to the Park.
RENT £425 PER ANN.
5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall, and complete domestic offices.
Beautiful order throughout.
Lift, porters, and modern conveniences.
REASONABLE PREMIUM.
Recommended from personal knowledge.
HAMPTON and SONS 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

CHANCELLORS,

RICHMOND DISTRICT AGENTS,

RICHMOND HILL.—Capital detached double-fronted non-basement RESIDENCE, redecorated throughout; new baths and sanitary fittings; central heating, constant hot water; parquet floors; 6 bed, 3 rec.; specially built sun parlour; property only requires inspection.

RICHMOND HILL.—Capital FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in quiet road just off the Hill, with 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 rec. rooms, and usual offices. Executors will accept £1,750.

RICHMOND.—With old-world garden extending to about half an acre with some fine trees, good orchard, and space for tennis; capital RESIDENCE, with 5 bedrooms, bathroom, drawing room 20 ft. square, dining room 15 ft. square, morning room, and usual offices; garage; low figure of £1,350 for the lease.
CHANCELLORS, adjoining Richmond Stations.

PROPERTY ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED ON PAGE 27.

DIXON AND CO.,

Railway Approach, SUTTON, Surrey (Tel., Sutton 3097, 3 lines), and at Cheam.

PROPERTIES by AUCTION, 13th MARCH, at the LONDON AUCTION MART.

CHEAM.—6 mins. station. Under 1 mile Banstead Downs and Golf. Very well-planned and convenient modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "GARTH," CORNWALL ROAD: fitted modern improvements; 6 bedrooms, ample storage space, good tiled bathroom lounge hall with slatted ceiling, dining room with oak-panelled ingle, drawing room, loggia, complete domestic offices. GOOD GARDENS about TWO-FIFTHS of an ACRE. GARAGE. E. light.

SUTTON.—Highest and best part. 10 mins. station. Convenient for tennis, social and bowling clubs. Attractive modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "HILLCREST," ALBION ROAD; 6 bedrooms, bathroom, dining room with oak-panelled dado, Drawing room, study, complete domestic offices; sunny gardens of over ONE-THIRD of an ACRE; kitchen garden, fish pond, 2 greenhouses; garage space; e. light; modern improvements.

Full particulars of these and other PROPERTIES may be obtained from DIXON and CO., as above.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

Telephone: Mayfair 3066.
Telegrams: Galleries, Wesdo, London.

20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS.

BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE WILLIAM MEIKLE, ESQ.

CORNISH COAST.

Overlooking the sea and the estuary of the well-known Helford River. About four and a-half miles from Falmouth.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, known as

TRÉROSE, MAWNAN SMITH.

THE PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE occupies a beautiful situation commanding uninterrupted views. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and complete offices.
Electric Light and Petrol Gas. Modern Drainage. Telephone.
Stabling. Garage. Cottage. Boat House.
THE GARDENS
are a feature of the property, and form an ideal setting for the House. They include Cypress Hedges, Lawns, Flower Garden, Rock Garden, two Kitchen Gardens, Fruit Garden, Orchard, Fir Plantations, and four Paddocks. In all nearly
30 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with CRIDDLE and SMITH, LTD., at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. J. K. and W. P. LINDSAY, W.S., 16, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Auctioneers: CRIDDLE and SMITH, LTD., Truro, Cornwall.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS.

SUNNINGDALE.

Ten minutes walk from the Golf Links.
One and a-half miles from Sunningdale Station.
THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

WESTWOOD, WINDLESHAM.

THE MODERN RESIDENCE, which is of PLEASING ARCHITECTURE, occupies a magnificent position, 300 feet above sea level, and has a Southern aspect.
The accommodation comprises 3 reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 12 bedrooms, and convenient offices; the house is well planned and fitted, and easy to run.
Electric Light. Company's Water. Telephone. Heating. Modern Drainage.
Stabling, garage, and man's quarters, and 2 excellent cottages.
THE GROUNDS
are wooded and inexpensive to maintain. They include a picturesque lake, tennis court and lawns, summer-houses, kitchen garden with glasshouses.
In all about
22 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the HANOVER SQUARE ESTATE ROOM at an early date (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. MAYO ELDER and CO., 10, Draper's Gardens, E.C.2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN R. A. ALSTON.

BEDFORDSHIRE AND NORTHANTS BORDERS.

4½ miles from Sharnbrook Station.

HARROLD HALL, HARROLD.

THE ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE contains outer and inner halls, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, and offices.
Electric Light. Private Water Supply.
Hunting Stables. Garage. Cottage.
RIVERSIDE PLEASURE GROUNDS,
with old walled garden and tennis lawn, about
11¾ ACRES.
ALSO VALUABLE WATER MEADOWS OF 19 ACRES, in all
30¾ ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover Square Estate Room, at a date to be announced (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. LYDALL and SONS, 37, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
Land Agents: The COUNTRY GENTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LTD., Carlton House, Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

MAIDENHEAD.

ON THE BERKSHIRE SIDE OF THE RIVER AND ADJOINING MAIDENHEAD BRIDGE.
THE FULLY LICENSED RIVERSIDE PROPERTY

THE RIVIERA HOTEL,

OCCUPYING A PROMINENT POSITION ADJACENT TO THE MAIN LONDON ROAD, YET SUFFICIENTLY REMOVED TO BE IMMUNE FROM NOISE.
Five reception rooms, spacious ballroom.
American Bar. Private Bar and Saloon Bar.
34 BEDROOMS.
Landing Stage. Seven Lock-ups.
Held under leases (the longest having about 33 years unexpired) at low ground rents.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a GOING CONCERN,
in the Hanover Square Estate Room on Thursday, 13th March, 1930., at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. ROSS and SON, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Horley, Surrey.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE LATE MRS. KINNERSLEY HOOPER.

SURREY HILLS.

1½ miles from Shalford, 3 miles from Guildford. About an hour London.
THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, known as

LITTLE TANGLEY, WONERSH.

The HOUSE is situated in the centre of the Estate, and approached by a long carriage drive, with a Lodge at entrance.
The accommodation comprises:—Lounge hall, billiard room, 3 reception rooms, 17 bedrooms, and 3 bathrooms, and complete offices.
Heating by hot air. Electric light. Company's Water. Main drainage.
Ample garage accommodation and stabling.
Home Farm. Four Cottages.
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS
which ensure complete privacy, spacious terraces, wide-spreading lawns shaded by beautiful old trees, masses of azaleas and clumps of bamboos. Rose garden, walled kitchen garden, woodlands and excellent park land.
In all about
87 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with MESSRS. CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs ROUTH, STACEY and CASTLE, 14, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, Guildford and Cranleigh, Surrey, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

SURREY.

OVERLOOKING REDHILL COMMON.
Under one mile from Earlswood Station, one and a half miles from Reigate and Redhill Stations.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, known as

THE OLD ROSERY, REDHILL COMMON.

The Residence stands about 300 feet above sea level with uninterrupted views across the common and country beyond, and contains:—Entrance hall, three reception rooms, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and complete offices.
Main Electric Light, Gas, Water, and Drainage.
Garage, with rooms over.
Well-built Cottage, containing six rooms, kitchen, and bathroom.
ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GARDENS, with lawn, rose garden, large orchard and fruit and vegetable gardens. On the opposite side of the road is a FIELD GARDEN, including vegetable garden and hard tennis court. This garden would form
BUILDING SITES,
in all about
5 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in THREE LOTS, in conjunction with Messrs. HARRIE STACEY and SON,
in the Hanover Square Estate Room, on Thursday, 3rd April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. WOODCOCK, RYLAND and PARKER, 15, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. HARRIE STACEY and SON, Gresham Buildings, Redhill Surrey, also at Reigate and Tadworth. Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. MAYO COLLIER.

KENT.

¼ mile from Kearsney, 3 miles from Dover, 9 miles from Folkestone.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, known as

KEARSNEY ABBEY,

SITUATED BETWEEN SANDWICH and FOLKESTONE, in the picturesque Valley of the Dour, and believed to be occupying part of the site of an ancient abbey.
THE WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE
erected in 1815 in the Gothic style, with an embattled tower and castellated parapets, is fitted WITH MODERN CONVENIENCES, and contains hall, billiards room, 6 reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, linen and work rooms, 4 bathrooms and offices.
Company's electric light. Gas and water. Electric heating.
Stabling and garage; cottages; chauffeur's flat; home farm buildings, dairy, laundry.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
ARE INTERSECTED BY THE RIVER DOUR,
which forms a series of ornamental lakes with wooded islets and fountains, and is stocked with trout; walled fruit and kitchen gardens, an orangery, and range of greenhouses; well-timbered parkland.
In all about
23 ACRES.
There are several first-class golf courses within reach.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the HANOVER SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. SANDERSON, LEE and CO., Bedford House, 7-11, Moorgate, E.C.2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK an 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN

SHOP AND BUSINESS PROPERTY SPECIALISTS, LONDON AND MANCHESTER.

By AUCTION, at the Clifton Hotel, The Promenade, Blackpool, on Thursday, 13th March, 1930, at 3 p.m.

94-100, THE PROMENADE, BLACKPOOL,

AND 2 to 8, WEST STREET.
COMMANDING FREEHOLD IN THE FINEST SEA FRONT POSITION.
MAINLY COMPRISING AN EXTENSIVE RESTAURANT, BOLD CORNER SHOP, & 3 WEST ST. SHOPS.
The property is within a few steps of the points of greatest attraction on the Promenade, and has
TWO FRONTAGES, BOTH OVER 70 FT. AND SITE AREA, 600 SQ. YDS.
A small section is let, viz., the corner lock-up shop, about 32 ft. by 27 ft., to a well-known tenant on Lease at £1,250 per annum exclusive, with agreement for temporary possession if rebuilding of the block be contemplated. With this exception, this highly interesting property will be offered
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
AFFORDING AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE TRADING CONCERNS OR INVESTORS
to whom the position and possibilities of this block cannot fail to appeal.

ALSO ON THE SAME DATE, THE FREEHOLD BAKERY, 87, MILBOURNE STREET, BLACKPOOL. A recently overhauled and re-equipped building, 18 ft. 6 in. by 66 ft., situate within three or four minutes' motor-van journey of the above Promenade Property, and hitherto used in connection with that Restaurant. FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION, THE UP-TO-DATE OVENS, BAKING PLANT, and MACHINERY.

Solicitors: Messrs. LONGBOTHAM AND SONS, 4, Carlton Street, Halifax.
Particulars and plans may be had from the Auctioneers at their offices,
27, MADDOX ST., LONDON, W., and 44, BRAZENNOSE STREET, MANCHESTER.

LONDON'S BEST SUBURBS,

GOLDERS GREEN, HAMPSTEAD & EDGWARE,

LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I.,

HAS OFFICES IN EACH DISTRICT.

£1,125 FREEHOLD. NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

AT ROTHERFIELD (5 mins. station).
CO.'S WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN SANITATION. ABOUT HALF-AN-ACRE.

This charming OLD-WORLD TYPE HOUSE of great charm contains:—
Three large bedrooms.
One large living room (27 ft. by 13 ft. 6 in.).
With oak floor, inglenook, oak beams, etc.
Bathroom, hall, w.c., kitchen, and offices.
Wide unspoiled views, free from motor traffic.
Good golf near. London 38 miles.
CAPT. H. F. BEDWELL
('Phone, Rotherfield 54),
67, YEW TREE HILL,
ROTHERFIELD.

WHITEMAN & CO.

56, Brompton Road, S.W.1.
Telephone: Sloane 0188/9.

THE GIBRALTAR OF WALES.

GOLF AT HARLECH AND ABERDOVEY. RIVER AND SEA FISHING.
RICH PANORAMA OVER MOUNTAINS AND ESTUARY.

A FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

sheltered from the North, and luxuriously appointed.
Oak floors, central heating, steel fireplaces, lavatory basins in all bedrooms. Lounge hall, three handsome reception rooms, quaint Welsh parlour, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and offices. Two Garages, Stables, Cottage.
GROUNDS OF SINGULAR CHARM.
Mountain walks, broad terraces, Japanese and Italian gardens, Prayer garden with waterfall and wishing pool, kitchen garden, and orchard.
68 ACRES. ONLY JUST AVAILABLE.
Sole Agents: WHITEMAN and CO., 56, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN

SHOP AND BUSINESS PROPERTY SPECIALISTS, LONDON AND MANCHESTER.

By AUCTION, at the Clifton Hotel, The Promenade, Blackpool, on Thursday, 13th March, 1930, at 3 p.m.

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COMMANDING FREEHOLD IN THE FINEST SEA FRONT POSITION.
MAINLY COMPRISING AN EXTENSIVE RESTAURANT, BOLD CORNER SHOP, & 3 WEST ST. SHOPS.
The property is within a few steps of the points of greatest attraction on the Promenade, and has
TWO FRONTAGES, BOTH OVER 70 FT. AND SITE AREA, 600 SQ. YDS.
A small section is let, viz., the corner lock-up shop, about 32 ft. by 27 ft., to a well-known tenant on Lease at £1,250 per annum exclusive, with agreement for temporary possession if rebuilding of the block be contemplated. With this exception, this highly interesting property will be offered
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
AFFORDING AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE TRADING CONCERNS OR INVESTORS
to whom the position and possibilities of this block cannot fail to appeal.

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LONDON'S BEST SUBURBS,

GOLDERS GREEN, HAMPSTEAD & EDGWARE,

LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I.,

HAS OFFICES IN EACH DISTRICT.

£1,125 FREEHOLD. NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

AT ROTHERFIELD (5 mins. station).
CO.'S WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN SANITATION. ABOUT HALF-AN-ACRE.

This charming OLD-WORLD TYPE HOUSE of great charm contains:—
Three large bedrooms.
One large living room (27 ft. by 13 ft. 6 in.).
With oak floor, inglenook, oak beams, etc.
Bathroom, hall, w.c., kitchen, and offices.
Wide unspoiled views, free from motor traffic.
Good golf near. London 38 miles.
CAPT. H. F. BEDWELL
('Phone, Rotherfield 54),
67, YEW TREE HILL,
ROTHERFIELD.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD

And MAIDA VALE.

H. C. WILSON & CO.

Agents for HOUSES and FLATS.
51, MAIDA VALE, W.9. Padd. 9091 (3 lines).

TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCES.

ST. JOHN'S WD. (adjacent).—Newly built WONDER HOUSES of remarkable charm and character in a quiet, cul-de-sac; exceptional planning and together unique, all labour-saving devices; 6 bed, 3 rec., lounge hall, cloakroom, 2 bath (h. and c. basins), c.h.w., ch., garage. Lease 88 yrs. £50 G.R. Prices from £4,750.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

MAIDA VALE (main road).—A very attractive det. double-fronted freehold BIJOU RESIDENCE, in exceptional condition; large garden; 5 bed, 2 double rec., bath, usual offices; 5 lock-up garages at rear, 4 let and prod. £156 p.a., 1 vacant, 32 yrs. lse. at a rental of £110 p.a. Exceptional bargain. VACANT POSSESSION. £3,000.—Keys with H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

ST. JOHN'S WD.—A large RESIDENCE just off main road suitable for conversion or private residence: 10 bed, 3 bath, 4 rec., excellent offices; most rooms with parquet flrs.; choice 60 yrs. lse., £50 G.R. Price £4,500.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

WITH A FINELY PANELLED AND GALLERIED MUSIC ROOM.

MAIDA VALE (3 mins. from Lord's).—One of the most delightful medium-sized det. double-fronted RESIDENCES in the district; 4 principal bed, 3 maid's ditto, 3 bath, suite of 3 charming rec. rooms, music room, with parquet flr., splendid domestic offices; a range of 4 garages and flat over; double garage vacant; remainder prod. £163 p.a.; in perfect condition; good lse. at low g.r. Price £6,000. VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

SAUNDERS,

For all available HAMPSTEAD & KENSINGTON, HOUSES & FLATS.

A DELIGHTFUL Non-basement HOUSE on 2 floors on high ground in best part of Hampstead; easily run; 5 bed, bath, 2 reception rooms. FREEHOLD, £4,750.

CLOSE to Finchley Road Station. Six bed, 2 bath, 3 reception rooms; large garden; facility for garage. Lease 70 years. Price £3,750. Low ground rent.

MODERN FLAT in one of the finest Mansions in Hampstead; facing South; central heating; constant hot water; 4 bed, bath, 2 reception rooms. £385 p.a. inclusive.

For further particulars apply, CHARLES SAUNDERS and SON, 150, Finchley Road, N.W.3, Hampstead 6108.

GOODMAN AND MANN,

HAMPTON COURT STN. 'Phones: Molesey 858 & 44.
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